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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

A. 1910

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

1908-9

FISHERIES

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1909







*To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, EARL GREY,  
Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, a Baronet, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.,  
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the legislature of Canada, the forty-second Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Fisheries Branch.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

L. P. BRODEUR,

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, October, 1909.







TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE.
Deputy Minister's Report.. . . . .	xiii. to liii.

*Subjects Treated Therein.*

Reorganization of Executive.. . . . .	xiv.
International Fisheries Treaty.. . . . .	xv.
Transportation of Fresh Fish.. . . . .	xvii.
Steam Trawling.. . . . .	xxi.
Dog Fish Reduction Works.. . . . .	xxiii.
Souris Fish Drier.. . . . .	xxiii.
Marine Biological Work.. . . . .	xxiv.
Behring Sea Sealing Question.. . . . .	xxvi.
General Statement of Fisheries.. . . . .	xxix.
Resumé of Fisheries of each Province.. . . . .	xxxiv.

*Special Appended Reports.*

Fish and Fisheries of Manitoba.. . . . .	lvii. to lxii.
Fisheries Committee and the Lobster Industry.. . . . .	lxiii. to xci.

*Appendices.*

Expenditure and Revenue.. . . . .	1
Fishing Bounty.. . . . .	8
Fishery Officers' Reports and Statistics.. . . . .	36 to 269
Fish Breeding Report.. . . . .	270
Oyster Culture Report.. . . . .	334
Bait Cold Storage Report.. . . . .	337
List of Fishery Officers and Overseers.. . . . .	342
Fisheries Protection Service Report.. . . . .	351
Prosecutions for Violation of Fisheries Act.. . . . .	363
Herring and Herring Curing, Report on.. . . . .	365
Steam Trawling, Report on.. . . . .	373
Natural History Report.. . . . .	386







ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

FISHERIES REPORT

1908-9

A

	PAGE.
Alberta, summary of guardians' reports and statistics.. . . .	244
Antigonish County, N.S., returns.. . . .	64
Areas—extent of fisheries and coast line.. . . .	xxix.
Armstrong, Wm., hatchery officer, Newcastle, Ont.. . . .	307

B

Bait, cold storage, report.. . . .	337
Baldwin's Mills, rearing ponds.. . . .	305
Babine Hatchery, B.C.. . . .	330
Black Bass, breeding ponds.. . . .	317
Bedford Hatchery, N.S.. . . .	282
Behring Sea question.. . . .	xxvi.
Biological marine work, reference to.. . . .	xxiv.
Bon Accord Hatchery, B.C.. . . .	320
Bonaventure County, P.Q.. . . .	166
Bounties Fishing Regulations.. . . .	8
Statement of claims received and paid, 1908.. . . .	10
General remarks.. . . .	13
Statement of claims received and paid since 1882.. . . .	14
Statement of all vessels receiving bounties, 1908.. . . .	19
British Columbia, Résumé of Fisheries.. . . .	xliii.
Report on fisheries by Inspector C. B. Sword.. . . .	251
Report by Inspector J. T. Williams.. . . .	252
Reports by Inspector E. G. Taylor.. . . .	255
Reports on fish culture.. . . .	320
Seal catch in 1908.. . . .	264
List of salmon canneries and pack for 1908.. . . .	265
Statements of catch and fishing material.. . . .	257
Bucknall, Robt. C., hatchery officery, B.C... . . .	329

C

Canso Hatchery, N.S.. . . .	286
Calder, J. F., Inspector, N.B., report.. . . .	112
Carmichael, Alex. G., report on hatchery (C.B.).. . . .	283



	PAGE.
Cape Breton Island. ( <i>See</i> Nova Scotia District No. 1), also county.. . . .	54
Capital invested in the fisheries of Canada.. . . .	xlvi.
Catellier, L. N., report on fish culture.. . . .	299
Chapman, R. A., Inspector, N.B., report.. . . .	115
Charlotte County, N.B., reports of overseers, &c.. . . .	120
Coast, extent of Canadian coast line.. . . .	xxix.
Colchester County, N.S., statistics of fisheries.. . . .	60
Cowie, J. J., herring and herring curing, report on.. . . .	365
"    Steam Trawling, report on.. . . .	373
Cruisers, Canadian, list of.. . . .	351
Culture of fish. ( <i>See</i> 'F').	
Cunningham, F. H., Supt. of Hatcheries, report.. . . .	270
Cumberland County, N.S., fishery returns.. . . .	56

## D

Desbarats, G. J., acting Deputy Minister, report.. . . .	xiii.
Deseve, A. L., hatchery officer at Magog.. . . .	302
Digby County, returns.. . . .	100
Dog-fish reduction works.. . . .	xxiii.
Duncan, A. G., Inspector, Ontario, report.. . . .	206

## E

Expenditure of Fishery Service.. . . .	1
Fish culture.. . . .	2
Fisheries Protection Service.. . . .	3
General.. . . .	4
Revenue.. . . .	5
Comparative statement.. . . .	6

## F

Fish and Fisheries of Manitoba.. . . .	
Report on, by Prof. Prince, Dominion Commissioner.. . . .	lvii.
Culture, report on, F. H. Cunningham, Supt.. . . .	270
Reports of officers in charge of hatcheries.. . . .	282
Hatcheries in Nova Scotia.. . . .	282
Hatcheries in New Brunswick.. . . .	288
Hatcheries in Quebec.. . . .	299
Hatcheries in Ontario.. . . .	307
Hatcheries in Prince Edward Island.. . . .	297
Hatcheries in British Columbia.. . . .	320
Expenditure.. . . .	2
Fisheries Protection Service.. . . .	351
Fishery officers, staff.. . . .	342
Bounties. ( <i>See</i> letter 'B.')	
Statistical statements. ( <i>See</i> letter 'S.')	
Fourchu lobster pond.. . . .	287
Fraser River, B.C., hatchery (or Bon Accord).. . . .	320
Fry, distribution of.. . . .	277
Recapitulation since 1873.. . . .	278
Fundy Bay fisheries.. . . .	112



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## G

	PAGE.
Gaspé hatchery.. . . . .	301
County, P.Q.. . . . .	168
General statement <i>re</i> fisheries.. . . . .	xxix.
Georgian Bay hatchery.. . . . .	315
fishery statistics.. . . . .	218
Gloucester County, N.B., returns.. . . . .	128
Grand Manan fisheries.. . . . .	120
Granite Creek hatchery.. . . . .	323
Guysborough County, N.S.. . . . .	66
Gibbs, Henry, hatchery officer, B.C.. . . . .	232

## H

Halkett, Andrew, Curator of the Ottawa Museum, report.. . . . .	386
Halibut, remarks on.. . . . .	xliii.
Halifax County, N.S., reports.. . . . .	74
Harrison, H. E., fishery inspector, report.. . . . .	117
Harrison Lake hatchery, B.C.. . . . .	326
Herring, report on.. . . . .	365
Hockin, R., inspector's report.. . . . .	36
Holroyd, A. W., hatchery officer, P.E.I.. . . . .	298
Hurley, J. M., inspector, Ontario, report.. . . . .	203

## I

Inspectors of Fisheries, No. ( <i>See Staff</i> ).. . . . .	342
Reports from. ( <i>See each province.</i> )	!
Inverness County, N.S., returns.. . . . .	50

## K

Kelly's Pond hatchery, P.E.I.. . . . .	297
Kent County, N.B., returns.. . . . .	50
Kingsmill, Rear Admiral, report of.. . . . .	351

## L

Lake Lester rearing ponds.. . . . .	305
Lac Tremblant hatchery.. . . . .	303
Lake Superior.. . . . .	210
Huron (channel and proper).. . . . .	212
Erie.. . . . .	222
Ontario.. . . . .	224
of the Woods.. . . . .	208
St. Clair.. . . . .	220
St. Jean, Que.. . . . .	200
Lakes in Alberta.. . . . .	244
Lindsay, Robt., hatchery officer, Gaspé.. . . . .	301
Lobster ponds.. . . . .	287
Lunenburg County, returns.. . . . .	86
Lobster industry, report on by R. N. Venning, Supt. of Fisheries.. . . . .	lxiii.



M

	PAGE.
Magog hatchery, Que. . . . .	302
Marine biological stations, reference to. . . . .	xxiv.
Magdalen Islands. . . . .	174
Manitoba Lake. . . . .	233
Manitoba, report and statistics of fisheries by Inspector W. S. Young. . . . .	231
Margaree hatchery, C.B. . . . .	283
Matheson, J. A., inspector, P.E.I., report. . . . .	141
Miller, E. W., inspector, Saskatchewan, report. . . . .	238
Miramichi hatchery, N.B., report. . . . .	292
Mitchell, D. S., hatchery officer, B.C. . . . .	323
Mowat, Alex., hatchery officer at Restigouche, N.B. . . . .	288
McCluskey, Chas., hatchery officer, report. . . . .	294
McNab, A. J., hatchery officer in charge. . . . .	315
Marine and Fisheries Committee, &c., by R. N. Venning, Supt. of Fisheries. . . . .	lxiii.
McKay, H. T., inspector, Yukon, report. . . . .	247

N

Natural History Report, by Andrew Halkett. . . . .	386
New Brunswick, Report on District No. 1, by Inspector J. F. Calder. . . . .	112
Report on District No. 2, by Inspector R. A. Chapman. . . . .	115
Report on District No. 3, by Inspector H. E. Harrison. . . . .	117
Statistics of Fisheries Districts 1, 2 and 3. . . . .	120
Recapitulation of Yield and Value of Fish. . . . .	139
Recapitulation of Fishing Materials. . . . .	140
List of Vessels receiving bounties. . . . .	30
Newcastle, Ont., hatchery report. . . . .	307
Nimpkish hatchery, B.C. . . . .	333
North Shore Division, P.Q., reports. . . . .	176
Northumberland County, N.B., returns. . . . .	126
Nova Scotia, Résumé of fisheries. . . . .	xxxiv.
Report District No. 2, R. Hockin. . . . .	36
Statistics of Fisheries Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3. . . . .	38
Recapitulations, yield and material. . . . .	110
List of vessels receiving bounties. . . . .	19

O

Ontario, Résumé of fisheries. . . . .	xl.
Statistics of fisheries. . . . .	208
Ogden, Alfred, hatchery officer, N.S. . . . .	280
Ottawa hatchery, officer's report. . . . .	311
Oyster Culture Report, by Ernest Kemp, oyster expert. . . . .	334

P

Parker, Wm., hatchery officer, Sandwich, Ont. . . . .	309
Pemberton hatchery, B.C. . . . .	327
Ponds for breeding fish. . . . .	317
Prince Edward Island, Report an fisheries, Inspector J. A. Matheson. . . . .	141
Statistics of fisheries. . . . .	144
Statistics of fishing material. . . . .	155



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

	PAGE.
Prince, Prof. E. E., Commissioner, Report on Fish and Fisheries of Manitoba.	lvii.
Protection Service, Rear Admiral Kingsmill.. . . . .	351
Pretty, A. W., B.C.. . . . .	330
Prosecutions for violations of Fisheries Act.. . . . .	363

## Q

Quebec, Report on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by Dr. Wm. Wakeham.. . . .	156
Report of Inland Division, by Jos. Riendeau.. . . . .	161
Statistics of fisheries for Gulf Division.. . . . .	164
Statistics of fisheries for Inland Division.. . . . .	196
Recapitulation of yield of fisheries and materials.. . . .	201
Quinté bass ponds.. . . . .	317

## R

Reorganization of Executive.. . . . .	xiv.
Résumé of fisheries of each province.. . . . .	xxxiv.
Revenue, statement of.. . . . .	5
comparative statement of.. . . . .	6
Report of Deputy Minister.. . . . .	xiii.
Report of inspectors. ( <i>See also each province.</i> )	
Restigouche hatchery, N.B.. . . . .	288
Richmond County returns.. . . . .	40
Riendeau, Joseph, inspector's report, Quebec.. . . . .	161
Rivers Inlet hatchery, B.C.. . . . .	329
Robertson, Alex., Officer Pemberton hatchery, B.C.. . . . .	327
Robert, Alphonse, hatchery officer, Que.. . . . .	303
Robinson, Thos., hatchery officer, Harrison Lake, B. C.. . . . .	326
Roxbury, Wm., hatchery officer, B.C.. . . . .	320

## S

Sarnia hatchery.. . . . .	315
Shemogue lobster hatchery.. . . . .	296
St. John County statistics.. . . . .	120
St. John River District, N.B.. . . . .	117.
hatchery, N.B.. . . . .	294.
Sandwich hatchery, Ont.. . . . .	309
Saguenay County, north shore.. . . . .	176
Salmon, remarks on. ( <i>See inspector's reports.</i> )	
Saskatchewan, report and statistics by Inspector E. W. Miller.. . . . .	238
Sheasgreen, Isaac, officer Miramichi hatchery, N.B.. . . . .	292
Shippegan hatchery, N.B.. . . . .	295
Shelburne County returns.. . . . .	94
Skenna River hatchery, B.C.. . . . .	321
Sheppard, O. B., Inspector, Ontario, report.. . . . .	205
Special report by Prof. E. E. Prince.. . . . .	lvii.
Staff, outside officers.. . . . .	342
Statistics of fisheries. ( <i>See each province.</i> )	
Special appended report by R. N. Venning.. . . . .	lxiii.
Selkirk hatchery.. . . . .	317



	PAGE.
Statements recapitulating the value of fish since 1870.. . . .	xlvi.
Fishing gear, &c.. . . .	xlix.
Number of fishermen.. . . .	l.
the catch of fish in detail. ( <i>See each province.</i> )	
Souris fish drier.. . . .	xxiii.
Sword, C. B., inspector, B. C.. . . .	251
Stuart Lake hatchery, B.C.. . . .	232
St. Alexis hatchery.. . . .	304
Steam trawling, reference to.. . . .	xxi.
report on, by J. J. Cowie.. . . .	373

T

Tadoussac hatchery report.. . . .	299
Taylor, E. G., inspector, reports in B. C.. . . .	255
Transportation of fresh fish.. . . .	xvii.

U

United States fishing vessels, <i>modus vivendi</i> licenses.. . . .	353
entering Canadian ports.. . . .	355

V

Value of fisheries. ( <i>See also each province.</i> ).. . . .	xxx.
Victoria County, N.S.. . . .	46
Venning, R. N., Supt. of Fisheries, report on lobster industry.. . . .	lxiii.

W

Walker, John, hatchery officer, report.. . . .	311
Wakeham, Wm., M.D., report on Gulf of St. Lawrence fisheries.. . . .	156
Westmoreland County, N.B., returns.. . . .	127
Windsor hatchery, N.S.. . . .	284
Winnipegosis Lake.. . . .	233
William, J. T., Inspector of Fisheries, northern B.C., report.. . . .	252
Whitewell, Thos., hatchery officer, B.C.. . . .	321
Wiarton hatchery.. . . .	314

Y

Yarmouth County returns.. . . .	98
Young, Wm. S., inspector, Manitoba, reports.. . . .	231
Yukon Territory, inspector's report and statistics.. . . .	247



## DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT

To the Honourable L. P. BRODEUR,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Fisheries Branch of this department for the fiscal year ending on March 31 last. There are embraced in this report the customary statements of expenditure and revenue, and the several reports of the district inspectors of fisheries, together with reports on the work of the fish hatcheries operated under Dominion auspices in the various provinces, fishery protection service, &c., and a review of the fishing bounty system during the fiscal year.

Two special reports are appended to this report; one on 'The Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Lobster Fishery,' by Mr. R. N. Venning, Superintendent of Fisheries; and the other on 'The Fish and Fisheries of Manitoba,' by Professor E. E. Prince, F.R.S.C., &c., Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, and member of the International Fisheries Commission.

There are 21 appendices to this report, in the following order:—

- No. 1. Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue.
2. Fishing Bounties.
3. Nova Scotia Fisheries.
4. New Brunswick Fisheries.
5. Prince Edward Island Fisheries.
6. Quebec Fisheries.
7. Ontario Fisheries.
8. Manitoba Fisheries.
9. Saskatchewan Fisheries.
10. Alberta Fisheries.
11. Yukon Fisheries.
12. British Columbia Fisheries.
13. Fish Breeding Operations.
14. Oyster Culture.
15. Bait Cold Storage.
16. List of Fishery Officers (Outside staff).
17. Fisheries Protection Service.
18. Prosecutions, &c., for Violation of Fisheries Act.
19. Herring and Herring Curing.
20. Steam Trawling.
21. Natural History.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

## CHANGE IN ORGANIZATION.

During the year that has just closed an important change in the organization of the responsibilities of deputyship devolving upon the officer who had previously been Deputy Minister of Marine.

When in 1892, the Department of Marine and the Department of Fisheries were amalgamated, it involved the abolition of the office of Deputy Minister of Fisheries, the responsibilities of deputyship devolving upon the officer who had previously been Deputy Minister of Marine.

The arrangement, however, contemplated the appointment of an officer of scientific attainments, having skill in marine biology who would be technical adviser to the Fisheries Branch. For this important position Professor Prince was selected for his special qualifications and was appointed Commissioner of Fisheries, which imposed upon him executive as well as scientific work.

For a considerable time past the commissioner has been able to give little attention to the executive or administration work of the branch, his time practically being wholly occupied by scientific work in connection with marine biology, and acting as chairman of commissions of inquiry into the conditions of the fisheries in various sections of the Dominion.

Moreover, after the treaty for the unification of fishery regulations in waters contiguous to the boundary line between Canada and the United States was negotiated, Professor Prince was appointed the Canadian representative under its provision by order in council of December 3, 1908.

It was also felt that the time had come when more vigorous scientific researches into fish life should be made, in order that the department might have the advantage of the information that could be thus afforded when considering regulations and legislation that would best conserve the fisheries without imposing needless restrictions on the operations of the fishermen.

To achieve this end and in order that the department might be able to utilize its officers to the best advantage, it was decided to relieve Professor Prince of all administrative work in the department, so that he might devote such of his time as was not occupied in his work on the International Fisheries Commission, and such other commissions of inquiry on which he might be appointed from time to time, to scientific work. He could thus be in a position to act in a general way as scientific adviser on matters relating to the Fisheries Branch.

Accordingly Mr. R. N. Venning, who previously held the position of Assistant Commissioner of Fisheries, was, by order in council of January 25, 1909, appointed Superintendent of Fisheries, and the administrative work of the Fisheries Branch was placed in his charge.

## THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES TREATY.

For years past the burden of the complaint of the fishermen, particularly along the Great Lakes and in the southern portion of British Columbia has been, that while they



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

have been labouring under the disabilities of restrictive regulations on the Canadian side of the international boundary line, commercial fishing, with all its attendant advantages, was proceeding on the opposite side, in some instances within their very sight, without hindrance and practically untrammelled by legislation or executive action, and it was therefore not unnatural that the department should be importuned with constant requests from the fishermen that they should be placed on an equitable footing with their competitors just across an imaginary line.

It is not intended to imply that the different bordering States ignored their obligations in the direction of the betterment of their fisheries interests in waters contiguous to the international boundary line; but it would seem and it may be fairly said that the authorities on this side of the line have evidently been imbued to a greater degree with the idea of the necessity for legislation restricting the operations of the fishermen, looking to the protection of spawning fish.

Though the government has at times been approached by State authorities with requests for concerted action, looking to the betterment of the fisheries conditions in certain specified waters contiguous to the boundary, it felt that in view of the dissatisfaction as to the conditions obtaining all along the boundary line, a patchwork policy did not commend itself, and such proposals were answered to the effect that the only acceptable way in which to deal with the matter was by the consideration of an arrangement by which uniform regulations suitable to the different waters adjacent to the boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and which would be enforced in connection with the operations on both sides of the line, could be reached.

The treaty, of which the following is a copy, culminated:—

(215)

*A Treaty between Great Britain and the United States concerning the Fisheries in waters contiguous to the Dominion of Canada and the United States, signed at Washington on April 11, 1908.*

His Majesty Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, and the United States of America, equally recognizing the desirability of uniform and effective measures for the protection, preservation, and propagation of the food fishes in the waters contiguous to the Dominion of Canada and the United States, have resolved to conclude a convention for these purposes, and have named as their plenipotentiaries

His Britannic Majesty, the Right Honourable James Bryce, O.M., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington; and

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in due form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:—

Art. I.—The times, seasons, and methods of fishing in the waters contiguous to Canada and the United States as specified in Art. IV. of this convention, and the nets, engines, gear, apparatus, and appliances which may be used herein, shall be fixed and determined by uniform and common international regulations, restrictions and provisions; and to that end the high contracting parties agree to appoint, within



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

three months after this convention is proclaimed, a commission to be known as the International Fisheries Commission, consisting of one person named by each government.

Art. II.—It shall be the duty of this International Fisheries Commission, within six months after being named, to prepare a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in each of the waters prescribed in Art. IV. of this convention, which regulation shall embrace close seasons, limitations as to the character, size, and manner of use of nets, engines, gear, apparatus, and other appliances; a uniform system of registry by each government in waters where required for the more convenient regulation of commercial fishing by its own citizens or subjects within its own territorial waters or any part of such waters; an arrangement for concurrent measures for the propagation of fish; and such other provisions and measures as the commission shall deem necessary.

Art. III.—The two governments engage to put into operation and to enforce by legislation and executive action, with as little delay as possible, the regulations, restrictions, and provisions with appropriate penalties for all breaches thereof; and the date when they shall be put into operation shall be fixed by the concurrent proclamations of the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council and of the President of the United States.

And it is further agreed that jurisdiction shall be exercised by either government, as well over citizens or subjects of either party apprehended for violation of the regulations in any of its own waters to which said regulations apply, as over its own citizens or subjects found within its own jurisdiction who shall have violated said regulations within the waters of the other party

Art. IV.—It is agreed that the waters within which the aforementioned regulations are to be applied shall be as follows: (1) The territorial waters of Passamaquoddy bay; (2) the St. John and St. Croix rivers; (3) Lake Memphremagog; (4) Lake Champlain; (5) the St. Lawrence river, where the said river constitutes the international boundary; (6) Lake Ontario; (7) the Niagara river; (8) Lake Erie; (9) the waters connecting Lake Erie and Lake Huron, including Lake St. Clair; (10) Lake Huron, excluding Georgian bay but including North Channel; (11) St. Mary's river and Lake Superior; (12) Rainy river and Rainy lake; (13) Lake of the Woods; (14) the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, those parts of Washington Sound, the Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound, lying between the parallels of  $48^{\circ} 10'$  and  $49^{\circ} 20'$ ; (15) and such other contiguous waters as may be recommended by the International Fisheries Commission and approved by the two governments. It is agreed on the part of Great Britain that the Canadian government will protect by adequate regulations the food fishes frequenting the Fraser river.

The two governments engage to have prepared as soon as practicable, charts of the waters described in this article, with the international boundary line indicated thereon; and to establish such additional boundary monuments, buoys and marks as may be recommended by the commission.

Art. V.—The International Fisheries Commission shall continue in existence so long as this convention shall be in force, and each government shall have the power to fill, and shall fill from time to time, any vacancy which may occur in its representation on the commission. Each government shall pay its own commissioner, and any joint expenses shall be paid by the two governments in equal moieties.

Art. VI.—The regulations, restrictions and provisions provided for in this convention shall remain in force for a period of four years from the date of their executive promulgation, and thereafter until one year from the date when either the government of Great Britain or of the United States shall give notice to the other of its desire for their revision; and immediately upon such notice being given the commission shall



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

proceed to make a revision thereof, which revised regulations, if adopted and promulgated by the Governor General of Canada in Council and by the President of the United States, shall remain in force for another period of four years and thereafter until one year from the date when a further notice of revision is given as above provided in this article. It shall, however, be in the power of the two governments, by joint or concurrent action upon the recommendation of the commission, to make modifications at any time in the regulations.

Art. VII.—The present convention shall be duly ratified by His Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

Under Article I. of the treaty, Professor Edward E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, was appointed the Canadian commissioner, and Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford University, of Palo Alto, California, was appointed the United States commissioner.

These commissioners are now busily engaged in investigations, looking to the submission to both governments of recommendations as to the most suitable regulations for the various waters specified in Article 2 of the treaty.

## TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH FISH, 1908-9.

Though the Canadian fisheries are the most extensive in the world, Canadians living any considerable distance from the coast line, generally speaking, have not been large consumers of fish, and the fish business on the Atlantic coast line has practically been one in cured fish.

On the face of it, it may seem very strange why such a wholesome and nutritious article of food as fresh fish has not been a staple in the bill of fare of practically all households.

It must not be forgotten, however, that Canada is a country of magnificent distances, of comparatively a small and scattered population, with few large cities; that up to the present the Canadian Atlantic fishery has been practically confined to the summer season, when the shipping of fresh fish is beset with many difficulties, all of which conditions seriously militated against a development of a fresh fish business, and these conditions are, moreover, probably largely responsible for the fact that the more important centres of consumption, such as Montreal and Toronto, were drawing their supplies of fresh fish in a great measure from the United States, the nearness of such bases of supply as Portland, Gloucester and Boston, the cheap express rates involved and their reliability as to filling orders, making them convenient places to which to turn.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Appreciating that not only should this condition of things be stopped; but that there was room and opportunity for working up a large and constant trade in fresh fish in Canada, if it could be laid down on the interior markets cheaply and in first-class condition, in 1907 the whole matter was carefully inquired into with a view to taking steps that would best remedy such conditions, to which end an appropriation of \$25,000 was procured in parliament.

The greatest difficulty that seemed to confront the Canadian business was the transportation facilities. On account of the smallness and uncertainty of the shipments the railways did not find it a paying venture to place cold storage cars at the disposal of the shippers, leaving them no other resource than to forward by express, the rates by which the dealers claimed were too great to enable them to compete satisfactorily with United States bases of supply, notwithstanding the customs duty, although this duty has in recent years been raised from one-half to one per cent.

For instance: The express rate from Port Mulgrave—the shipping point for eastern Nova Scotia—or Halifax, to Montreal, is \$1.50 per 100 pounds, while from Portland or Boston it is but 80 cents. Add to this the duty of \$1 per 100 pounds, and we have a rate of \$1.50 from Nova Scotia, as against \$1.80 from the United States. As, however, shipments could be drawn so much more rapidly from the latter points, and dealers had a practical certainty of their orders being filled, and could, therefore, depend on receiving their supplies just when expected—which is an absolutely necessary condition in the fresh fish trade—Canadians found themselves unable to satisfactorily compete, and thus gain that foothold essential to a guarantee of a permanent supply, which would follow only when the producers would always be sure of a remunerative market for their freshly caught fish.

Following the inquiries above referred to, an arrangement was in September of 1907 entered into with the Intercolonial Railway by which, on Saturday of each week, a refrigerator car, for the transportation of fish, was attached to the fast freight train leaving Halifax, and on Monday of each week, another was to be attached to such train at Mulgrave, due to reach Montreal fifty-six hours from Halifax, a Saturday cold storage car from Mulgrave having previously been arranged for on an agreement between the shippers and the railway, the condition under which this service was undertaken being that this department undertook to guarantee the railway that these cars would, on each trip west, earn at least two-thirds the regular charge on a carload lot of twenty thousand pounds, from the point of starting to destination, plus the cost of icing, at minimum carload rates.

This arrangement was also entered into with the Halifax and Southwestern Railway, shipments over which would connect with the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax. It was not entered into with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the New Brunswick dealers feeling that the conditions there were not such as to call for it.

While it is true that this service was that year—1907—in operation only during the time when the trade in fresh fish would be lively, that it in a marked degree, stimulated the trade is clearly demonstrated by the fact that while hitherto, so far at least as Halifax is concerned, no such service was available at all, the responsibility of the



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

department proved merely nominal, and indeed on some trips there was nothing to pay at all.

There are, however, two great drawbacks with freight—slowness and uncertainty—which, even with the best of cold storage facilities, are fatal to its effectiveness in the satisfactory development of the fresh business. Though a freight train may reach its destination on time, it not infrequently happens that many hours elapse before a particular car can be shunted into an available position, and as consignments of fresh fish are usually ordered for the market on a particular day in the week, the loss of time above explained might readily place the dealer in the dual difficulty of being unable to fill orders arranged for, or to sell the fish consigned to him when intended, involving the necessity of incurring cold storage charges, and the carrying over of the consignment.

Realizing, therefore, that express facilities at a moderate charge could alone meet the difficulty, and as it did not appear possible to procure a reduction in the rates charged by the express companies, the department, in the spring of this year, entered into an agreement with the Intercolonial Railway by which a refrigerator car for the carriage of fresh fish would one day each week be attached to the Marine express, leaving Halifax and Port Mulgrave for Montreal, which car was placed at the disposal of the dealers at a rate of one dollar per one hundred pounds from Halifax, and one dollar and five cents per one hundred pounds from Port Mulgrave.

For some reason, however, this car was not availed of to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its continuance, and after a few trips the experiment was discontinued, and the fast freight arrangement inaugurated the previous year re-established.

Possibly the main drawbacks to the practical express facilities just explained were that the service was limited to one day each week and the consignments had to be taken charge of at the car, from which it would seem that nothing short of the ordinary general express service at suitable rates would achieve the end in view.

With the object, therefore, of exhausting all available means of stimulating the business by way of transportation facilities, an arrangement was in September last entered into with the express companies, by which they would charge two-thirds of the ordinary express rates on all shipments of fresh fish from the Canadian Atlantic coast to points in Quebec and Ontario, and collect the remaining one-third from this department, thus giving a rate of one dollar per one hundred pounds from Port Mulgrave, and Halifax to Montreal, and relatively from and to all other points. This arrangement was continued throughout September, October and November.

The results of this service were gratifying to a degree. In fact one shipper furnished the department with a statement of the sales made by him during the three months in question of 1907 and 1908, which showed five fold increase, and he claimed that this was largely due to the possibilities offered by the cheap express service, and the dealers were practically a unit in the view that a continuance of the service would not only result in a speedy development of the markets at present supplied, but of an



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

expansion of the business to more remote ones, and in fact during the three months in question considerable shipments were made from the Canadian Atlantic coast to Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, &c.

Not only this; but an examination of the customs returns seems to demonstrate beyond doubt that the importations from the United States are being replaced by Canadian fish.

As the fiscal year 1907 had but nine months, let us take for illustration the quantities of fresh fish imported into Canada from the United States during the fiscal years 1906 and 1908. In 1906 Ontario and Quebec imported 1,968,572 pounds of fresh sea fish, while in 1908, such importation fell off to 1,180,543 pounds.

Though the customs returns show considerable quantities imported into the maritime provinces, these are very largely made up of fish sold by the United States fishing vessels which for various causes find it necessary to put into the nearest port and dispose of their catches to avoid the loss of them. The duty is paid upon these when they go to swell the supply available for the Canadian markets.

As this service proved so satisfactory it was, on February 24 re-established for another season, and the fast freight service is also being maintained.

The trade in fresh fish from the Pacific coast is on an entirely different basis, and after the most thorough inquiry into the matter, it was not found that the same assistance could be given, or indeed was needed here. From the Atlantic, as has been shown, the trade is in small lots, thus coming under the maximum transportation rates, while the shipments from British Columbia to such eastern points as Toronto and Montreal, all proceed in carload lots, thus making it possible to obtain the most favourable transportation charges, and it is submitted that it is a question of the greatest doubt as to whether an industry which is operating under the most favourable charges can be permanently benefited by for a time relieving it of a portion of such charges, or even whether it would not find itself in a worse condition after such assistance were withdrawn than if such had never been given.

Under these conditions, and as a freight service for fresh fish from British Columbia, even by cold storage cars, is out of the question on account of the distance, it was not felt advisable to enter into any arrangement which would affect shipments coming in carload lots.

There is, however, a considerable trade from British Columbia to points in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, which labours under the same disability, on account of the smallness of the shipments as obtains from the east. The express rate on carload lot shipments from British Columbia to Montreal, for instance, is three dollars per one hundred pounds, while that charged on less than a carload lot consignment is: to Calgary, three dollars and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, and to Edmonton, Qu'Appelle or Winnipeg, four dollars and fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

Such rates, it is urged, render it impossible to expand the business to any satisfactory extent, and a similar arrangement has, therefore, been applied to these ship-



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

ments as obtains in connection with those from the Atlantic, and in order to limit it to shipments which are only possible in less than carload lots, it confines the responsibility of this department to one-third of the ordinary express charges on fresh fish shipments from British Columbia to points in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It is trusted that the result will be a gratifying expansion in the fresh fish trade from British Columbia to these provinces, and the hastening on of the day when the necessity for assistance will be done away with by the fact that the shipments will have acquired carload lot proportions.

Thus it will be observed that the assisted service from the east proceeds as far west as the western boundary of Ontario, and that from the Pacific as far east as the eastern boundary of Manitoba.

The time has come when transportation facilities are so advanced that it should be possible to obtain fresh fish, in absolutely first class condition, and at reasonable prices in practically all parts of our country; but before the business can be suitably carried on, cold storage facilities must be available, not only around the coasts, but throughout the Dominion, and the fish displayed for sale to the consumer in well equipped stores.

## STEAM TRAWLING.

The innovation of steam trawling off the Canadian shores has been introduced this season by an imported trawler named the *Wren*, which vessel was brought to this country by a Halifax company.

Immediately urgent representations were made to the department on behalf of the shore fishermen strongly remonstrating against the operations of the vessel, the objections advanced being that large quantities of small unmarketable fish were taken and wasted, and that she was destructive to the gear of the hand liners, as well as of the grounds resorted to by them for fishing purposes.

The question of the use of steam trawlers in Canada had more or less been engaging the attention of the department for some time past, and all persons contemplating such method of fishing have been told, when they communicated with the department on the subject, that while there were no actual restrictions at the time contained in the Fishery Regulations, it was altogether likely that the use of these fishing engines, if introduced into Canada, would be prohibited within the three-mile limit.

So serious were the complaints against steam trawling immediately following its introduction, that the department procured an order in council, dated September 9, 1908, a copy of which is quoted below:—

‘His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in virtue of the provisions of section 54 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is pleased to make, and doth hereby make the following Fishery Regulation:—

‘The use or operation of vessels known as “steam trawlers” operating “beam,” “otter,” or other trawls for the purpose of catching fish, is prohibited within the three-mile limit and in the bays and harbours of Canada.’



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

This was as far as the department could go under existing legislation.

Since that time, however, almost universal complaints have been received from fishermen's unions and others against the use of these fishing engines, and on the other hand the owners or operators of the *Wren* represented to the department that it was a hard-hip during the winter months when the weather is rough and stormy to compel them to operate outside the three-mile limit, while during the spring and summer no inconvenience or hardship is experienced, as there is plenty of ground in the open sea in which the trawl could be operated without interfering with the fishermen's nets or gear, and they asked that operations should be permitted inside the three-mile limit from December to April, inclusive, because of the development of new fisheries, such as plaice and soles, for which a good market could be found.

During recent years French fishermen have developed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence an increasing steam trawl fishery, operating from the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and during the year of 1908 no less than nine trawlers were operated, securing 977,000 fish in numbers, or 19,600 quintals. These vessels range from 105 to 173 tons.

This innovation met with considerable complaints in Newfoundland on the ground that the trawlers destroyed the gear of the hand trawlers.

The action of the department in procuring the order in council which prohibited this method of fishing within the three-mile limit, and the bays and harbours of Canada did away with any question of encroachment on the territorial waters.

There is a considerable diversity of opinion with regard to steam trawling, and it is a fact that wherever this innovation has been introduced strong complaints have been made against it by the shore fishermen, obviously because of its greater catching power as compared with less progressive methods, and the interference with their gear, and it is considered that the government in going the length of excluding the operation of this class of fishing engine from the bays and territorial jurisdiction has gone a long distance towards conserving the interests of the shore fishermen.

If by statute the government could control the operation of foreign steam trawling vessels beyond the three-mile limit, then it might be possible to procure some class of legislation by which its operation might be curtailed or prohibited if deemed expedient; but as previously shown there is a number of French steam trawlers operating on the Atlantic coast of Canada and the grand banks, with which under the existing legislation it would be impossible for the Canadian government to interfere, and the question is therefore complicated by its international character.

If eventually it be regarded as expedient to further restrict steam trawling, the only effective way of dealing with the matter would necessarily be by way of international negotiations, which would have to embrace at least the United States and French governments, as well as those of Canada and Great Britain, while doubtless it would be necessary to secure the adhesion of other foreign countries in the event of a prohibition of this method of fishing being deemed expedient by the governments in question.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Of course it might be possible to procure legislation prohibiting the landing of fish caught by steam trawlers; but obviously under existing conditions this would be an undue discrimination against Canadian trawlers in favour of those from foreign countries, which no Canadian legislation could reach, and this it would seem would be an even worse position than the conditions now complained of.

An interesting report by Mr. John J. Cowie, the Scotch herring curing expert, on the subject of trawling will be found at Appendix 20.

## DOG-FISH REDUCTION WORKS.

In addition to the works at Canso, Nova Scotia, and Shippegan, New Brunswick, which have now been working for some seasons past, the last of the three originally decided upon as intimated in the report for 1904, was completed in November last.

The plant is located at Clarks Harbour, on a small island known as Mud island, which was kindly placed at the disposal of the department for this purpose by the Nova Scotia government.

The works are the most complete of the three, advantage having been taken of the experience gained in the operation of the other establishments, and an improved press and cooker were installed. It is anticipated that the three works will be in operation during the coming season.

During the past season 160 $\frac{3}{4}$  tons of fish scrap and 12,040 gallons of oil were produced at the Canso works, and 115 tons of scrap and 2,076 gallons of oil at the works at Shippegan.

## THE SOURIS FISH DRIER.

Owing to the late date at which the usual parliamentary appropriation for this establishment was made available, it was not possible to commence active operations during the past season until towards the end of July.

During the past year rather unremunerative prices for fish prevailed, owing to an over-supplied market, Norway having made exceedingly heavy catches.

Two hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and forty-four pounds of green, kenched and flaked fish were purchased at the drier, for which a total sum of \$2,213.21 was paid.

An apparatus for putting up boneless fish has been installed in the drier, and a considerable quantity of the fish purchased, after being cured, had the bones extracted, and were placed on the market in small packages. For these fish there appears to be a large local demand, and practically the whole output thereof was sold to Prince Edward Island merchants.

The dried fish, as in past years, were sent to widely different markets, such as the West Indies, Liverpool, Eng., New York and Brazil, besides the local ones, and



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

while up to the end of the fiscal year \$1,097 were received on account of sales, shipments have been sent out which will be accounted for during the next few months, which would yield \$1,750, and if it had been possible to have begun operations at the opening of the past season and thus been in a position to take advantage of what was probably the best end of the fishing season, there is every evidence that the drier would have been a source of a highly satisfactory revenue.

It may be here emphasized that it is not possible to get a complete or adequate knowledge of the results of the operations of the drier from the financial report of any one fiscal year, as though all the expenses therefor will be set forth, it has not been found expedient to place on the markets all the fish bought before the end of the fiscal year, or even is it possible to obtain returns for all shipments made by that time.

The object the department had in view in establishing the drier was, as pointed out in previous reports, to demonstrate to the fishermen and dealers the advantages of mechanical fish drying over the ordinary sun and air methods.

Though two of the three years that the drier has been in operation have been ones in which the market conditions generally have not been satisfactory to the dealers, it is submitted that the drier has achieved the end in view.

The products of the establishment have been most favourably commented on in widely different parts of the world, and so well impressed was a large Brazil dealer—which market is considered to be one of the most fastidious—that he expressed himself as ready to handle the total output of the drier.

It is, of course, by no means the desire of the department to enter the commercial arena, and compete with business interests, and its only reason for temporarily doing so was to make the object lesson the department wished to give, sufficiently comprehensive to be successful. Had it been found possible to do this by contracting with the fishermen and dealers to dry their fish for them at reasonable rates, and let them attend to the marketing of them, it would have been much preferable, but this was not found to be practical, though the drier has always been at the disposal of any of the fishermen or fish dealers to have their fish dried, and has been taken advantage of in such connection to a limited extent.

As, however, it is now felt that the object in establishing the drier has been accomplished, and as it is not desirable to continue operating it as a government institution any longer than is necessary, the department has in view its disposal by leasing it to some fish firm, and to such end it is now in correspondence with the different dealers in cured fish on the Canadian Atlantic sea-board.

#### MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION.

The two marine biological stations and the Great Lakes' station may be said to have during the past year had an unusually successful season, both in regard to the number of able workers from the various Canadian universities, and the amount of work actually accomplished.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The Atlantic station, at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, now possesses splendidly equipped laboratory buildings, board and mess rooms for the staff, and every appliance necessary for fishery and marine biological researches. The site is a sheltered and convenient one just below the mouth of the St. Croix river, and facing one of the richest grounds from a zoological point of view, in the prolific waters of Passamaquoddy bay. A special private road, with the sanction of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has been built leading from the main St. Andrews road to the picturesque lands of the station. The United States Commissioner of Fisheries, Mr. George M. Bowers, who visited the station during last summer, expressed the highest opinion of its capabilities and its equipment, and his highly favourable views were shared by President David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford University, who with Dr. Barton Evermann, and other distinguished biologists, visited the station.

With the aid of the station's steam vessel, the gasoline launch and various boats, forming the station's appliances, extensive faunistic researches were carried on.

Professor D. P. Penhallow was the resident director and did a large amount of onerous work in the operations of the season. Professor A. B. Macallum, Toronto; Professor Playfair McMurich, Toronto; Professor A. P. Knight, Queen's University, Kingston; Professor McBride, McGill University; and Dr. Joseph Stafford, McGill University, Montreal, were the principal senior workers; but an able staff of junior assistants, from Toronto University and other institutions, also took part in the season's successful investigations. Studies on the oyster fisheries, the marking of migratory fishes, and various zoological and botanical studies completed a varied programme of work.

The Pacific Biological station at Departure bay, near Nanaimo, British Columbia, is now almost completely fitted with the appliances for marine researches, and under the skilled superintendence of the Reverend George W. Taylor has had a most successful first season. The situation of the station is perfect, and is within a few yards of one of the richest marine zoological areas known, where rarities of surpassing scientific interest abound. The laboratories of the station are large, bright, airy rooms, and chemical rooms, library room, mess room, and dormitory for the staff, afford ample accommodation. A small steamboat, launches for dredging, &c., are needed, also microscopes, and a reference library.

The workers included Mr. Taylor, the curator, Professor John Macoun, Professor Burwash, Mr. C. H. Young, Dr. Huntsman, Mr. A. Halkett, Mr. McLean Fraser, Mr. Spreadborough and others.

Fine collections of specimens were made and valuable fishery and other work done.

The Georgian Bay biological station under Dr. B. Arthur Bensley, has continued the studies which have been recorded in previous seasons, and the observations on the spawning, food, and habits of certain of the more important food fishes, in the Great Lakes, are now so far completed as to allow of their publication at an early date. A small staff of workers, chiefly from Toronto University, resided at the station, and the museum of specimens was greatly augmented.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

A number of practical problems, which the Dominion (Georgian Bay) Fishery Commission desired to be solved, formed part of the programme of work, and it may be added that Dr. Bensley was asked for expert evidence, based on the laboratory fishery researches, and this evidence was laid before the commission at the public sittings.

#### RUSSIAN SEIZURES OF CANADIAN FISHING VESSELS, 1892.

This long standing and irritating question which has formed the subject of diplomatic correspondence between Russia, Great Britain and Canada for the past seventeen years is at last settled by the payment by Russia of the claims in respect of the sealing schooners *Carmelite* and *Vancouver Belle*.

To afford an understanding of this question a slight retrospective outline of the history may be of interest.

The controversy with the Russian government grew out of the Behring Sea question, although it has been kept as separate and distinct as possible from that main question.

The Behring Sea question proper began in 1886, by the overt acts of the United States officials in seizing and otherwise interfering with the operations of the British sealing vessels in that portion of the Behring sea lying eastward of the American side of the line laid down in the Treaty of Cession, 1867, between Russia and the United States.

The portion of Behring sea lying on the Asiatic side of that line, is what is generally called Russian waters, and with the contiguous waters of the North Pacific ocean outside of that sea, forms the field for the interferences by Russia, with British sealers, although the principal causes of complaint against the Russian authorities have originated in the main North Pacific ocean, south of the Komandorski islands, which form the southern boundary of the Russian or Asiatic portion of Behring sea.

The difficulties in connection with the Behring Sea question formed the subject of very lengthy negotiations and much diplomatic correspondence between Her Majesty's government and that of the United States.

While this correspondence was dragging on towards an agreement for the reference of the question to arbitration, propositions were made by the United States government to that of Her Majesty for the establishment of a *modus vivendi* in the American portion of Behring sea, by which the vessels of both nations would be excluded therefrom during the pendency of the arbitration.

The negotiations resulted in such an agreement, and for the first time, in 1891, British sealers were prohibited from entering those waters—that is, the eastern half of Behring sea—for the purpose of plying their calling.

This agreement was reached somewhat late in the season, and therefore had the effect of only partially excluding the sealers from those waters during that year.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Negotiations having failed to reach the point of arbitration by the beginning of the sealing season of 1892, Her Majesty's government agreed to continue for that year the *modus vivendi*.

Thus, the Canadian sealers, forced out of their usual hunting grounds by these diplomatic arrangements, and having that year reached the Aleutian passes to the prohibited waters of Behring sea, through which the seal herd, that they had followed up the coast, had just entered, found themselves many hundred miles from home in remote waters, with the alternative of returning to Victoria, thus abandoning their sealing voyage, or seeking other regions, where they might carry on their operations untrammelled by such arrangements.

Many of them, therefore, sought the Asiatic waters in the vicinity of the Japanese coast, and the Komandorski islands of Russia, which, though not wholly hitherto unknown to them, they exploited with more or less success.

It was thus that the more particular attention of the Canadian pelagic sealers was attracted to the possibilities of the industry in Asiatic waters.

These initial operations met with a disastrous rebuff from the Russian authorities, for in that year, 1892, the following seizures and interferences occurred:—

Schooner *Willie McGowan* seized.

“ *Ariel* seized.

“ *Rosie Olsen* seized.

“ *Carmolite* seized.

“ *Maria* seized.

“ *Vancouver Belle* seized.

“ *W. P. Hall* ordered off.

“ *C. H. Tupper* ordered off.

Prompt representations followed, and diplomatic correspondence ensued, during which formulated claims were submitted on behalf of the owners of the respective vessels.

The Russian government submitted the question of the seizures to a special commission of its own appointment. The decision of this commission, which, of course, was entirely a Russian one, found that with the exception of the *Willie McGowan* and the *Ariel* the seizures were regular and could be maintained.

Having admitted liability in respect of these two vessels, Russia made due recompense, which has been received by Canada and paid over to the claimants.

They, however, repudiated the other claims on the grounds that the seizures were maintainable, while the claims of the *Tupper* and *Hall* being wholly prospective, could not be considered. Neither Canada nor Great Britain ever admitted this view and after protracted diplomatic correspondence, Russia finally agreed to submit the remaining claims to arbitration.

Negotiations then began for an agreement upon the terms of reference to the arbitrator and continued for a period of about three years, without result, the Russian



negotiators seeking to impose the introduction of extraneous agreements and conditions which appeared to be necessarily fatal to the claims, and as they absolutely refused to recede from that attitude or to accept any modification, the negotiations for arbitration fell through.

It was finally arranged, however, that the matter again be taken up diplomatically, and it was eventually agreed between the two governments that the question should form the subject of a conference between Russian and Canadian delegates, with a view to finally settling this long standing question.

This conference was held in London in March, 1904, and after a full discussion of each of the vessel's claims, resulted in a subsequent offer by the Russian government to close the whole matter by an adjustment of the claims in respect of the schooners *Vancouver Belle* and *Carmolite*, on the relinquishment of those of the other vessels.

After a careful consideration of the conflicting contentions and the evidence in the shape of protocols, log entries and statements of Russian naval officers and other officials, with which the Russian authorities could support their position before an arbitrator, against which Canada necessarily had but the affidavits and declarations of the sealers themselves upon which to rely, the Canadian delegate was forced to the conclusion that the offered settlement was the best that could be expected, under the circumstances before any fair arbitrator, while he could not lose sight of the certainty of further lengthy delay and the possibility of failing to recover anything.

Added to this was the consideration that it was abundantly clear from the negotiations that failing a settlement as the result of the London conference, it would practically be impossible to induce Russia to acquiesce in any further negotiations in connection with the 1892 seizures.

The government eventually accepted Russia's offer and that government accordingly paid through His Majesty's government the awards, as follows:—

<i>Vancouver Belle</i> .. . . .	\$16,846 40
<i>Carmolite</i> .. . . .	35,403 44

In each case, these sums include interest on the claims for fourteen years at the rate of six per cent.

The award in respect of the *Carmolite* was paid over to the proved owners of the vessel after arranging for the satisfaction of a claim against the same, and that of the *Vancouver Belle*, was paid into the hands of the agent of the Department of Justice at Vancouver and the Vancouver Ship Building, Sealing and Trading Company (Limited), the owners of the vessel, jointly, for adjustment.

Thus this international incident with Russia is retired from the field of diplomacy.



GENERAL STATEMENT *RE* FISHERIES.

## EXTENT OF FISHERIES.

To say that the fisheries of Canada are, by far, the most extensive in the world is no exaggeration, moreover it is safe to say that the waters in and around Canada contain the principal commercial food fishes in greater abundance than the waters of any other part of the world. The supreme fertility of what may be called our own waters is abundantly proved by the fact that, apart from salmon, all the lobsters, herring, mackerel, and sardines, nearly all the haddock, and many of the cod, hake and pollock landed in Canada are taken from within our territorial waters.

The proportion of our inshore fishermen to deep-sea fishermen is as 8 of the former to 1 of the latter. Further proof may be found in the operations of the steam trawler *Wren* during the year 1908. The work of the trawler was carried on outside the territorial limit, yet within easy distance of the shore. Half an hour's dragging by the *Wren* in any part of the waters off our coast, brought up more fish than a British trawler can secure in a six hour's drag in any part of the famed North Sea fishing grounds, and further, in a report submitted by Mr. Dannevig, Director of Fisheries, Australia, on the operations of the Commonwealth trawler *Endeavour* it is stated that the best catch secured by that boat, was one and a half tons in one drag, off Cape Barren near the coast of Tasmania. This is only about half the quantity secured by the *Wren* in any one of her drags during her season's operations in Canadian waters, either on the Atlantic banks, or in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The coast line of the Atlantic provinces, from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, without taking into account the lesser bays and indentions, measures over 5,000 miles, and along this stretch are to be found innumerable natural harbours and coves.

On the Pacific coast, the province of British Columbia, owing to its immense number of islands, bays and fiords which form safe and easily accessible harbours, has a sea-washed shore of 7,000 miles. Along this shore and within the limits of the territorial waters, we have fish and mammals in greater abundance, probably, than can be found anywhere else. Our sea coast line is thus more than double that of Great Britain and Ireland. Apart from this immense salt water fishing area, we have in our numerous lakes no less than 220,000 square miles of fresh water, abundantly stocked with many excellent species of food fishes.

It may be pointed out that the area of the distinctly Canadian waters, of what are known as the great lakes—Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario—forms only one-fifth part of the total area of the larger fresh water lakes of Canada.

The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct divisions; the deep-sea, and the inshore or coastal fisheries.

The deep-sea fishery is pursued in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying crews of from 12 to 20 men. The fishing grounds worked on are the several banks which



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

lie from 15 to 80 miles off the Canadian coast. The style of fishing is that of trawling by hook and line. The bait used is chiefly herring, squid and capelin; and the fish caught are principally cod, haddock, halibut, hake and pollock. The round fish are split and salted at sea for drying purposes.

The inshore or costal fishery is carried on in small boats with crews of from 2 to 3 men, also in the small class of vessels with crews of from 4 to 7 men. The means of capture used by boat fishermen, are hooks and lines, gill nets, and from shore are operated trap nets, haul seines, and weirs. The commercial food fishes taken inshore are the cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, smelt, flounder and sardine.

It will be observed by readers of this report in the British Islands, that there are no ling, nor whiting in Canadian waters; neither are there any turbot, brill, soles, nor plaice.

The latter kinds are only to got, of course, by trawling, chiefly, but the operations of the steam trawler *Wren* have failed, so far, to reveal the presence of those valuable flat fishes in our waters.

The halibut fishery of British Columbia is carried on from close inshore to almost any distance off the northern part of the province, chiefly, in steamers and vessels. The means of capture is trawl lining, dories being used for setting and hauling the lines as in the Atlantic deep-sea fishery.

The means of capture in use in the inland lake fisheries are gill nets, pound nets, and seines, and, of course, hook and line to a great extent. The principal commercial fishes caught are, whitefish, trout, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, and fresh water herring—the latter in the great lakes of Ontario only.

#### VALUE OF FISHERIES.

The whole catch of fish in our waters by Canadian fishermen, including fish products, seals, &c., during the year 1908, is valued at \$25,451,085.

This is a drop of \$48,264 from the total of 1907, and \$828,400 behind that of 1906. The year 1906, however, is the second highest on record—1905 being the record year—the results of that year being from two and a quarter to four and a quarter millions of dollars, ahead of the years 1902-3-4; so it will be seen that although the total for 1908 is less than the two preceding years the upward tendency is fully maintained.

The results for 1908 were obtained by a fishing fleet of 1,414 vessels—9 of which were engaged in hunting fur seals—and 39,965 boats, the whole manned by 71,070 men. The extensive use of gasoline engines in boats, as a means of propulsion, is enabling our boat fishermen to prosecute the inshore fishery with increased vigour.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The following table shows the total value of the fisheries of each province in their respective order of rank with the increase or decrease as compared with the year 1907:—

Provinces.	Value of Fish.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	8,009,838	377,508	.....
British Columbia.....	6,465,038	342,115	.....
New Brunswick .....	4,754,298	.....	546,266
Ontario .....	2,100,078	165,053	.....
Quebec .....	1,881,817	.....	165,573
Prince Edward Island.....	1,378,624	.....	114,071
Manitoba and Keewatin.....	600,396	.....	206,219
Saskatchewan .....	152,795	50,305	.....
Alberta .....	58,955	.....	362
Yukon Territory. ....	* 49,246	49,246	.....
Totals.....	25,451,085	984,227	1,032,491
Net decrease.....	.....	.....	48,264

\* No figures hitherto given separately for Yukon, consequently total value for 1908, is shown as an increase.

Statement showing the relative values of the principal commercial fishes above \$100,000 in their order of rank for the year 1908, and showing increase or decrease as compared with the year 1907:—

Kinds of Fish.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Salmon.....	4,814,250	.....	200,196
Lobsters .....	4,200,279	116,157	.....
Cod.....	3,361,409	.....	258,409
Herring .....	2,471,963	398,207	.....
Mackerel.....	1,336,810	355,304	.....
Halibut .....	1,045,316	203,929	.....
Whitefish .....	819,626	131,160	.....
Haddock.....	716,800	.....	82,430
Sardines .....	674,808	9,211	.....
Trout.....	666,322	.....	10,570
Pickrel .....	562,076	.....	84,413
Hake .....	496,668	.....	72,325
Smelts.....	479,523	.....	296,343
Pollock .....	338,013	.....	75,152
Clams, quahaugs, &c .....	313,131	.....	145,649
Pike.....	285,187	.....	9,551
Oysters .....	265,080	21,087	.....
Alewives. ....	120,506	.....	10,845
Eels .....	108,001	.....	8,477

It will be observed in the foregoing that the value of lobsters has increased by \$116,157.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

The values of herring, mackerel, halibut and whitefish have also risen considerably over those of 1907, while salmon, cod, smelts and clams—chiefly quahaugs—each show a considerable falling off in value as compared with the previous year.

It is worthy of note that British Columbia contributes no less than four-fifths of the total value of halibut landed in Canada during the year.

Sturgeon was included in the foregoing table last year, but the value of this fish for 1908 falls below the \$100,000 standard and is therefore ruled out.

From the year 1869 to 1908 inclusive, the five principal commercial sea-fishes have yielded the following values:—

Cod.. . . . .	\$146,495,980
Salmon.. . . . .	106,618,615
Lobsters.. . . . .	91,575,954
Herring.. . . . .	79,815,884
Mackerel.. . . . .	49,735,288



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION.

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada for the Year 1908.

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
			\$	\$
1	Cod, dried..... Cwt.	700,530	3,152,382	
2	" fresh or green..... Lb.	5,432,100	191,527	
3	" tongues and sounds..... Brls.	1,710	17,100	3,361,409
4	Haddock, dried..... Cwt.	87,246	261,738	
5	" fresh..... Lb.	8,553,704	256,608	
6	" smoked, (finnans)..... "	3,291,915	198,474	716,800
7	Hake, dried..... Cwt.	184,064	460,603	
8	" sounds..... Lb.	123,873	36,065	
9	Pollock, dried..... Cwt.	113,201		496,668
10	Tom Cod or frost fish..... Lb.	2,310,791		338,013
11	Halibut..... "	19,214,013		69,322
12	Flounders..... "	1,200,414		1,045,316
13	Salmon, preserved in cans..... "	27,188,889	3,485,320	38,411
14	" fresh..... "	7,062,563	736,114	
15	" smoked..... "	457,166	47,731	
16	" pickled or dry salted..... "	10,084,400	545,085	
17	Trout, (all kinds)..... "	7,211,240		4,814,250
18	Ouananiche..... "	40,000		666,322
19	Whitefish..... "	10,358,734		4,000
20	Smelts..... "	7,501,905		819,626
21	Oulachons..... "	625,200		479,523
22	Herring, salted..... Brls.	311,246	1,409,911	31,855
23	" fresh..... Lb.	62,633,902	921,241	
24	" smoked and kippered..... "	5,162,422	140,811	
25	Sardines, preserved in cans..... "	4,899,000		2,471,963
26	" fresh or salted..... Brls.	286,413		244,950
27	Shad..... "	4,391		429,858
28	Alewives..... "	27,940		45,322
29	Pike..... Lb.	5,539,726		120,506
30	Maskinongé..... Brls.	3,510		285,187
31	Eels, salted..... "	8,051		351
32	" fresh..... Lb.	458,190		80,510
33	Perch..... "	1,006,848		27,491
34	Pickarel..... "	6,298,011		49,739
35	Bass, (achigan)..... "	243,600	24,260	502,076
36	" (sea B.)..... "	6,700	670	
37	Mackerel, salted..... Brls.	66,318	994,770	
38	" fresh..... Lb.	2,850,340	342,040	
39	Sturgeon..... "	592,648	60,685	1,336,810
40	" caviare and bladders..... "	23,537	23,256	
41	Lobsters, preserved, in cans..... "	10,911,497	3,273,447	83,941
42	" fresh or alive..... Cwt.	98,373	926,832	
43	Oysters..... Brls.	35,027		4,200,279
44	Clams, quahaugs, scallops, &c..... "	689,507		205,080
45	Squid..... "	22,952		313,331
46	Coarse and mixed fish..... Lb.	17,528,032		91,804
47	Fur seal skins in B. C..... No.	4,954	108,988	473,088
48	Hair seal skins..... "	38,992	45,211	
49	Sea otter skins..... "	33	10,895	
50	Beluga skins..... "	146	584	
51	Fish used as bait..... Brls.	330,682		165,678
52	" fertilizer..... "	478,655		496,022
53	Fish oil..... Galls.	794,289		243,789
54	Whale product..... "			252,187
55	Tullibee, carp and greyling..... Lb.	1,109,585		357,500
56	Dulse, cockles and other shell fish, not mentioned above..... "	259,000		48,242
	Total value for 1908.....			18,865
				25,451,085



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

## RESUME OF THE FISHERIES OF EACH PROVINCE.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

This province still keeps its place at the head of the list of fish-producing provinces of the Dominion, with an aggregate value of \$8,009,838.

Certain kinds of fish show large increases while others give considerable decreases in value.

The kinds contributing to the increased value are chiefly mackerel with \$500,000 and herring with almost \$130,000 more than in 1907.

A noticeable feature of the summer mackerel fishery of the year under review was the enormous congregation of these fish in Chedabucto bay.

In fact the big rush to the eastward seems to have completely ended here; for, almost the whole increased value of mackerel in Nova Scotia was produced in this bay, Guysborough county, on the one side of the bay, returns an increase in mackerel value of over \$240,000, and Richmond county, on the other side, an increase of nearly \$230,000. The county of Cape Breton, a little further to the east, profited only to a very small extent by the big mackerel school, while further still to the eastward the county of Victoria shows a decrease in its mackerel returns.

The falling off in the mackerel fishery of Prince Edward Island and the gulf side of Cape Breton Island indicates that the great Atlantic school did not penetrate into the waters of the gulf in any great numbers during 1908.

There is an increase of \$102,000 in the value of lobsters over the whole province.

Halibut, eels, squid, and clams, also show increased values of \$48,000, \$20,000, \$67,000 and \$10,000 respectively.

The principal classes showing decreases are cod, with a shortage of \$230,000—mostly owing to the lower price paid per cwt. in 1908—and haddock, hake and pollock with \$87,000, \$60,000 and \$74,000 lower values respectively, also owing to reduced prices per cwt.

The balance of increase and decrease of all kinds for the whole province, however, shows that the total for 1908 is greater than that of 1907 by \$377,508.

There were 40 more men employed in vessels and 938 more in boats, throughout the province than during the previous year.

*District No. 1.*

Looking into the figures of the various districts in the province, it will be found that in district No. 1 (Cape Breton) mackerel gives an increase in value of over \$230,000, and herring an increase of \$14,000; lobsters are \$10,000 and squid about \$10,000 ahead of the previous year. Eels and clams have also risen in value by \$8,000 each. The total increase for the district is \$242,420.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

In coming down to the different counties of this district, it is noted that: Richmond county returns increased values in mackerel \$230,000; herring, \$60,000; lobsters, \$13,000 and squid and clams about \$20,000 and \$8,000 respectively. The catch of cod in the county was greater than that of 1907 but the value is less by about \$1,000. The value of haddock fell by about \$8,000 and hake, \$2,000. There is a total increase in the county of \$335,193, over the preceding year.

Cape Breton county shows increases in the value of mackerel and lobsters of about \$14,000 each, and halibut about \$2,000. The value of cod has fallen by \$50,000, while herring returns a value of \$15,000 less than in the previous year. There is a total decrease over the county of \$40,488.

In Victoria county the value of cod has risen by about \$7,000. Pollock and squid also show greater values by about \$1,000 each. The value of mackerel and lobsters has fallen by \$4,000 each.

There is a total increase of value in the county of \$3,542.

Inverness county gives an increase of \$26,000 in the value of mackerel, chiefly from the Strait of Canso ports. Lobsters have increased in value by \$10,000. There is an increase in the value of haddock of \$13,000—largely due to the operations of the steam trawler *Wren* at Hawkesbury.

Squid also shows \$18,000 more than in 1907. The value of cod has fallen by \$80,000 and herring likewise by \$5,000. There is a total decrease in the county of \$55,826.

*District No. 2.*

This district comprises the counties of Halifax, Guysborough, Antigonish, Pictou, Cumberland, Colchester and Hants. It will be observed in looking at the returns, that the district shows a rise in the value of mackerel and herring, by over \$240,000 and \$40,000, respectively.

The total value of lobsters in the district shows neither increase nor decrease, because, while the value of lobsters canned has increased by \$58,000, the value of lobsters shipped fresh in the shell has decreased by the same amount. Clams and oysters give increased values of \$9,000 and \$1,000 respectively. The value of halibut has risen by \$11,000.

Cod and pollock show a decrease of \$40,000 each. The value of fresh haddock has fallen by \$57,000; but this decrease is counterbalanced to a great extent by an increase of \$20,000 in the value of haddock smoked and dried. The value of smelts and salmon has been lowered by \$10,000 and \$6,000 respectively. The balance of increases and decreases shows that the total value for 1908 is \$206,135 greater than that of the previous year.

A perusal of the figures by countries in this district shows that in Halifax county there is an increase, in the value of lobsters canned of \$12,000, but a decrease in the value of those shipped in the shell of over \$50,000. The values of hake, halibut and



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

herring have risen in this country by \$6,000, \$3,000 and \$4,000 in the order named. Clams also return \$10,000 more than in 1907. The total value of all kinds in the county is less than that of the previous year by \$1,565.

Turning to the figures for the county of Guysborough, the most striking feature there, is the increase of over \$240,000 in the value of mackerel. The value of cod has fallen by \$26,000. Fresh haddock value has likewise dropped by over \$50,000, while that of smoked haddock has gone up by \$10,000. Canso alone accounts for a decrease of over two million pounds of fresh haddock, although showing at the same time an increase of about 150,000 pounds in the quantity smoked and preserved in cans.

The value of pollock in the county is lowered by \$37,000, while halibut has risen in value by \$9,000. Squid returns an increased value of \$24,000. Altogether the county shows an increase in value of \$157,381 over the previous year.

The only noticeable fluctuation in Antigonish county is the shortage of nearly \$4,000 in the value of lobsters. There is a total decrease in the county, however, of only \$800, in the various kinds of fish.

Pictou county shows quite a substantial increase over 1907, due mainly to lobsters, the value of which has gone up by \$30,000. There are also increases in the value of salmon (\$3,000) and herring (\$2,000). The total value of all kinds in the county has risen by \$26,939 over the previous year.

Cumberland county shows an increase of nearly \$9,000 in lobster value, and about \$1,000 in oysters, while the value of shad has dropped by \$2,000. There is an increase in the total value of all kinds within the county of \$21,994.

In Colechester county the only feature worthy of note is a greater value in lobsters of over \$4,000. The total value of all kinds is greater than that of the previous year by \$3,195.

There is a decrease of \$1,010 in the total value of all kinds in Hants county, but there is no outstanding feature in the returns for 1908.

### *District No. 3.*

An examination of the figures for this district, which comprises the counties of Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings, shows the most prominent features to be increases in the value of lobsters of over \$90,000; halibut, \$35,000; and mackerel, \$21,000; and decreases in the value of salmon \$50,000; of herring, \$35,000; of cod, \$50,000; of haddock, \$35,000; of hake, \$55,000; and of pollock, \$32,000. The big falling off in value of the four latter kinds is due almost entirely to the lower price paid per cwt. during 1908. The total value of all kinds in the district is less than that of the previous year by \$71,047. In studying the figures of the various counties of the district it will be found the county of Lunenburg, which is the chief seat of the deep-sea cod fishery of Canada, shows increased values of over \$36,000 in cod; and nearly \$26,000 in haddock notwithstanding reduced prices.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

There is also a rise in the value of halibut of over \$12,000. On the other hand mackerel will be found to have fallen in value by about \$19,000, and lobsters shipped fresh in the shell by about \$10,000. The total value of all kinds has risen by \$47,314.

Thirty-six more men were employed in boats and seven fewer in vessels than during 1907, in the county.

On turning to Queens county, it will be observed that the value of lobsters canned has increased by more than \$27,000, while the value of those shipped fresh in the shell has dropped \$13,000.

The mackerel value is greater than that of the previous year by over \$12,000, and the value of herring has also advanced \$7,000.

Cod, haddock and pollock, however, have diminished in value to the extent of \$29,000, \$14,000 and \$6,000 respectively. Other kinds, such as halibut, trout and alewives show a falling off of only a few hundred dollars each.

The total value of all kinds in the country is less by \$35,115 than that of 1907.

There were 11 fewer men employed in vessels in the county, and 35 more men in boats than during the previous year.

In Shelburne county there is a large increase in the value of lobsters shipped fresh in the shell of \$130,000; at the same time, there is a falling off in the value of lobsters canned of over \$20,000. The value of salted herring shows an advance of over \$48,000. The cod value has also advanced by nearly \$36,000 and halibut by over \$18,000. The value of fresh haddock has gone down by \$21,000, but that of dried haddock is greater by over \$22,000.

Mackerel value has fallen by about \$4,000.

The total value of all kinds in the county has increased by \$204,829.

There were 42 fewer men employed in vessels and 184 more men in boats than during the previous year.

In Yarmouth county the greatest fluctuations to be noted are the decreases in the values of lobsters canned, and cod; the former has gone behind that of 1907 by over \$27,000, and the latter by about \$35,000.

Haddock and pollock values have also dropped by about \$10,000 each. Halibut value shows an advance of \$2,000. The total of all kinds is less than that of 1907 by \$58,162.

There were nine more men employed in vessels and five more in boats.

In the county of Digby there is a falling off in the value of cod of over \$75,000, and in that of fresh and dried haddock a decrease of about \$50,000. There is an increase in the value of smoked haddock, however, of over \$25,000.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

The value of hake has also fallen behind that of 1907 by over \$62,000, and of pollock by over \$23,000. Minor decreases to be noted are mackerel, over \$2,000, and clams, \$8,000.

Lobsters have advanced in value by about \$7,000, and herring and halibut likewise by about \$4,000 and \$2,000 respectively.

The total value of all kinds in the county falls below that of the previous year by \$181,092. There were 58 fewer men employed in vessels and 102 more men in boats than during 1907.

Annapolis county returns enhanced values in cod and hake of \$10,000, while the value of haddock has fallen by \$6,000.

Lobsters, salmon and herring have each gone down in value by about \$5,000.

The total value for the county of all kinds is greater than that of the preceding year by \$15,817. There were 10 more men employed in boats. In Kings county there is a heavy decrease in the value of salmon of over \$45,000.

Herring value also has declined by \$10,000; mackerel, pollock and shad have also dropped slightly in value, while the value of alewives has gone up about \$5,000. All kinds in the county show a total of \$64,638 less than the total of the previous year. Twenty-nine fewer men were employed in boats, and one man less in vessels.

Fuller details of the fisheries of Nova Scotia will be found at Appendix 3 of this report.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

As will be observed there is a shortage in the value of the fisheries of this province of no less than \$546,266. This is due, to a great extent, to the poor results of the smelt fishing in No. 2 district, which alone accounts for more than half the total decrease. Other kinds showing considerable decreases are salmon, \$93,000; herring, \$92,000; clams, quahaugs, &c., \$80,000; lobsters, nearly \$26,000; cod, \$16,000; hake and shad about \$8,000 each; while the value of haddock has advanced by \$3,000 and of sardines, \$10,000.

The decreased value is not altogether owing to scarcity of fish, but rather to the poor condition of the markets for certain kinds.

There were 120 more men employed in vessels and 1,161 more men in boats than during the preceding year.

In looking at the figures giving sea fish values in districts 1 and 2, and comparing them with the figures for the previous year, it will be noticed that in district No. 1, which comprises the counties of St. John and Charlotte, salmon shows a decreased value of about \$19,000 and herring the considerable decrease of \$78,000. The drop in value of the latter is chiefly in smoked herring.

The value of lobsters and alewives has fallen short of the previous year, the former by \$20,000 and the latter by \$15,000. Hake too has fallen in value by \$8,000, but this is due to the price of sounds being returned at only half the price shown the previous year. Clams also show a decrease in value of \$59,000. A small increase



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

is to be noted in the value of cod. Haddock and smelt values also show increases: the former, \$8,000, and the latter, \$4,000; while sardines give an increased value of \$10,000. The value of sardines canned shows a decrease, however—the increase being due to the quantity used fresh and salted for bait. The value of dulse taken from the rocks in this district has increased by \$5,000.

The sardine fishery, the principal seat of which is in this district, was considerably retarded during 1908, owing to the dispute between the Bay of Fundy fishermen and the sardine canners as to the price of sardine herring. This dispute also affected the clam fishery in the district, as many of the American sardine canners turned to canning calms, thereby overloading the market and reducing values.

*District No. 2.*

On turning to the figures for this district which comprises the counties of Albert, Westmoreland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, the main features to be noted are the very large decreases in the value of smelts, \$29,000, and of salmon, \$79,000. The value of herring salted has also fallen below that of the previous year by \$14,000. Cod have fallen in value \$19,000. The quantity of cod landed was greater than in the previous year but the fall in price reduced the total value.

The value of clams has dropped \$15,000 and that of shad about \$3,000. The value of oysters in this district has advanced by about \$22,000.

Fuller details of the fisheries of New Brunswick will be found at Appendix 4 of this report.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The total value of the fisheries of this province for 1908 is \$114,071 less than that for the preceding year.

The chief contributors to this decrease are quahaugs with a lowered value of over \$70,000. Herring and mackerel each show a fall in value of \$50,000. The value of smelts has also fallen short by \$13,000.

Oysters and hake also show decreased values—the former, \$9,000, and the latter, \$3,000.

The quantity of oysters taken is greater than in 1907, but the price per barrel is shown in the returns as \$2 less. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to show an advance in the value of two important kinds, namely: lobsters and cod. The value of the former has increased by about \$77,000 and of the latter, notwithstanding the lower price per cwt., by \$20,000, the quantity landed in 1908 being much larger than in the previous year.

There were 22 fewer men employed in vessels and 33 fewer men in boats than during the year 1907.

A report by the inspector, and fuller details of the fisheries of the province will be found at Appendix 5 of this report.

## QUEBEC.

The returns for the whole of Quebec show a decrease of \$165,573 in the value of all kinds of fish landed.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

What is known as the gulf division, which comprises the north side of the Bay Chaleur, from the Restigouche to Gaspé Basin, and along the north coast of Gaspé county as far as Cape Chatte, also the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence river from Saguenay to the boundary line between Québec and Labrador, and all the Magdalen islands, accounts for \$142,171 of this decrease, while the balance is attributable to what may be called the inland division, *i.e.*, the whole of the river St. Lawrence from Cape Chatte on the south side, and from Point des Monts on the north side, to Montreal, including contributory rivers and lakes.

Salmon fishing on the north shore of the gulf shows a considerable increase, while mackerel, lobsters and cod show a decrease.

Prices for cod fell off greatly in 1908, so much so that large quantities were held over for an improved market.

Fishermen have been turning their attention to mill and railway work, in certain parts of the gulf division, during the year under review, and the inspector thinks that this condition of things will continue, and that the hardy class of men who devoted themselves entirely to the fishing is passing out of the business, while the younger men hesitate to face the hardships of their fathers. As a consequence of this, he predicts that in the near future it may not be an uncommon sight to see steam trawlers supplying the demand for fish on the Gaspé coast.

The dreaded dog-fish seems to have been much less in evidence than usual, during the year.

With regard to the fisheries of the other division of the province, it may be remarked that cod fishing in the lower part of Rimouski county was good, but in other parts poor.

Herring fishing was good and yielded good returns. Fishing at Ste. Flavie and Ste. Luce seems to be on the increase owing to easy railway transportation facilities.

Fishermen in this locality do not now dry their codfish, they prefer disposing of it in a green state, that is, split and salted only, as it sells more easily. The fisheries of the county generally, however, have fallen below the results of the previous year.

On the north side of the river the result of the fishery, has fallen below that of 1907, and is attributed to the low state of the river water,

The fisheries of the Island of Orleans also show a decrease when compared with those of 1907. Throughout the province there were 27 more men employed in vessels and 369 fewer men in boats than during the preceding year. Details will be found at appendix 6 of this report.

#### ONTARIO.

Complete detailed reports by the provincial officers of the province of Ontario will be found in the 'Second Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department,' (1908), of that province, from which the statistics herein are reproduced.

The great lakes have furnished the following total values during the season of 1908:—



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.. . . .	\$ 141,482
Lake Superior.. . . .	235,330
Lake Huron (proper).. . . .	224,527
Lake Huron (north channel).. . . .	264,381
Georgian Bay.. . . .	187,093
Lake St. Clair and River Thames.. . . .	65,326
Lake Erie.. . . .	730,244
Lake Ontario.. . . .	226,756
Inland waters.. . . .	24,935

Total.. . . . \$2,100,078

The foregoing figures show quite a large increase in the total value of fish taken from the waters of the province, over that of 1907, namely, \$165,054. Of this increase, Lake Erie alone accounts for five-sixths, the remaining one-sixth being contributed by Lake Ontario, Lake of the Woods, Lake Huron (proper), Lake Huron (north channel), and Georgian, in that order.

Lakes Superior and St. Clair show small decreases, while the inland waters show a decrease of \$42,318. The following are the principal kinds, showing either a decrease or an increase in total value, as compared with the previous year:—

Whitefish.. . . .	\$124,475	of an increase.
Herring.. . . .	119,237	"
Pickereel.. . . .	18,636	of a decrease.
Pike.. . . .	8,355	"
Trout.. . . .	9,457	"
Sturgeon.. . . .	9,287	"
Caviare.. . . .	13,450	"

To the large increase in the fisheries of Lake Erie the chief contributors are: fresh herring, whitefish and perch. There were 57 fewer fishermen employed in vessels or tugs, and 140 more men in boats, throughout the province, than during the previous year. Reports by Inspectors J. M. Hurley, O. B. Sheppard and A. G. Duncan, together with statistics, showing in detail the yield and value of all kinds of fish in the various districts of the province, will be found at Appendix 7 of this report.

## MANITORA.

The returns for the Manitoba fisheries of 1908 show that the total value has fallen below that of the preceding year by more than \$200,000. This is attributable largely to the poor condition of the market, especially that for whitefish. Fish were very plentiful, but fishermen did not make any great efforts to catch them, owing to the low price.

The inspector for this province draws attention, in his report, to the fact that while whitefish were very plentiful in Lake Winnipeg the size of the fish seems to have decreased.

Ten years ago, it is pointed out, whitefish averaged one pound more in weight than they do now, notwithstanding the fact that the mesh of the nets at present used, is from one-quarter to half an inch larger than the mesh in use at the period when heavier fish were caught.

On the other hand, the overseer of Lakes Winnipegosis, Manitoba, Dauphin, &c., reports that whitefish caught in those lakes during the winter of 1908 were larger in size than those caught in previous seasons, and gives as a reason for this increase in



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

size the closing of the lakes against summer fishing during the past three years. It may be noted that Lake Winnipeg is the only lake in which summer fishing is carried on. The reports all seem to indicate that fish are undoubtedly on the increase as to quantity in all the waters of the province. It would seem that in 1908 little more than half the number of fishermen was engaged in the fisheries that was so employed in 1907.

A report by the inspector, together with statistics of all fish taken in the province, will be found at Appendix 8 of this report.

#### SASKATCHEWAN.

The total value of the fisheries of this province for 1908 is greater than that of the previous year by \$50,305. In the Cumberland district, however, sturgeon value has gone down owing to the lack of buyers on the spot, and the non-existence of a means of transport to a railway point. The catch of whitefish shows a large increase, chiefly in the Battleford lake district, which has produced double that of any previous year. North of Saskatchewan river, the lakes are numerous and large and well stocked with finest varieties of fish.

Those are fished mostly in winter by men who move out and make it a business.

Reports of overseers show that the supply of fish in the province is being maintained as a result of protecting spawning grounds, regulating the length of netting and size of mesh.

Cold storage for fish was established last year and a large quantity stored for the summer trade. The result is being watched with much interest. Fifty-one more fishermen were engaged in the fisheries than during the previous year. A report by the inspector together with statistics of all kinds of fish caught will be found at Appendix 9 of this report.

#### ALBERTA.

In the absence of an inspector for the province the special fish guardians have sent their reports direct to Ottawa, from these it is noted that the total quantity of all kinds of fish taken was 40,000 lbs. less than that of the previous year, and the total value less by \$10,000. Whitefish, pickerel, tullibee and coarse fish account for the shortage, while pike shows a large increase. Fuller remarks, along with statistics of all kinds of fish taken from the waters of the province will be found at Appendix 10 of this report.

#### YUKON.

In the Yukon Territory the most noteworthy feature is the high price of fish: Trout, for instance, are valued at forty cents per lb. When compared with the figures for Alberta it will be observed that Yukon, with less than one-fourth of the quantity of fish of the former province, actually shows almost \$10,000 more in total value.

This, of course, is in keeping with the price of other food stuffs in the Territory; a large proportion of the fish caught being consumed within the borders of Yukon. Statistics of the various kinds of fish caught will be found at Appendix 11 of this report.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The result of the fisheries of 1908 in this province, is greater than that of the previous year by \$342,116.

The total value of 1907, however, was \$880,425 below that of the year 1906, so that 1908 is still half a million dollars behind 1906; and three and one-third millions behind the record year (1905), in which year British Columbia produced a greater value of fish than Nova Scotia and stood easily at the head of the list of fish producing provinces in Canada.

Over half a million less fathoms of gill and seine netting were used than in the previous year; and 418 fewer persons were employed in fishing. Half the decrease in the number of persons employed is due to the seal business. A careful study of the returns reveals a striking difference in the abundance of fish, especially salmon, in the various districts of the province.

In district No. 1, (southern B.C.) there is a decrease of \$675,013 in all kinds of salmon, while halibut shows an increase of \$148,831. Other kinds of fish mostly show small increases. Sturgeon, however, nearly doubled the total of 1907, though still far behind the years when this fishery was first carried on for commercial purposes. There is a total decrease, in the district, in the value of all kinds, of \$543,149, which is more than made up by the other two districts.

District No. 2, comprising the northern part of the province, as will be seen, is by far the best fish-producing district in the province. Apart from its great salmon fishery, the rich halibut grounds of British Columbia lie within easy distance of this district, and large as the halibut fishery of the district at present is, as soon as the Grand Trunk Pacific railway reaches the western sea the output of this and other fisheries is bound to rapidly grow larger.

The value of salmon of all kinds in the district is greater than that of 1907 by \$366,384. Halibut value has advanced \$11,550 and that of herring \$12,380, making the total value of all kinds \$400,077, greater than that for 1907.

Most of the halibut credited to district No. 1 are brought from the waters of district No. 2, so that by adding the halibut value of the former district to that of the latter, it will be found that the latter district produced more than half the total value of all the fish caught in British Columbia during the year 1908.

District No. 3, which comprises the whole of Vancouver Island and a portion of the mainland adjacent thereto, yielded \$185,184 more than in 1907. Herring in this district show a most striking increase in quantity, chiefly in the Nanaimo district, the increase in value being \$243,047, while salmon of all kinds show an advance in value of \$223,474.

In this district are the headquarters of the British Columbia sealing fleet. Although only half the number of vessels were at work, the total landing of skins was very little below that of 1907. An outstanding feature of this industry is the great value placed on sea otter skins, namely, \$330 each. Reports by the inspectors, with detailed statistics, will be found at Appendix 12 of this report.

The following table is a recapitulation of the quantity and value of all kinds of fish landed in the different provinces of Canada during the year 1908:—



RECAPITU

Showing the whole production of the Fisheries in the

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	
			\$		\$		
1	Cod, dried .. .. .	Cwt.	402,375	1,810,686	84,757	381,406	25,569
2	" fresh or green .. .	Lb.	4,105,500	123,165	386,800	15,472	
3	" tongues and sounds .. .	Brls.	1,075	10,750	380	3,800	76
4	Haddock, dried .. .	Cwt.	78,830	236,490	4,546	13,638	1,760
5	" fresh .. .	Lb.	6,968,904	209,065	1,547,700	46,431	31,350
6	" smoked (finnans) .. .	"	3,073,015	184,360	218,900	14,094	
7	Hake, dried .. .	Cwt.	126,322	316,111	47,630	119,075	9,837
8	" sounds .. .	Lb.	67,117	16,785	36,390	9,097	20,366
9	Pollock .. .	Cwt.	82,636	261,601	30,565	76,412	
10	Tom Cod or frost fish .. .	Lb.	215,391	6,460	2,069,000	62,070	
11	Halibut .. .	"	1,332,038	133,203	156,030	15,605	
12	Flounders .. .	"	723,414	21,701	537,000	16,710	
13	Salmon, preserved in cans .. .	"	4,300	645	1,920	288	125
14	" fresh .. .	"	650,225	97,532	1,668,160	252,575	3,250
15	" smoked .. .	"	17,126	2,825	11,540	2,056	
16	" pickled and dry salted.. .	"					
17	Trout (of all kinds) .. .	"	169,950	16,994	191,050	19,105	24,450
18	Quananiche .. .	"					
19	Whitefish .. .	"			3,850	577	
20	Smelts .. .	"	659,185	36,047	5,422,500	380,640	817,500
21	Oulachons .. .	"					
22	Herring, salted .. .	Brls.	118,839	534,774	154,030	693,135	8,308
23	" fresh and boneless .. .	Lb.	6,663,602	66,636	2,907,100	38,341	127,120
24	" smoked (red herring) .. .	"	1,197,872	23,957	3,461,000	92,255	45,500
25	" kippered .. .	"					
26	Sardines, preserved in cans .. .	Cans.			4,899,000	244,950	
27	" fresh or salted .. .	Brls.			286,254	429,381	
28	Shad .. .	"	598	5,980	3,569	37,097	
29	Alewives .. .	"	9,172	36,688	18,406	82,370	362
30	Pike .. .	Lb.					
31	Maskinonge .. .	"					
32	Eels, salted .. .	Brls.	4,076	40,760	3,306	33,060	510
33	" fresh .. .	Lb.					
34	Perch .. .	"			3,300	231	
35	Pickerel .. .	"			42,700	2,989	
36	Bass, (Achigan) .. .	"			210,600	20,960	
37	" Sea B .. .	"	6,700	670			
38	Mackerel, salted .. .	Brls.	56,216	843,240	259	3,885	1,530
39	" fresh .. .	Lb.	2,481,740	297,808	339,800	40,776	28,800
40	Sturgeon .. .	"			5,000	450	
41	" caviare and bladders .. .	"			300	255	
42	Lobsters, canned .. .	"	4,399,610	1,319,882	2,716,968	815,090	3,098,444
43	" fresh or alive .. .	Cwt.	87,321	834,612	10,317	87,435	530
44	Oysters .. .	Brls.	1,515	9,090	19,080	114,480	11,472
45	Clams, quabaugs, scallops .. .	"	27,236	54,572	648,248	215,133	6,654
46	Squid .. .	"	21,747	86,984	1,120	4,480	85
47	Coarse and mixed fish, cat fish, etc .. .	"	43,583	87,166	10,017	20,034	240
48	" .. .	Lb.					
49	Fur seal skins in B. C .. .	No.					
50	Hair seal skins .. .	"	148	172	84	100	
51	Sea-otter skins .. .	"					
52	Beluga skins and whale product .. .	"					
53	Fish used as bait .. .	Brls.	96,922	145,383	121,655	182,482	53,114
54	" " fertilizer .. .	"	124,323	62,161	270,655	136,805	2,107
55	" oil .. .	Gall.	249,673	74,901	57,300	17,190	7,820
56	Dulse, cockles and other shell fish .. .	Lb.			259,000	11,830	
57	Tullibee, carp and greyling .. .	"					
Totals .. .				8,009,838		4,754,298	



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LATION.

different Provinces of Canada for the Year 1908.

ISLAND.	QUEBEC.		ONTARIO.		MANITOBA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND YUKON.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.		Number.
Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
115,060	187,829	845,230							1
.....	309,800	15,490					630,000	37,800	2
760	179	1,790							3
5,280	2,110	6,330							4
940	5,750	172							5
									6
24,592	275	825							7
10,183									8
									9
	26,400	792							10
	213,390	20,856					17,512,555	875,652	11
									12
18							27,182,544	3,484,369	13
487	1,011,297	151,889			105,000	15,000	3,624,631	218,631	14
							428,500	42,850	15
	44,600	3,345					10,039,800	541,749	16
2,445	110,440	11,044	6,333,602	577,415	217,454	22,889	164,300	16,430	17
	40,000	4,000							18
	35,270	3,527	4,826,643	445,164	5,492,971	370,358			19
32,700	218,820	10,941					383,900	19,195	20
							625,200	31,855	21
37,386	28,378	127,701	1,691	16,915					22
1,271	830,054	8,300	7,140,826	357,041			44,965,200	449,652	23
910	276,450	5,529							24
							181,600	18,160	25
									26
	159	477							27
	184	1,845					40	400	28
1,445									29
	74,050	3,702	2,079,601	166,368	3,386,075	115,117			30
	3,510	351							31
5,100	159	1,590							32
	435,360	26,121	22,835	1,370					33
	43,600	2,180	915,348	45,767	44,600	1,561			34
	77,770	7,777	3,005,891	300,589	3,171,650	190,721			35
	33,000	3,300							36
									37
22,950	8,313	124,695							38
3,456									39
	56,520	3,391	254,628	38,194	96,500	9,650	180,000	9,000	40
			10,437	10,201	12,800	12,800			41
929,533	696,476	208,942							42
3,710	205	1,025							43
68,832							2,960	12,758	44
26,616	100	200					7,268	16,810	45
340									46
480	543	1,543						115,500	47
	445,595	4,455	2,246,867	125,605	2,825,370	90,500	556,100	27,805	48
							4,954	108,988	49
	33,549	41,924					5,220	3,015	50
							33	10,895	51
	146	584						357,500	52
79,671	58,991	88,486							53
2,107	80,730	40,364					840	2,352	54
2,346	337,016	101,104					142,480	56,646	55
								7,035	56
			535,417	15,446	574,168	32,796			57
1,378,624		1,881,817		2,100,078		851,392		6,465,038	



## NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AND AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED IN FISHERIES.

During the year 1908 there were employed in the actual work of fishing in the whole of Canada 8,550 men on board of vessels and 62,520 in boats. In canneries and fish houses on shore there were employed in the work of cleaning and preparing the fish for market 13,753 persons, giving a grand total, of those directly employed in the work of fisheries, of 84,823.

This shows an increase of 460 men in vessels, a decrease of 645 men in boats, and an increase in the number of fish workers on shore, of 2,311, making altogether an increase in the grand total of 2,127 over the previous year.

Apart from the above there are many persons connected with the fisheries in a more indirect way, such as coopers, teamsters, net and ropemakers, boat-builders, &c., who are not taken into account in making up those returns.

Almost 14 million fathoms, of gill and seine netting—equal to about 16,000 miles—were in use during the year, the total value of which, along with that of lines and other means of capture—exclusive of lobster plant—is given at nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions of dollars. The value of vessels and boats aggregates over  $5\frac{1}{4}$  millions of dollars.

The following table shows, by provinces the details of men employed and the value of vessels, gear, &c.:—







RECAPITULATION showing the Total Value of the Fisheries in the respective Provinces of Canada, from 1870 to 1908 inclusive, as compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Fisheries.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince-Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon.		Total for Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No data.	\$
1870.	4,019,425	1,131,433	No data.	1,161,551	264,982	No data.	No data.		6,577,391
1871.	5,101,030	1,185,033	"	1,093,612	193,521	"	"		7,573,199
1872.	6,016,835	1,965,459	"	1,320,189	267,633	"	"		9,570,116
1873.	6,577,085	2,285,662	207,595	1,391,561	293,091	"	"		10,751,997
1874.	6,652,302	2,685,794	288,863	1,608,660	446,267	"	"		11,681,886
1875.	5,573,851	2,427,654	298,927	1,596,739	453,191	"	"		10,350,385
1876.	6,029,050	1,953,389	494,967	2,097,668	437,229	104,697	"		11,117,000
1877.	6,527,858	2,133,237	763,036	2,560,117	458,223	583,433	"		12,005,934
1878.	6,131,600	2,305,790	840,344	2,664,055	348,122	925,767	"		13,215,678
1879.	5,752,937	2,554,722	1,402,301	2,820,395	367,133	631,766	"		13,529,254
1880.	6,291,061	2,744,447	1,675,089	2,631,556	444,491	713,365	"		14,499,979
1881.	6,214,782	2,930,904	1,955,290	2,751,962	509,903	1,151,321	"		15,817,162
1882.	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,855,687	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	"		16,824,092
1883.	7,689,374	3,185,674	1,272,468	2,158,997	1,027,035	1,644,646	"		16,958,192
1884.	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,085,619	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,558,267	"		17,766,404
1885.	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,293,430	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	"		17,722,973
1886.	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,141,991	1,741,382	1,435,998	1,577,348	186,980		18,679,288
1887.	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,037,426	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	129,084		18,386,163
1888.	7,817,030	2,941,863	876,862	1,860,012	1,839,869	1,902,195	180,677		17,418,510
1889.	6,346,722	3,067,039	886,430	1,876,194	1,963,123	3,348,067	167,679		17,655,256
1890.	6,636,444	2,699,055	1,041,109	1,615,119	2,009,637	3,181,432	232,104		17,714,902
1891.	7,011,300	3,571,050	1,238,733	2,008,678	1,806,389	3,008,755	332,969		18,977,878
1892.	6,340,724	3,203,922	1,179,856	2,236,732	2,042,198	2,849,483	1,088,254		18,941,171
1893.	6,407,279	3,746,121	1,133,368	2,218,905	1,691,930	4,143,963	1,042,093		20,686,661
1894.	6,547,387	4,351,526	1,119,738	2,303,386	1,659,968	3,950,478	787,087		20,719,573
1895.	6,213,131	4,403,158	976,836	1,867,920	1,584,473	4,401,354	752,466		20,199,338
1896.	6,070,895	4,799,423	976,126	2,025,754	1,605,674	4,183,999	745,543		20,407,425
1897.	8,090,316	3,934,135	954,949	1,737,011	1,289,822	6,138,865	638,416		22,783,546
1898.	7,226,034	3,849,357	1,070,202	1,761,440	1,433,632	3,713,101	613,855		19,667,121
1899.	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,043,645	1,953,134	1,590,447	5,214,074	622,911		21,891,706
1900.	7,809,152	3,769,742	1,059,193	1,989,279	1,333,294	4,878,829	718,159		21,557,639
1901.	7,989,548	4,193,264	1,050,623	2,174,459	1,428,078	7,942,771	958,410		25,737,153
1902.	7,351,753	3,912,514	887,021	2,059,175	1,263,706	5,284,824	1,158,437		21,959,433
1903.	7,841,602	4,186,800	1,099,510	2,211,792	1,535,144	4,748,365	1,478,665		23,101,878
1904.	7,287,099	4,671,084	1,077,516	1,751,397	1,793,229	5,219,107	1,716,977		23,516,439
1905.	8,259,085	4,847,090	998,922	2,003,716	1,708,963	9,850,216	1,811,570		29,479,562
1906.	7,799,160	4,905,225	1,168,939	2,175,035	1,734,856	7,003,347	1,492,923		26,279,485
1907.	7,632,330	5,300,564	1,492,695	2,047,390	1,935,025	6,122,923	968,422		25,499,349
1908.	8,009,838	4,754,298	1,578,624	1,881,817	2,160,078	6,465,038	861,392		25,451,085
Totals.	\$270,585,916	\$133,384,287	\$38,323,963	\$76,590,946	\$47,115,081	\$118,040,357	\$18,724,573		\$702,675,143



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries of Canada, together with the Value of Fishing Materials employed, from 1880 to 1908.

Year.	VESSELS.			BOATS.		Value of Nets and Seines.	Value of other Fishing Material.	Total Capital Invested.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Value.			
			\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
1880... ..	1,181	45,323	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	3,936,582
1881.....	1,120	48,389	1,765,870	26,108	696,710	970,617	679,852	4,113,049
1882. ....	1,140	42,845	1,749,717	26,747	833,137	1,351,193	823,938	4,757,985
1883.....	1,198	48,106	2,023,045	25,825	733,186	1,243,366	1,070,930	5,120,527
1884.....	1,182	42,747	1,866,711	24,287	741,727	1,191,579	1,224,646	5,014,663
1885... ..	1,177	48,728	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	6,697,459
1886. ....	1,133	44,605	1,890,411	28,187	850,545	1,263,152	2,720,187	6,814,295
1887. ....	1,168	44,845	1,989,840	28,092	875,316	1,499,328	2,384,356	6,748,840
1888... ..	1,137	33,247	2,017,558	27,384	859,953	1,594,992	2,390,502	6,863,005
1889... ..	1,100	44,936	2,064,918	29,555	965,010	1,591,085	2,149,138	6,770,151
1890.....	1,069	43,084	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	7,372,641
1891... ..	1,027	39,377	2,125,355	30,438	1,007,815	1,644,892	2,598,124	7,376,186
1892... ..	988	37,205	2,112,875	30,513	1,041,972	1,475,043	3,017,945	7,647,835
1893. ....	1,104	40,096	2,246,373	31,508	955,109	1,637,707	3,174,404	8,681,557
1894. ....	1,178	41,768	2,409,029	34,102	1,009,189	1,921,352	4,099,546	9,439,116
1895... ..	1,121	37,829	2,318,290	34,268	1,014,057	1,713,190	4,208,311	9,253,848
1896.....	1,217	42,447	2,041,130	35,398	1,110,920	2,146,934	4,527,267	9,826,251
1897.....	1,184	40,679	1,701,239	37,693	1,128,682	1,955,304	4,585,569	9,370,794
1898.....	1,154	38,011	1,707,180	38,675	1,136,943	2,075,928	4,940,046	9,860,097
1899.....	1,178	38,508	1,716,973	38,538	1,195,856	2,162,876	5,074,135	10,149,840
1900... ..	1,212	41,307	1,940,329	38,930	1,248,171	2,405,860	5,395,765	10,990,125
1901.....	1,231	40,358	2,417,680	38,186	1,212,297	2,312,187	5,549,136	11,491,300
1902... ..	1,296	49,888	2,620,661	41,667	1,199,598	2,103,621	5,382,079	11,305,959
1903.....	1,343	42,712	2,755,150	40,943	1,338,003	2,305,444	5,842,857	12,241,454
1904 ... ..	1,316	43,025	2,592,527	41,938	1,376,165	2,189,666	6,198,584	12,356,942
1905.....	1,384	41,640	2,813,834	41,463	1,373,337	2,310,503	6,383,218	12,880,897
1906... ..	1,439	40,827	2,841,875	39,634	1,462,374	2,426,341	7,824,975	14,555,565
1907.....	1,390	36,902	2,731,888	38,711	1,437,196	2,266,722	8,374,440	14,826,592
1908... ..	1,441	40,818	3,571,871	39,965	1,696,856	2,283,127	7,957,500	15,508,275



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Number of Men employed in the Fishing Industry since 1895.

Year.	Number of Persons in Lobster Canneries and fish houses.	Number of Men in Vessels.	Number of Men in Boats.	Total Number of Fishermen.	Total Number of Persons in Fishing Industry.
1895 . . . . .	13,030	9,804	61,530	71,334	84,364
1896 . . . . .	14,175	9,735	65,502	75,237	89,412
1897 . . . . .	15,165	8,879	70,080	78,959	94,124
1898 . . . . .	16,548	8,657	72,877	81,534	98,082
1899 . . . . .	18,708	8,970	70,893	79,893	98,601
1900 . . . . .	18,205	9,205	71,859	81,064	99,269
1901 . . . . .	15,315	9,148	69,142	78,290	93,605
1902 . . . . .	13,563	9,123	68,678	77,801	91,364
1903 . . . . .	14,018	9,304	69,830	79,134	93,152
1904 . . . . .	13,981	9,236	68,109	77,345	91,326
1905 . . . . .	14,037	9,366	73,505	82,871	96,908
1906 . . . . .	12,317	8,458	67,646	76,104	88,421
1907 . . . . .	11,442	8,089	63,165	71,254	82,696
1908 . . . . .	13,753	8,550	62,520	71,070	84,823

## FISHERIES EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The statement of the total expenditure and revenue in connection with the fisheries of Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31 last, forms Appendix 1 of this report.

The total expenditure amounted to \$951,728, being divided amongst the various services as follows:—Salaries and disbursements of fishery officers, \$161,756; fish breeding, \$190,563; fisheries protection service, \$242,601; miscellaneous expenditure, \$196,808; and \$159,999, distributed as fishing bounty.

The total amount received as revenue from fishing licenses, fines, &c., during the same period in the different provinces was \$82,715, which includes the sum of \$9,794, paid by United States vessels as *modus vivendi* fees.

## FISHING BOUNTIES.

The fishermen of the maritime provinces received the sum of \$159,999 as bounties on their respective catches of sea fish for the season of 1908. The number of claims received during 1908 was 13,972, and the number paid was 13,841, being an increase of 648 claims paid over the previous year.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The sum of \$62,540 was paid to 925 vessels with their crews, being a decrease of two vessels; and the sum of \$97,459 was paid to 21,669 boat fishermen in 12,916 boats, being an increase of 1,149 boat fishermen and 650 boats over the preceding year.

The proportion of the total bounty expended in each province for 1908 was as follows:—In Nova Scotia, \$98,156; in New Brunswick, \$17,203; in Prince Edward Island, \$9,708; in Quebec, \$34,931.

Since the inception of the system in 1882 the sum of \$4,265,815 has been paid to those fishermen, in the above-named provinces, who became entitled—under the regulations—to the bounty, to encourage them in the development of their industry.

The regulations governing the payment of the bounty, as well as the particulars respecting its distribution, form Appendix 2 of this report.

FISH BREEDING.

The report on this service by F. H. Cunningham, Superintendent of Fish Culture, will be found at Appendix 13 of this report.

A new lobster hatchery has been installed at Georgetown, P.E.I., since the previous report was issued.

There are in all 37 fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion, the aggregate output of which, during 1908, was 682 millions of fry of various kinds.

An interesting experiment was carried out in the course of the year 1908 by this branch of the fisheries service, in the shape of transshipping live lobsters from Halifax to Vancouver, with a view to establishing this shell fish in the waters of the Pacific province, a report of the journey and of the distribution of the crustacean on arrival at Vancouver, is included in Mr. Cunningham's report, and will be found at Appendix 13.

OYSTER CULTURE.

A report on this service for 1908, by the department's oyster expert, forms Appendix 14 of this report. It would appear from the report that the oyster beds of Upper Caraquet harbour are in some danger of being covered up with drifting sand from Mizzonette Point.

BAIT COLD STORAGE.

A detailed report of this service will be found at Appendix 15.

There are in all 62 bait freezers along the Atlantic coast, distributed as follows:—

In Nova Scotia.. . . . .	39
New Brunswick.. . . . .	4
Prince Edward Island.. . . . .	5
Quebec.. . . . .	14
Total.. . . . .	62

One freezer in Nova Scotia was destroyed by fire during 1908.



THE FISHERIES STAFF.

The outside staff of the fisheries branch of this department numbers 1,200.

There are twenty inspectors of fisheries, and 108 overseers with magisterial powers ex-officio, besides 680 guardians temporarily employed to assist in the protection of the fisheries.

The officers in charge of our fish breeding establishments with their permanent assistants aggregate 100, besides many others who are required in the busy season.

The officers and men of the fleet of fishery cruisers aggregate 250. There are also about forty-five persons employed as reporters for the intelligence bureau, which exists at Halifax during the fishing season, who are not otherwise connected with government work.

A complete list of the various permanent outside officers and overseers forms Appendix 16 of this report.

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

This service was performed by thirteen fishery protection vessels in all during 1908. Of these, six patrolled our Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence waters; one was stationed on the great lakes, one on Lake Winnipeg and five on the Pacific coast.

A report by the officer commanding the service forms Appendix 17 of this report.

PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF THE FISHERIES ACT.

A return showing the number of prosecutions for violation of the Fisheries Act, the nature of the offences, and the amount of penalties imposed and collected throughout the various provinces of the Dominion, during the fiscal year 1908-9, constitutes Appendix 18 of this report.

HERRING AND HERRING CURING.

At Appendix 19 will be found a report by Mr. J. J. Cowie on his work during the summer of 1908, in continuance of the department's scheme for improving herring curing in Canada.

STEAM TRAWLING.

At Appendix 20 will be found a report, by Mr. J. J. Cowie, on the work of the steam trawler *Wren*, during the season, 1908, together with a description of this mode of fishing, observations on trawling in general, and a sketch of the various legislative steps which have been taken from time to time in Great Britain for its regulation there.

NATURAL HISTORY REPORT.

The report of Mr. Andrew Halkett, the naturalist of the Department, embracing, among other things, some interesting information touching the lakes in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, forms Appendix 21 of this report.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## CONCLUSION.

The various fisheries of the Dominion were prosecuted, throughout the year 1908, by our fishermen with their accustomed energy.

I regret to have to report, however, that the result of their efforts again shows a diminution in the total value.

But several causes, other than scarcity or abundance of fish, affect the total quantity and value of the landings, in the course of a year, either for the better or worse.

The uncertain movements of the schools of fish, the state of the weather throughout the season, and the condition of the various markets have to be taken into consideration when drawing conclusions from the mass of figures contained in this report.

In almost every case where a considerable decrease in the value of a certain class of fish appears, the reason is to be found, not in any diminution of our fishery resources, but in some one or other of the aforementioned causes. Therefore, although the value of 1908 falls below that of 1907, and 1907 below that of 1906, there need be no uneasiness as to the continued fertility of our varied fishing grounds.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,

*Acting Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*







SPECIAL APPENDED REPORTS

I

THE FISH AND FISHERIES OF MANITOBA

BY

PROFESSOR E. E. PRINCE

*Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries*

II

THE MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE

AND THE

LOBSTER FISHERY

BY

R. N. VENNING.

*(Superintendent of Fisheries.)*







## SPECIAL APPENDED REPORT—I.

### THE FISH AND FISHERIES OF MANITOBA.

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD E. PRINCE, F.R.S.C., ETC., DOMINION COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES,  
OTTAWA, MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION.

#### INTRODUCTION.

Elisee Reclus regarded the lakes of Manitoba as shallow remnants of an ancient inland sea which now exist because the compact rocks below will not allow the water to flow away into the depths below but retain it as though each were still a natural lake basin. The moisture, he thought which falls from the atmosphere is retained in these depressions, evaporation does not take place rapidly, and the slopes towards the sea are not sufficiently inclined for the tributary rivers to pour down to the ocean all their surplus waters. Geographically they are the western members of the great lake system, that chain of vast inland seas which border the southern margin of the great Archean shield, in whose immense northern basin lie the waters of Hudson Bay. Geologically, they belong to another system than the eastern great lakes, and are all that remain of that extensive post-glacial Lake Agassiz which geologists claim to have had an area of not less than 110,000 square miles. They are a northern expansion of the Mississippi system of waters with which on the east (south of the Lake of the Woods) and on the west, near the Cypress Hills, there is still connection by muskegs and marshy streams. Great deposits of alluvium have increased the shallowness, and the valleys of the Red river and Assiniboine are entirely alluvial formation, these sediments, as the late Dr. George M. Dawson said, 'constitute the richest wheat lands of Manitoba.'

#### I.—THE FISHERIES.

##### PECULIAR FEATURES IN FISH OCCURRING.

The fish fauna is not rich in variety of species or indeed of families, yet it is singularly interesting as much from the forms which are missing as from those which it includes. Thus the two remarkable Ganoids, *Lepisosteus*, the Gar Pike, and *Amia calva* the Bow-fin or lake Dog-fish, so abundant in the eastern Great Lake Waters are absent, and indicate that the fish fauna is of a somewhat recent origin as compared with the Ontario lakes. The cartilaginous Ganoids, two species of sturgeons are present, but are no doubt migrants from the sea by northern or southern river channels. The great lake trout appears to be absent, and the lesser whitefish, commonly called lake herring, *Argyrosomus artedi*, has not been recorded, but the tullibee, *A. tullibee*, often stated to be a hybrid whitefish, and weighing one to three pounds, is plentiful. Two species of the typical whitefish of Canada, *Coregonus clupeiformis*, the most valuable species commercially, and *C. labradoricus*, occur in Manitoba waters.

##### IMPORTANCE OF MANITOBA FISHERIES.

It has been justifiably claimed for the fishing industries of this prairie province that they are the greatest fresh-water fisheries in the world. The earliest fishery was



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

carried on by the native Indian tribes for food for themselves and their dogs, but the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company at their numerous posts in this region depended upon fish very largely, and since 1812, when the first white settlers were brought to the banks of the Red river by Lord Selkirk, a regular fishery has been pursued which has grown to enormous dimensions during the last thirty years.

COMMERCIAL KINDS OF FISH.

The species of principal importance are the unsurpassed lake whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*), the pike-perch or yellow pickerel (*Stizostedion vitreum*), the sturgeon (*Acipenser*) and the pike or jackfish (*Lucius*). The whitefish of Manitoba especially of Lake Winnipeg have a special reputation in the markets of this continent and the caviare and flesh of the sturgeon from these waters have ranked very high. The supply of sturgeon has seriously declined, but the relative importance of the principal species may be judged from the following figures:—

KINDS OF FISH.	1888.		1898.		1907-08.	
	Lb.	Value.	Lb.	Value.	Lb.	Value.
Whitefish.....	2,300,000	\$ 106,000	3,363,900	\$ 168,193	3,695,000	\$ 258,650
Pike-perch.....	144,500	5,800	1,343,000	53,721	3,995,000	239,700
Pike.....	311,000	8,200	639,973	6,399	2,321,000	81,235
Tullibee.....	18,736	650	359,410	3,594	1,380,000	48,300

RECENT EXPANSION.

During the last twenty years the annual value of the fisheries of the province has risen rapidly, partly owing to the exploitation of new waters not before commercially fished, and partly owing to the higher market value of the food-fishes in recent years. Thus in 1887 the total value was \$129,084; in 1897 \$261,126, and in 1907 it was \$806,615. While a proportion of the catch is sent to local and to eastern Canadian markets, the greater part, fully 75 per cent, is sent to the United States' markets, certain large foreign fish combines having undoubted control of the handling of these supplies of Canadian fish.

AREA OF FISHING GROUNDS.

The total area of the waters fished is not less than 20,000 square miles, the three largest lakes, Lake Winnipeg (9,460 square miles), Lake Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles), and Lake Manitoba (1,775 square miles), exceeding the Netherlands in extent, but other lakes, St. Martin, Dauphin, Shoal, Swan and Waterhen, contribute their quota, these ranging from 100 to 200 square miles, while Moose (552 square miles) Cedar (285 square miles), Playgreen (223 square miles), and other more distant lakes, though beyond the provincial boundary, must be included in the Manitoba fisheries, all the catches being sent down to the main shipping points in the province. It is interesting to note that the Manitoba lakes are exclusively in Canadian territory and are not shared, as are the Great Lakes to the east, with another country. Hence, while Lake Superior is over three times the area of Lake Winnipeg, Huron twice, and Erie almost of the same area, yet the superficial extent of the Canadian portion of these eastern waters does not greatly exceed the total area of the Manitoba fishing grounds.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## LARGE ENTERPRISES CARRIED ON.

To develop the fishing industry on an adequate scale, in waters so vast, large capital was essential. Fishing companies were organized, with fleets of steam tugs, immense outfits of nets, ice-houses and stores, refrigerators, &c. Fishing on a limited scale has always been carried on by the settlers and Indians, and the numerous Icelandic settlements have assiduously pursued the fishery especially through the ice in winter. But even so recently as 1899 the Winnipeg board of trade stated that the fishing industries of the province were only in their infancy, and undoubtedly with proper safeguards against depletion these industries, which have increased like the population of the province, more than six-fold during the last twenty years, await still further development.

## PRODUCTIVENESS OF WATERS.

The productiveness of the waters of the province is proved by the fact that from 1890 to 1907, 84,000,000 pounds of whitefish were shipped from Manitoba and 5,329,000 pounds of sturgeon, including a large quantity of caviare, much of it exported to Germany to be sold as the best Russian product.

## ALLEGED DECLINE OF FISHERIES.

Like all fisheries, those of the province have been subject to fluctuations, some, such as the sturgeon, having alarmingly declined, while others, like the pike-perch or pickerel fishery, have greatly expanded. The whitefish supply, in the opinion of many, has declined, and the large annual catch, in 1906, exceeding 5,000,000 pounds, is, it is held, kept up only by more persistent fishing and the use of excessive amounts of gear.

## DETAILS OF THE INDUSTRY.

All fishing operations are carried on under license from the Dominion government, and under the supervision of a staff of Federal fishery officers who have authority to enforce the laws and regulations under the Dominion Fishery Act.

The parties who carry on fishing consist of (1) large fishing companies in which United States firms have very large interests; they operate in the northern parts of Lake Winnipeg and the more distant lakes, chiefly in summer, and in extensive areas where fishermen without capital, tugs, fish-houses and refrigerators could not take or handle the fish. (2) Settlers, largely Icelanders, with a smaller proportion of Austrians and Germans, who fish in summer in small boats and on a vastly more extensive scale through the ice in winter, mainly in the shallower southern parts of Lake Winnipeg and in the smaller lakes. (3) Indians and half-breeds who fish from their reserves, largely for food, but also for sale, especially sturgeon. In the rivers, such as the Red river, settlers and others fish with seines, &c., for pickerel or pike, perch, catfish, gold-eyes (an excellent fresh water herring), perch and coarse fish.

## STATISTICS OF MEN AND GEAR.

It is estimated that at least 5,000 persons are more or less engaged in the fisheries, but the actual number of fishermen is nearly 2,000, as compared with 850 twenty years ago. In 1887, it may be noted, there were 7 steam tugs, 550 tons total, valued at \$26,500, and 65 fishing boats, 118 tons, valued at \$6,785, whereas there are now 22 tugs, of 1,034 tons total tonnage, valued at \$132,000 and employing about 150 men, and in addition 530 boats, valued at \$24,000, with crews totalling up to 1,800 men. Fishing with baited lines, fyke or hoop nets, &c., is extensively pursued, and



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

the takes are principally coarse fish, the present annual catch of which amounts to no less than five million pounds.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF FISH.

The cleaning of the fish, icing, &c., are done at various points on the lakes, such as Spider island, Black river, Eagle island, Poplar river, Beren's river, Snake island, Bull Head, Horse island and Warren's landing, each resembling a busy village, with wharfs and crowded dwellings, the last-named centre being about 400 miles from Winnipeg city. About ten years ago fresh fish in broken ice were brought from Selkirk island, north end of Lake Winnipeg, and shipped from Selkirk town in refrigerator cars, were preferred in some United States cities to the frozen fish heretofore exported, and a large business has since been maintained. The main catches conveyed by the tugs and sail-boats to the various islands referred to, after being cleaned packed and iced are brought down to Selkirk in the case of Lake Winnipeg, and to the town of Winnipegosis in the case of Lakes Winnipegosis, Cedar, Moose, &c.

#### SYSTEM OF FISH FREEZING.

From over a hundred of these remote establishments, with plants valued at nearly \$250,000, the principal summer catches have been received at the refrigerators, that of the Dominion Fish Company's at Selkirk, said to be the largest in Canada if not the largest on the American continent, having a capacity of two million pounds, though many times that amount passed through the freezing rooms in a single season, the fish being neatly laid on flat trays, subjected to a temperature of 15° F. below zero, and exported by the carload when the markets are favourable. The ammonia process is that adopted, the ammonia being forced by powerful engines into vacua, thus reducing the temperature, and the cold gas is then driven through circulating pipes, which pass along the insulated store rooms, where a temperature of 20° below freezing can be readily attained, but the usual temperature is about zero. Recent changes in the demands of the great markets appear likely to cause the frozen fish to be superseded by the iced fish referred to above, and there can be little doubt that the quality and texture of the fish are maintained in better state by icing than by the ammonia freezing process.

#### DOMINION HAS SOLE CONTROL.

Unlike the fisheries of Ontario and the eastern provinces and British Columbia, in which each province has property rights, the property and jurisdiction are in Manitoba solely in the hands of the Dominion government, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, issues licenses, authorizes restrictions, close seasons, &c., for the preservation of the fishery resources. As an aid, of an effective kind, the federal government has erected several fish-hatcheries (at Selkirk, Beren's river, Winnipegosis, &c.) and vast quantities of fry of whitefish and other valuable species are planted each season from these establishments.

## II.—NOTES ON THE FISHES OF MANITOBA.

Apart from their commercial interest the fishes of the province are of scientific importance from the fact that they form a fish fauna distinctly marked off from that of the great lakes and eastern waters and have nothing in common with the Pacific fish fauna. None of the ancient fresh-water types such as the gar-pike (*Lepisosteus osseus*, Linn.) and Bowfin (*Amia calva*, Linn.) occur, though sturgeon of two species



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

are found, but the sturgeon is doubtless primitively, an anadromous ocean fish. The greatlake trout (*Cristivomar namaycush*, Walb.), the speckled char or brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*, Mitch.), the lesser whitefish (*Argyrosomus artemi*, LeSeur), the sea salmon (*Salmo salar*, Linn.), as also the black spotted trout (*S. Clarkii*) of Albertan waters, the inconnu of the Mackenzie, and various Arctic and Pacific salmon and trout are absent, and bear out the geologists view that the Manitoba system of lakes and rivers is unconnected with the eastern and western drainage systems, and is really the remnant of a northern expansion of the Missouri and Mississippi system with an outflow to the south. The presence of the gold-eye, (*Hiodon chrysopsis*, Richardson), an ally of the Clupeidae, a very plentiful and excellent food-fish, emphasize the separateness of this aquatic area, while the presence of the sturgeon and of the methy or lake ling, (*Lota maculosa*, LeSeur), indicates connection with the sea such as the geologists have demonstrated occurred owing to subsidence at various epochs. Such universally distributed species as the pikes or jack-fishes (of which two species occur *Lucius lucius*, Linn., and *Lucius masquinongy*, Mitchell) and both of exceptionally good table qualities as well as the bearded cat-fishes and carp-like suckers occur but the glutinous nature of their eggs may explain their dispersion. The following list of species is believed to include most of the fishes authentically known to occur, but many other species await discovery in this extensive area of waters where investigations so far have been fragmentary and inadequate.

## LIST OF MANITOBA FISHES.

Family *Petr. myzontidæ*—

*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*, Girard. The Northern Lamprey.

Family *Acipenseridæ*—

*Acipenser rubicundus*, Lesuer. The Lake Sturgeon.

*Acipenser sturio*, Linnaeus. The Common Sturgeon.

Family *Siluridæ*—

*Ictalurus punctatus*, Rafinesque. Channel or Spotted Catfish.

*Ameiurus lacustris*, Walbaum. Great Lake Catfish or Mathemeag.

*Ameiurus vulgaris*, Thompson. The Dark Catfish.

*Ameiurus nebulosus*, LeSueur. Common Bullhead or Horned Pout.

Family *Catostomidæ*—

*Ictiobus cyprinella*, Cuv. and Valenciennes. Buffalo-fish.

*Ictiobus bubalis*, Rafinesque. The White or Small Mouth Buffalo-fish.

*Catostomus catostomus*, Forster. Northern Sucker.

*Catostomus commersonii*, Lacepede. Common White Sucker.

*Carpodes velifer*, Rafinesque. The Quillback Sucker.

*Moxostoma anisurum*, Rafinesque. White-nosed Red Horse.

*Moxostoma aureolum*, LeSueur. The Mullet or Red Horse.

*Moxostoma lesueurii*, Richardson. Northern Red Horse.

Family *Cyprinidæ*—

*Hybognathus nuchalis*, Agassiz. The Silver Minnow.

*Hybognathus argyritis*, Girard. The White Minnow.

*Pimphales promelas*, Rafinesque. The Fathead or Bull Minnow.

*Notropis blennioides*, Girard. Straw-coloured Minnow.

*Notropis hudsonius selene*, Starr Jordan. The Shiner, Spawn Eater.

*Notropis jejunus*, Forbes. The Poor Minnow.

*Notropis atherinoides*, Rafinesque. The Great Minnow.

*Hybopsis storerianus*, Kirtland. Storer's Minnow.



Family *Hiodontidæ*—

*Hiodon chrysopsis*, Richardson. Western Gold-Eye.

*Hiodon tergisus*, LeSueur. The Moon-Eye.

*Hiodon alosides*, Rafinesque. The Shad Moon-Eye.

Family *Salmonidæ*—

*Coregonus clupeiformis*, Mitchell. The Common Lake Whitefish.

*Coregonus labradoricus*, Richardson. Labrador Whitefish.

*Cristivomer namaycush*, Walbaum. Great Lake Trout, Touladi or Grey Trout.

*Argyrosomus tullibee*, Richardson. The Tullibee or Mongrel Whitefish.

Family *Esocidæ* or *Luciidæ*—

*Lucius lucius*, Linnæus. The Jack-fish or Pike.

*Lucius masquinongy*, Mitchell. The Maskinonge (erroneously Muskellunge).

Family *Gastrosteidæ*—

*Pygosteus pungitius*, Linnæus. One-spined Stickleback.

*Eucalia inconstans*, Kirtland. Brook Stickleback.

Family *Percopsidæ*—

*Percopsis guttatus*, Agassiz. The Trout Perch, Sand Roller.

Family *Centrarchidæ*—

*Pomoxis sparoides*, Lâcepède. The Calco Bass.

*Ambloplites rupestris*, Rafinesque. Green Rock Bass.

*Micropterus dolomieu*, Lâcepède. Small Mouth Black Bass.

*Micropterus salmoides*, Lâcepède. Large Mouth Black Bass.

Family *Percidæ*—

*Stizostedion vitreum*, Mitchell. Yellow Pickerel, Pike-perch or Doré.

*Stizostedion canadense griseum*, DeKay. Grey Sauger or Pike-perch.

*Percus flavescens*, Mitchell. The Yellow Perch.

*Hadropterus aspro*, Cope and Jordan. Black-sided Darter.

*Hadropterus guntheri*, Eigenmann and Eigenmann. Gunther's Darter.

*Boleosoma nigrum*, Rafinesque. Johnny Darter.

*Boleosoma boreale*, Starr Jordan. Northern Darter.

Family *Sciænidæ*—

*Aplodinotus grunniens*, Rafinesque. Sheephead or Lake Drum-fish.

Family *Cottidæ*—

*Cottus pollicardis*, Jordan and Gilbert. Olivaceous Miller's Thumb.

Family *Gadidæ*—

*Lota maculosa*, LeSueur. Ling, Burbot, Lake Cusk, Losh and Methy.



## SPECIAL APPENDED REPORT—II.

THE MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE, AND THE LOBSTER INDUSTRY.

*(By R. N. Venning, Superintendent of Fisheries.)*

A very interesting and important factor in the working of the department, especially as affecting the Fisheries Branch thereof, consisted of the appointment during the year of a select standing parliamentary committee on Marine and Fisheries, thus providing a means hitherto inaccessible of investigating and discussing the various phases of the fisheries and the fishing industry as they might develop at different junctures in the general application of the fishery laws and regulations, and the exploitations of the fisheries.

It is felt that this move by parliament will have a very beneficial effect upon the welfare of the valuable fisheries assets of the Dominion in that it will bring them and their requirements as well as their possibilities, more prominently before the attention of the general public as well as of those who may desire to engage in their prosecution and development, and it cannot but have a tendency to greatly strengthen the hands of the department in its endeavour to enforce provident fishery laws and regulations, which, however beneficial and necessary, can never be considered as very popular, probably the least so of all restrictive measures having for their aim the conservation of great national assets.

Mr. John H. Sinclair, M.P., Guysborough, N.S., who had initiated the move during the session of parliament of 1908, moved in the House of Commons on the 3rd February, 1909 (*Hansard*, unrevised edition, p. 504), the following resolution:—

‘That, in the opinion of the House it is advisable to appoint a select standing committee of the House to deal with questions relating to Marine and Fisheries as they arise from time to time, and the rules of the House be amended accordingly.’

Touching the question of the fisheries, Mr. Sinclair explained that the enormous coast line of Canada, with its prolific fisheries, as well as the great number of persons now employed in an immense industry, although only in its infancy and capable of enormous possibilities for adding to the wealth and prosperity of the country, called for a special committee which could devote its labour and research to the development of the fishing industry of the Dominion.

The mover of the resolution was followed by many members of parliament, who were unanimous in its support, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries congratulated the several speakers, and intimated that a rule would be drafted and brought down for the adoption of the House.

Consequently on the 19th February last, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur moved the House into committee to consider a proposed resolution as follows:—

‘That Rule No. 10, Chapter 2 of the Rules of the House of Commons, be amended by adding after the words “on Agriculture and Colonization” the words “on Marine and Fisheries,”’ such being designed to carry into effect the decision of the House, on Mr. Sinclair’s resolution as previously explained (*Hansard* unrevised edition, p. 1369), following which on February 26, the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, from the special committee appointed to report the lists of members to compose the select standing committees reported the composition of that on Marine and Fisheries as follows:—

Robert Bickerdike, Geo. H. Bradbury, Hon. L. P. Brodeur, A. W. Chisholm (Inverness), A. H. Clarke, (Essex), A. B. Crosby, John A. Currie (Simcoe), John W. Daniel, A. L. Fraser, Honoré Gervais, C. F. Jameson, J. W. Kyte, A. K. Mac-



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

lean, (Lunenburg), D. D. McKenzie, W. S. Middlebro, Frederick D. Monk, Bruno Nantel, F. F. Pardee, J. H. Sinclair, Ralph Smith, (Nanaimo), Hon. R. F. Sutherland, Jas. D. Taylor, (New Westminster), W. F. Todd, O. Turgeon, Hon. A. R. Warburton.

After preliminary arrangements were made by the committee, its first session to take evidence, under the Chairman, Mr. J. H. Sinclair, was held in this House of Commons, committee room No. 32, on Monday, March 8, 1909, the subject being the 'lobster industry,' and with the exception of two sessions, at which some evidence with regard to the oyster fishery and the fisheries of Georgian bay and adjacent waters were taken, every session up to the end of the fiscal year was devoted to full and comprehensive inquiries into the lobster industry, which indeed had not been nearly completed and bid fair to run well on to the end of the session of parliament.

#### THE CANADIAN LOBSTER FISHERY.

It may not be inappropriate to refer briefly to the history of the lobster fishery of Canada.

About the year 1873, the fishery had assumed sufficient importance to attract more than ordinary attention. It was at that time prosecuted chiefly on the coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where there were in the former province about 40 and in the latter about 24 canneries in operation. These are said to have used about 12,000 tons of raw material, and to have exported to the United States about 2,000 tons of canned lobsters, smaller quantities having been consigned to other markets. The value of the lobster catch cured in 1873 was \$1,214,749.50, while about \$120,000 worth were disposed of in a fresh state.

In view of the fact that excessive fishing had exhausted the lobster fishery along the north eastern coast of the United States, and that the enterprise therein embarked in had been transferred to Canada, the department was impressed with the necessity of some measures designed to protect and perpetuate the natural supply by some economic regulations.

Thus the experience of the United States was sufficient to suggest some deterrent measures to avoid in Canada a repetition of conditions there. It was appreciated at the time that it was easier to exhaust a local asset such as the lobster fishery than it would be to revive it after the event. Hence the necessity for some timely precautions.

#### LOBSTER FISHERY REGULATIONS.

This consideration of the matter was productive of the first fishery regulation touching the lobster industry that was ever adopted by the Governor General in Council by virtue of the authority of the Fisheries Act, and because it was the initial legislation in this regard, its substance is here extended. The order in council was dated July 7, 1873, and the essential part was as follows:—

'In the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick no person shall at any time fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession any soft shell lobsters or female lobsters with eggs attached; nor shall lobsters of a less weight than one and a half pounds be at any time fished for, caught, killed, bought, sold or had in possession; but when caught by accident in nets or other fishing apparatus lawfully used for other fish, young lobsters of less weight than one pound and a half shall be liberated alive at the risk and cost of the owner of the net or apparatus, or by the occupier of the fishery, on whom, in every case shall devolve the proof of such actual liberation.'

This was the signal for strong remonstrances from various quarters, the chief objections emanating from proprietors of canning establishments, because of the effect of the regulation in curtailing the supply of raw material which could, under the restrictions imposed, reach their canneries; nor was there any lack of objection on the part of the fishermen.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Prominent among the remonstrances were petitions from western Nova Scotia; the reasons set forth being: (1) the majority of lobsters taken were under  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds weight; (2) the lobster, unlike the salmon, was not confined to any particular locality, but was a denizen of the vast ocean and not likely to decline; (3) the capture of these shell fish was to take wealth from the ocean and add to the riches of the country, which was no loss to the ocean owing to tremendous reproductive powers, and if not taken may never revisit the same place; (4) every average catch of lobsters was composed of ones less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds weight; (5) it would deprive those engaged of their livelihood and destroy a fast-growing industry; (6) a somewhat similar law recently became a dead letter in the United States.

These points were not difficult to deal with by any one who had given the subject any consideration since they were all in the line of special pleading, carrying with them their own answer.

The first objection, however, may be regarded as interesting inasmuch as it was capable of verification or refutation.

The result was an inquiry into the question through the inspector of fisheries whose district embraced both provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In the course of his investigations he addressed a letter to every fishery overseer in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in whose district the fishery was pursued, asking him to give the average weight of lobsters taken in his jurisdiction.

The information elicited was as follows, and it is interesting to note that it demonstrates in the main that where the greater number of lobster canneries existed the smaller was the average weight of the lobsters taken:—

## NOVA SCOTIA.

County.	Average Weight.	Number of Canneries.
Halifax (East) . . . . .	2	8 and 2 more building.
Halifax (West) . . . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	7
Lunenburg . . . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3
Queens . . . . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	3 and 2 more building.
Shelburne . . . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	7
Yarmouth . . . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1
Digby . . . . .	3	None
Colchester . . . . .	3	None
Pictou . . . . .	5	1
Guysboro . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	8
Antigonish . . . . .	4	1
Victoria . . . . .	3	None
Richmond . . . . .	2	2
Cape Breton . . . . .	2	2

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

County.	Average Weight.	Number of Canneries.
Restigouche . . . . .	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3
Gloucester . . . . .	3	5
Northumberland . . . . .	3	4
Kent . . . . .	2	8
Westmorland . . . . .	3	None
Albert . . . . .	4	None
St. John . . . . .	4	None
Charlotte . . . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

It is not to be forgotten that this is as far back as 1873, thirty-six years ago, and at the present time there can be found no such averages as those above mentioned; nor is it to be forgotten that in 1873 no less than 4,849,998 cans of lobsters were put up in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick against 10,911,498 in 1908 in the Atlantic provinces.

The inspector explained that the object of the regulation was to provide such a restriction as would effectively protect the fishery and at the same time interfere as little as possible with the work of the fishermen, and that had the object been simply to protect the fish he would have advocated a close season of sufficient length to cover the whole spawning or breeding season. He added that any fixed close time to be of service as a protective measure would need to cover July, August and September, and that such a close season would practically prohibit the business in some sections, particularly on the north shore of New Brunswick where the weather ordinarily prevents commencing before the last of May.

Following strong representations by a deputation of persons engaged in the lobster fishery, the Order in Council of July 7, 1873, was rescinded and replaced by an Order in Council of April 23, 1874, which read as follows:—

‘In the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, no person shall during the months of July and August, fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession any soft shell lobsters, or female lobsters with eggs attached, nor shall lobsters of a less size than nine inches in length, measuring from head to tail, exclusive of claws or feelers, be at any time fished for, caught, killed, bought, sold or had in possession; but when caught by accident in nets or other fishing apparatus, lawfully used for other fish, lobsters with eggs attached, soft shelled and young lobsters of less size than nine inches in length shall be liberated alive at the risk and cost of the owner of the net or apparatus, or by the occupier of the fishery, on whom, in every case, shall devolve the proof of such actual liberation.

The year previous, 1873, the legislature of the State of Maine passed the following law:—

‘Section 1. No person shall catch, preserve, sell or expose for sale, within the limits of the State of Maine, any lobsters between the first day of August and the fifteenth day of October of each year; and from the said fifteenth of October to the first day of April next following of each year, no lobster shall be so caught, preserved, sold, or exposed for sale, under ten and one-half inches in length, measuring from one extreme of the body to the other, exclusive of claws or feelers; but from the said first day of April to the first day of August of each year there shall be no such restriction as to time or size, in the taking, preserving, selling or exposing for sale such fish.

‘Section 2. Any person violating any provision of the above section shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for every such lobster so caught, used, sold, or exposed for sale as aforesaid; one-half to the person making the complaint and one-half to the use of the town in which the offence is committed.’

It may be here explained that the Fisheries Act, Chapter 45, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations for the better management and regulation of the sea coast and inland fisheries, which shall have the same force and effect as if enacted therein, on publication in the *Canada Gazette*.

It is by virtue of this authority that the regulations controlling lobster fishing operations are framed.

The following is a short resumé of the various close seasons and other prohibitions from the beginning, bringing them down to the restrictions under which the lobster fishery is now conducted, and might be of interest here:—

1873.—There was no close season; but it was forbidden to take or possess soft-shelled and ‘berried’ lobsters, and those under one and a half pounds in weight;



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

1874.—The months of July and August were established as a close season, and a legal size limit of nine inches introduced. Other prohibitions retained;

1876.—The above close season was changed to from July 10 to August 20, and the remainder of the maritime provinces. Other prohibitions retained;

1877.—Sectional close seasons introduced from August 1 to 31, for Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the southern coast of New Brunswick; and August 20 to September 15 for Quebec and the northern coast of New Brunswick. Other prohibitions retained;

1879.—Close seasons changed April 1 to August 1 for the western coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and April 20 to August 20 for Quebec, Prince Edward Island and the northern coast of New Brunswick. Other prohibitions retained;

1887.—Close seasons changed July 1 to December 31 for Atlantic coast from Cape Canso to United States' boundary line; and from July 15 to December 31 for the remainder of the maritime provinces. Other prohibitions retained;

1889.—Same dates as above continued; but the size limit was changed to nine and one-half-inches. Other prohibitions retained;

1891.—No change in close seasons or other prohibitions; but the legal size limit was put back to nine inches;

1893.—An experimental Order in Council was adopted for the province of Prince Edward Island providing that the two lowest laths of slats on each side of every trap should not be less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches apart. This was not found effective and was discontinued after 1894.

1894.—Regulations of 1891 unchanged; but lobster fishing was prohibited in the lagoons of the Magdalen islands, and the use of trawls for lobsters was prohibited in Gaspé and Bonaventure counties, in Quebec.

Before coming to the existing regulations, a few remarks as to the sectional close seasons may not be out of place.

The question of a uniform close season has been open to much argument in the past and the records of the department reveal that scarcely a season has passed without requests, based on geographical and climatic conditions in different districts, for extensions of the open season.

Messrs. Frank Buckland and Spenser Walpole ['Report on Crab and Lobster Fishery of England and Wales, 1877'] on this point say; 'A universal close season is impracticable, because the season which would suit one part of the coast would be quite inapplicable to other parts;' and they consequently recommended empowering the Secretary of State to institute local close seasons in certain districts, with great caution and after careful inquiry. They made similar recommendations with regard to the lobster fishery of Scotland.

The evidence pointed to June, July and August as the months that should be closed against fishing, and the investigators said: 'It is worth observing that the three months of June, July and August, which the majority of witnesses thus indicate as the best close time for both crabs and lobsters, are precisely the months which the Act 9, George II, Chapter 33, section 4 enacts as the close time for lobsters.'

The foregoing resumé of close times reveals that as long ago as 1877, the necessity for sectional close seasons was recognized and admitted by Canadian legislation, and although changes have since been made in the dates and geographical divisions, the principle has not only been maintained; but greatly extended, inasmuch as at present there are no less than ten different close times.

It is perhaps a noteworthy coincidence that the Canadian government should have in 1877, simultaneously with Messrs. Buckland and others, who reported in that year on the lobster fishery of England, Scotland and Wales, recognized the propriety and need of discriminating in the matter of close seasons according to the conditions and requirements of different localities.

In 1898 a commission was appointed to investigate and report upon the Canadian lobster fishery, with a view to devising regulations designed for its betterment.



As a result of the report of this commission, a complete readjustment of the close seasons and size limits was effected by Order in Council, December 7, 1899 and April 8, 1903, and subsequent minor changes so that the regulations affecting the lobster fishery at present existing are:—

No. of District or Section.	LIMITS OF DISTRICT	Close Season.	Size limit.
1	Counties of Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, and part of Halifax to Halifax Harbour, N.S. . . . .	June 1 to Dec. 14.	9 inches.
2	Counties of Charlotte, N.B., and Digby, N.S. . . . .	June 16 to Jan. 5.	9 "
3	County of St. John, N.B. . . . .	June 30 to Jan. 5.	9 "
4	Bay of Fundy, part counties of Albert, N.B., Kings and Annapolis, N.S. . . . .	June 30 to Jan. 14.	10½ "
5	From Halifax Harbour, including Guysborough County, to and through the Gut of Canso, then to Red Point, Richmond County . . . . .	July 1 to March 31.	8 "
6	Gulf St. Lawrence, comprising the Counties of Inverness, Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland in N.S., Westmorland (see No. 7), Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche in N.B., and Bonaventure and Gaspé in Quebec . . . . .	July 11 to April 19.	8 "
7	Excepting that portion of the Strait of Northumberland between N.B. and P.E.I., from Chockpish River to Cape Tormentine in N.B., and from West Point to Cape Traverse in P.E.I. . . . .	Aug. 11 to May 24.	8 "
8	From Red Point, Richmond County, north to Cape St. Lawrence, comprising also Cape Breton and Victoria Counties, then in Saguenay County, P.Q., from Pt. de Monts eastward, Labrador, including Anticosti Island. . . . .	Aug. 1 to April 30.	8 "
9	Around all the Magdalen Islands, P.Q., including Bryon and Bird Rock. . . . .	July 11 to Aug. 31 then from Oct. 1 to April 19.	8 "
10	P. E. Island (except as provided in No. 7). . . . .	July 11 to April 26.	

\* Except in portion of Digby Co., fronting Bay of Fundy, where the size limit is 10½ inches.

These regulations are supplemented by the following prohibitions:—

- (a) The capture of soft-shelled and ‘berried’ lobsters.
  - (b) The selling or offering for sale or barter, and the supply or purchase, for canning purposes, of any fragments of lobsters or broken meat.
  - (c) The setting or placing of lobster traps, &c., within one hundred yards of any stationary salmon net.
  - (d) The setting or placing of lobster traps, &c., in any waters of the depth of two fathoms or under.
  - (e) The boiling of lobsters on board of any ship, vessel, boat or floating structure for canning purposes, except under special license.
- NOTE.—Such licenses have never been granted.
- (f) The preparation for lobster fishing by placing gear of any kind before six o’clock of the morning of the day on which the legal season opens.
  - (g) Fishing for lobsters in the lagoons of the Magdalen Islands.
  - (h) The use of trawls for lobster fishing in Gaspé and Bonaventure counties, Quebec.

The penalty for a breach of these regulations or any of them is provided by the Fisheries Act, as not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs or imprisonment not exceeding three months, accompanied by liability to confiscation of vessels, boats and fishing gear illegally used.

LEGISLATION TO CONTROL CANNERIES.

It was early recognized that the real difficulty in the way of proper protection to the lobster fishery was to be found in the canning phase of the industry, for although



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

no expedient presented itself, forming so important a factor in protection as the imposition of a size limit, looking to the prevention of the destruction of the fish before the age of reproduction had been reached, it was nevertheless apparent that the conditions of the canning business admitted of, if not indeed effected the packing of everything large and small which came to the 'pots' or traps. Hence, without some machinery for the control of the canning operations, it was hopeless to expect any reasonable enforcement of a legal gauge, or indeed any other regulation designed for the protection of the fishery.

The same evil was not encountered where the trade was confined to live lobsters, because the article was not marketable unless of a reasonable and acceptable size, which made it in the interest of the fishermen as well as the trader to avoid capturing and placing on the market unsaleable lobsters, and these interests working in harmony with that of the lobster fishery, afforded, in a considerable measure, the assistance nature required to keep up an equilibrium between the supply and demand.

The control of the canneries therefore became essential, and the first Canadian legislation in that direction was an amendment to the Fisheries Act—57-58 Victoria, Chapter 51—assented to July 23, 1894. It was, however, found to be too cumbersome, containing unnecessary provisions and details, and was, in the following year (1895) repealed, and the law at present in force—amendment 58-59 Victoria, Chapter 28, 1895—substituted in lieu thereof. This legislation forms sections 35 to 42 and 76 to 82 of Chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

For convenience it may be briefly epitomized as follows:—

Section 35. Prohibits the canning or curing of lobsters except under license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Section 36. Fixes the fee at \$2 per 100 cases, or fraction thereof, each to contain forty-eight one pound cans or ninety-six half pound cans.

Section 37. Forbids the removal of cases of canned lobsters from the canneries without being stamped with the government label.

Section 38. Provides that cases imported into Canada must be labelled or stamped with the government label.

Section 39. Imposes an annual return from each cannery by September 1 in each year, of number of fishermen employed, number of traps used, number of persons employed, distinguishing sexes, and number of cases packed, together with any other details which might be required from time to time.

Section 40. Imposes the obliteration and destruction of government labels on empty cases.

Section 41. Requires production of license on demand by a fishery officer.

Section 42. Imposes preservation and delivery to fishery officers, on request, all eggs attached to lobsters brought to the cannery.

Sections 76 to 82. Provides penalties for breaches of above provisions.

It will be observed that the above Act refers solely to the control of lobster canneries entirely separate and distinct from the regulations previously cited under which the lobster fishing operations are conducted.

## APPLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS.

The three principal factors in the protection and perpetuation of the lobster fishery are:—(a) a proper close season; (b) the prohibition of the taking of 'berried' lobsters, and (c) a size limit. Each of these restrictions forms a feature in the Canadian regulations, whereas in the adjoining States they have been satisfied with a size limit, and have to some extent purchased 'berried' lobsters from the fishermen which they then liberated alive. This is somewhat in the line of the idea adopted by the department at the Gabarous pound. A strict enforcement of any of the above mentioned regulations, would go a long way to ensure the perpetuation of the lobster



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

fishery, but if it were possible to achieve a strict application of all of them there would never be any fear of the permanency of the industry.

So far as the close season is concerned it may safely be said that there is comparatively little difficulty in its enforcement. The lobster canneries close at the advent of the prohibited season, and the traps are or should all be taken in. Those which are not being obviously illegally set, and comparatively easy of detection, can be seized and destroyed by the fishery overseers and patrol boats, which has a very deterrent effect upon illegal fishing since it means the total loss of the fishermen's gear. Thousands of traps have thus been destroyed by the officers when found illegally fishing and any lobsters therein liberated.

To the fact that this particular provision of the regulations is comparatively easy of enforcement is largely due the further fact that the lobster industry is not in a worse condition than it is to-day after about forty years of persistent exploitation from the United States boundary line in the Bay of Fundy, to Labrador.

With the preservation of the 'berried' or seed lobster, however, the case is very different, these are captured along with the legal ones, by, say some 3,000 boats, operating and taken to about 700 canneries. Hence the chances of detection are very small and even if the department had a man stationed at every factory, its object in detecting the traffic in 'berried' lobsters could easily be defeated by the fishermen, were they so inclined, by the adoption of the method known as 'brushing' 'wiping,' or 'washing,' which simply means the removal of the eggs from the lobsters, to prevent detection, and throwing them overboard where they are just as effectually lost to the stock as if they had been boiled in the canneries with the lobsters from which they were taken. A further difficulty in the way presents itself is the fact that many of the boats do not land their own catches; but are visited by collecting smacks which receive the lobsters and transport them to the canneries.

It is only just to say here, however, that there are many evidences that the fishermen are fast becoming imbued with the necessity for the protection of the 'berried' lobsters, recognizing the enormous havoc wrought upon this source of their livelihood by the wanton destruction of an average of say 10,000 eggs with every 'berried' lobster they take to the canneries, and we hear from many quarters that at least locally there is concerted action among the fishermen to refrain from taking from the water such 'berried' lobsters as they find in their traps and to return them for reproduction purposes. It would be greatly in the interests of the fishermen, and all concerned should this feeling continue to grow bringing with it a higher appreciation of the provident protective measures conceived and promulgated in their own interests.

These two provisions of the regulations: the close season and the protection of the 'berried' lobsters occupy the position of being necessary restrictions acknowledged even by those whom they most affect and are therefore not arguable from a commercial standpoint or from that of expediency, but must be regarded as an essential to the permanence of the industry.

Passing to the size limit the conditions are wholly different, as this is the restriction which most affects the canner. The market regulates the size of the lobsters sold alive or boiled in the shell, 9 inches being the smallest which can legally be placed upon the adjoining markets in the United States, and 8 inches upon those of Canada. Hence it is obvious that these sizes will be the minimum which will find their way to such markets.

On the other hand so long as there is a good market for live lobsters in the United States, the canner—in localities where transportation makes the live traffic possible—finds himself unable to procure lobsters for his purposes except those under 9 inches, and as the legal size limits in Canada are 10½, 9 and 8 inches, it will readily be seen that the canner is necessarily restricted in his supply of raw material. The result is inevitable and it goes without saying that large quantities of lobsters under 8 inches and therefore illegal have found their way into the pack of the canners.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The above explanations as to the difficulty in effectively enforcing the provision regarding 'berried' lobsters gain force when applied to the application of the size limit.

Considerable diversity of opinion exists as to the necessity for a size limit for lobsters. It is generally admitted for all practical purposes that the average female bears extruded eggs at about 9 to 9½ inches in length. Some have been observed smaller than this but they are said to be exceptional and therefore of little value in aiding the establishment of a proper legal size limit. The theory of such a limit is that the creature should be permitted to reach maturity which must be regarded as the size when it first bears extruded eggs and therefore capable of reproduction. Dr. Field, of the Massachusetts Fish Commission, has advanced the idea of permitting all lobsters, say from 9 to 10½ inches to be taken, protecting both the smaller and larger ones, by prohibition. His theory as the writer understands it is that the lobster of commerce in the United States is the lawful one from 9 inches up. Added to this is the fact that those most in demand are regulated by the epicurean taste of the frequenters of hotels and restaurants and range from say 9 to 10½ inches. Since the production of eggs largely increases with the increasing size of the lobster he would save all those over 10½ inches because the progeny of one large lobster of say 16 inches would be of more benefit to the stock than that of four or five 10½-inch lobsters. Thus he would save the immature as well as the large brood lobsters leaving to the catcher, dealer and consumer the size best fitted for the market and most sought after.

The writer has had more than once put to him the argument that as it was impossible to kill all the small lobsters at once, the taking of the small ones was less destructive than generally believed, and that the taking a single brood female did more immediate harm to the stock than the capture of thousands of small ones. The latter part of this idea is in consonance with the theory of Dr. Field.

It must not be lost sight of, however, that Dr. Field was dealing with conditions wholly at variance with those existing in Canada. So far as the writer knows, there is not one lobster cannery in the United States, while there are about 700 in Canada, presenting conditions which must be met.

It has been explained early in this paper that the real difficulty in dealing with the lobster question was born of the introduction of the canning phase, and it has developed with it. The lobster canning business is a great maritime province industry, producing in 1908 10,911,498 cans, valued at \$3,273,447, while the live lobster trade produced 98,373 hundred weight, valued at \$926,832. The question, therefore, arises as to whether regulations for the protection of the lobster fishery should be sufficiently drastic to seriously cripple, or in many instances automatically close the factories, with attendant effects upon the communities where they are operated.

The department realizing that for some time past no real concerted attempts were made by the canners and fishermen to observe the size limit, and that the fishery officers had not been able to properly enforce the law in this particular regard, and the statement having been made that a strict enforcement of the size limit would have the effect of closing the lobster canneries, by reason of the fact that a sufficient number of legal sized lobsters could not be secured to operate with profit, the writer was delegated to visit the maritime provinces in October, 1907, and inquire into this specific point, by conference with inspectors and fishery overseers of the several provinces.

In order that the inquiry might be as thorough as possible, he arranged meetings with the officers at Halifax and Port Hawkesbury, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Moncton, N.B. He took with him to each meeting the inspectors of fisheries of the three provinces to enable them to observe the general conditions obtaining outside as well as within their own districts. At Halifax two inspectors of fisheries and fourteen fishery overseers, representing the counties of Halifax, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings, were consulted and examined; at Port Hawkes-



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

bury two inspectors of fisheries and nineteen fishery overseers, representing the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Richmond, Cape Breton, Victoria and Inverness, were likewise consulted and examined; at Charlottetown one inspector of fisheries, one assistant inspector and three fishery overseers were similarly dealt with, and at Moncton one inspector of fisheries and eleven fishery overseers were also consulted and examined.

Although the object of the inquiry was to glean all possible information from the officers of the department as to the actual state of affairs with regard to the observance of the size limit for lobsters, no opportunity was lost to obtain information from outside sources should any interested persons desire to afford the same. Consequently at Halifax, by request, the writer met at the Board of Trade rooms eight gentlemen interested and discussed the question with them. Again at Mulgrave, leaving Port Hawkesbury, he obtained the views of two other gentlemen interested in the matter. Also at Moncton he was waited upon by three gentlemen who were all lobster packers, who were desirous of giving their views.

In this way the ground was very fully covered and as the scope of the inquiry was limited and specific the information was thoroughly reliable.

Up to this time the evident disregard of a proper observance of the size limit was attempted to be explained by the packers and fishermen from their own standpoints, each naturally endeavouring to cast the onus upon the other. The fishermen held that if the packers would not take the small lobsters they would not bring them in; while the packers' contention was that they were in the hands of the fishermen, and if they did not take them as they came large and small, they could not get any to pack, as some one could always be found who would take small lobsters, if mixed with the legal ones.

The information gained in the course of the inquiry above explained could lead to only one conclusion, as it made it quite clear, that—with the exception of a few spasmodic attempts and the earnest endeavour of some energetic officers, in certain districts—practically around the whole coasts of the maritime provinces where canning operations are carried on, there has been an absence of any regularly concerted attempt either to comply with or to strictly enforce a close observance of the size limit—although from the trend of the evidence which was to some extent incidental to the inquiry it would seem that the regulation requiring the liberation of 'berried' lobsters was being enforced with more or less success.

When the 9-inch limit was adopted by Canada in certain sections lobsters under 10 inches were illegal in the Boston market, and it would therefore seem that the object of placing the limit at 9 inches was to enable the canners to obtain all lobsters between 9 and 10 inches; as it would not pay to can such as could be sold alive. Since that time a change in the Boston law has been made whereby 9 inch-lobsters are legalized on the market. The effect of this change on the packers west of Halifax is to practically take from them all lobsters down to 9 inches and if canning is to be permitted to continue there at all, there would appear to be no good reason, under the changed conditions, for a different size limit than obtains east of Halifax—that is 8 inches.

The preponderance of opinion developed at the inquiry was to the effect that in many cases a strict enforcement of existing size limits would, if not entirely close up the canneries, so cripple them as to make it unprofitable to continue operations.

The view held by the canners to-day seems to be that if they are obliged to render a strict observance of the size limit they cannot proceed with the prosecution of the industry.

If upon investigation which will doubtless follow the work of the newly constituted parliamentary committee on Marine and Fisheries, it be found that this view is even approximately correct we will find ourselves forced to face an alternative difficult to deal with.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

This view of the matter is not a new one, and it is interesting to note that during the inquiry of 1873, referred to in previous pages, Dr. S. P. Reid, of Halifax, writing 36 years ago to the Commissioner of Fisheries, said:

‘Lobster canning is now an important industry and factories exist all along the Atlantic coast from Cape Breton to Cape Sable. It is desirable that no undue restriction should be placed on it, but it is none the less necessary that regulations be adopted that will tend to maintain its continuance.’

The Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who at the time, was investigating the complaints against the original regulation in 1873, said: ‘Were the object simply to protect the fish without regard to the fishermen and preservers (canners), I should have urged an absolute close-time sufficient to cover the whole spawning season. But, as before stated this would in some localities practically prohibit the business.’

Here is the testimony of the late Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N., on this point, written in the year 1889, twenty years ago, when officer in command of the fisheries protection service:—

‘The present regulations in regard to size limit and the destruction of females carrying exuded ova are intended as protective measures and are without doubt protective enactments; but the question arises how far the enforcement of these enactments is possible with the existing means at the command of the department and the still wider question as to whether the enforcement of the regulations is compatible with the existence of the industry. I consider the fact undeniable that taking the Gulf of St. Lawrence district if the above quoted regulations were strictly enforced not one single packing factory could run for one single day, and if the packers, whose interests and desire it undoubtedly is to maintain this fishery, were to attempt to enforce the law, the fishermen would directly reply that they could not make a living at fishing with adherence to those regulations, and therefore could not fish for the packers. The rigid enforcement of the existing regulations is therefore tantamount to the closure of the factories and would in practice have the effect of diverting the business from the hands of responsible citizens who are now engaged in it to those of fishermen of small means, who would get their supplies of cans from the merchants and by boiling the lobster in their houses and barns render it almost impossible to exercise any control whatever over them, and if those men were caught breaking the law the whole property which could be seized would probably be insufficient to pay the fine and the alternative of imprisonment would have to be inflicted.’

The history of restrictive legislation of this nature has been everywhere the same in every country where enacted. It has failed to protect the fish and it is worthy of consideration whether shorter seasons for packing and the aid of artificial propagation may not attain in a greater measure the desired end, viz., the increased productiveness of the fishery without the actual stoppage of an important industry.

The shortened season coupled with the reduction in the number of factories, has already to a perceptible extent benefited the fishery and from the information given me I am led to believe that the lobster catch for the season of 1889 will show in the gulf a marked increase over that of 1888 and further whether the result be due to the mild winter or to the legislative enactments of the close seasons the fact is stated that in the early part of the season the run of lobsters averaged larger than they had done for some years—that is to say, that the packers reported that fewer lobsters were required to fill a can than formerly.’

Whether or not the size limit, the object of which would appear to be to protect the lobster until it has reached a reproducing size and age is conceived on proper grounds or adequate knowledge, seems to be an open question, but if it be ultimately decided that such method is the best which can be devised to effect efficient protection, the information at the disposal of the department points strongly to the conclusion that such limit should not be less than 8 inches.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

It seems to be quite within the possibilities that it may be expedient and indeed in the general interest having regard both to the lobster fishery and to those exploiting it, to abandon the size limit altogether and lengthen the close-season so as to admit of the minimum amount of fishing consistent with a reasonable prosecution of the fishery. This together with a strict enforcement of the prohibition of the capture of 'berried' lobsters, and of the close-season under more severe penalties such as cancellation of licenses is not unlikely to achieve better results than hitherto and ensure the continuance of the fishery in a productive state.

#### UNITED STATES FIRMS ENGAGED IN LOBSTER CANNING IN CANADA.

Incidentally reference has already been made to the advent of the New England lobster canners to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It appears that about forty years ago the excessive fishing and canning of lobsters on the north eastern coast of the United States, had exhausted the fishery there and the capital invested in the enterprise was transferred to those provinces by the United States firms which in changing the base of their operations became practically the pioneer lobster canners of Canada.

At this time there was no question of any diminution of the lobster fishery, nor were there any regulations governing the same. There was a practically virgin fishery awaiting exploitation, and the people even hailed with pleasure the advent of the foreign capital and operator because of the employment given, the market for the catches and the general benefit accruing to the community from the establishment of a new industry in its midst with its attendant incidental advantages.

In a report by the late Prof. J. F. Whiteaves, of deep sea dredging operation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Appendix N, Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1873, p. 196), he speaks of the market for lobsters in the United States and Europe and says:—'In spite of their increased commercial value it is nevertheless a fact that in some of the northern parts of the gulf good marketable lobsters are used to manure the field.' And again, quoting from an informant, Mr. W. S. Brown, Shippegan, N.B., he says:—'The heavy gale of last August drove more lobsters ashore within five miles of my packing houses than I could make use of during the whole summer. They formed a row of from one to five feet deep and I should estimate them at an average of one thousand to every two rods of shore. The next that came in shore after these were very small, averaging from two to four inches in length and upwards and the coast seemed alive with these small lobsters.'

In a report for 1873, the Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, said:—'By far the largest canning establishments now in operation in Nova Scotia are carried on by Americans, who buy by tale or weight from resident fishermen.'

It must also be remembered that there was neither restriction nor license system at the time these people established themselves in a business which was free and open to all. From that time forward they and their successors have continued to operate lobster canneries in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

When in 1894, the license system was inaugurated by legislation these canners as old operators of some twenty years standing, received licenses which have since been renewed and augmented.

At the end of the year 1908, the following licenses were held by United States firms in Canada.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

STATEMENT of Lobster Canneries operated by United States firms in the Dominion of Canada during the year 1908, by Provinces and Counties.

## PORTLAND PACKING CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*

Antigonish County—Nos. 156 and 157.. . . .	2
Guysborough County—Nos. 153, 154 and 155.. . . .	3
	<hr/>
	5

*Province of New Brunswick.*

Westmorland County—Nos. 462 to 466.. . . .	5
	<hr/>

*Province of Prince Edward Island.*

Prince County—Nos. 501 to 504 and 601, 602 and 603.. . . .	7
Queens County—Nos. 572 and 573.. . . .	2
	<hr/>
	9

*Province of Quebec.*

Gaspé County—Nos. 739 and 740.. . . .	2
	<hr/>

## BURNHAM, MORELL Co., PORTLAND, MAINE.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*

Antigonish County—Nos. 79, 80, 114 and 115.. . . .	4
Cape Breton County—Nos. 227 and 242.. . . .	2
Cumberland County—Nos. 86 and 87.. . . .	2
Guysborough County—Nos. 88, 104 to 113.. . . .	11
Halifax County—Nos. 101 to 103.. . . .	3
Inverness County—No. 252.. . . .	1
Pictou County—Nos. 81 to 85.. . . .	5
Richmond County—No. 235.. . . .	1
	<hr/>
	29

*Province of New Brunswick.*

Charlotte County—No. 304.. . . .	1
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## H. C. BAXTER &amp; BRO., BRUNSWICK, MAINE.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*

Cape Breton County—No. 250.. . . .	1
Guysborough County—No. 117.. . . .	1
Inverness County—Nos. 240 and 241.. . . .	2
Richmond County—Nos. 230, 231, 259.. . . .	3
Victoria County—No. 249.. . . .	1
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	8



H. L. FORHAM, PORTLAND, MAINE.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*

Guysborough County—No. 176.. . . . .	1
Inverness County—Nos. 244, 245, 246.. . . . .	3
	<hr/>
	4

*Province of Quebec.*

Bonaventure County—No. 715.. . . . .	1
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D. W. HOEGG & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

*Province of New Brunswick.*

Gloucester County—No. 374.. . . . .	1
Restigouche County—No. 394.. . . . .	1
	<hr/>
	2

*Province of Quebec.*

Bonaventure County—Nos. 721, 722, 723.. . . . .	3
Gaspé County—No. 724.. . . . .	1
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	4

SNOW FLAKE CANNING CO., BRUNSWICK, MAINE.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*

Cape Breton County—No. 269.. . . . .	1
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RECAPITULATION.

PORTLAND PACKING CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

	Canneries.
Nova Scotia.. . . . .	5
New Brunswick.. . . . .	5
Prince Edward Island.. . . . .	9
Quebec.. . . . .	2
	<hr/>
Total.. . . . .	21

BURNHAM & MORELL CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

	Canneries.
Nova Scotia.. . . . .	29
New Brunswick.. . . . .	1
	<hr/>
Total.. . . . .	30

H. C. BAXTER & BROS. BRUNSWICK, MAINE

	Canneries.
Nova Scotia.. . . . .	8



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

H. L. FORHAN, PORTLAND, MAINE.

	Canneries.
Nova Scotia.. . . . .	4
Quebec.. . . . .	1
Total.. . . . .	5

D. W. HOEGG & Co., PORTLAND, MAINE

	Canneries.
New Brunswick.. . . . .	2
Quebec.. . . . .	4
Total.. . . . .	6

SNOW FLAKE CANNING CO., BRUNSWICK, MAINE.

	Canneries.
Nova Scotia.. . . . .	1

A total of 71 canneries.

LOBSTER HATCHERIES.

The question of the artificial hatching of lobsters has engaged the attention of the department for years; but up to the present time the practical operations have not been pursued quite to the same extent as in the case of other fisheries, although great demands are being made upon the department to augment the number on all parts of the Atlantic coasts and greater strides are being made in the direction of lobster hatching, extended arrangements for which are now being pushed with increased vigour. The report of Mr. F. H. Cunningham, superintendent of fish culture, forming Appendix 13 to the annual report will give full details with regard to lobster hatcheries.

Some initial experiments were made on a slight scale in the introduction of floating incubators, which did not meet with a sufficient measure of success to induce any extended operations.

As far back as 1891 a lobster hatchery was established at Bay View, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, which has been successfully maintained and operated since that date, to the entire satisfaction of the department. This was the pioneer lobster hatchery of Canada.

IMPOUNDING AND SUBSEQUENT LIBERATION OF SEED LOBSTERS.

In connection with efforts to maintain the supply of lobsters by methods of artificial propagation and protection of the breeding fish, an interesting experiment was begun in 1903 at Fourchu, Cape Breton county, Nova Scotia, under the auspices of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

An arrangement was made with Mr. H. E. Baker, of Gaborous, a large operator in the canned and live lobster trade in Cape Breton Island, for the utilization of his lobster pounds at Fourchu, which were partitioned off for the reception of lobsters of different classes and in different stages.

The principle of the scheme was to purchase from the fishermen 50,000 desirable seed lobsters, and place them in a suitable pound for protection, where they could be retained and fed during such time as fishing operations were proceeding, after which, or when the eggs were sufficiently advanced, the lobsters were to be liberated along the coast whence they were taken, thus permitting such of them as had not already cast



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

their fry in the pounds, to hatch their eggs in their natural haunts, in conformity with the strict methods of nature.

A specialist of the department was sent to inspect the working of the scheme, and August 5 of that year he reported that the eggs were hatching out in millions within the enclosures of the pounds, and the young lobsters were making their way through the wire netting into the sea. At the time of his visit there were still in the pound about 20,000 'berried' lobsters, the eggs of which were in various stages of development, while the enclosure was teeming with vigorous, newly hatched fry.

In accordance with the arrangement 49,769 seed lobsters, from the pounds, were delivered alive, in healthy condition, to the fishery officers authorized to receive the same, and were conveyed to the localities from which they were taken by the fishermen, where they were liberated to complete their procreative functions.

The success of the initial years operations as detailed above warrants the department in continuing the arrangement from year to year up to the present time, and many applications have been received for the inauguration of similar pounds in other localities, but the department so far has extended its hatcheries where conditions were favourable leaving the question of the extension of lobster pounds for future consideration.

#### LIMITATION OF CANNERIES.

The rapid increase in the number of canneries operated called for the exercise, by the government, of some restraint upon their multiplication, as well in the interest of the canners themselves as in that of the preservation of the fishery, and when it transpired that a maximum number of canneries reasonably allowable in given districts, compatible with profitable results and rational protection, had been reached, the department refused to increase the number of licenses, without which no cannery may be operated.

Broadly stated, then, the policy of the department, in congested localities, where limitation is obviously necessary, has been to restrict the business to the canneries already established.

There are sections of the coast, however, in the more remote regions, where the same reason for so drastic a policy does not obtain, and after careful investigation into the conditions and requirements of such districts, new establishments may be authorized if no obstacles intervene.

The controlling power thus afforded emphasizes the expediency and wisdom of applying the license system to the canneries instead of to the actual fishing operations, as is the case in all other fishery licenses on the Atlantic coasts.

Influenced by the high prices for canned lobsters for the past few years, numerous complaints have been made against the policy of refusing new licenses, principally on the grounds that it created a practical monopoly and enable the canners to control the price to be paid to the fishermen for the raw material which they must necessarily accept being unable without license to can their own lobsters; also that in some instances canners refused to pack the lobsters offered by the fishermen. These cases having been carefully inquired into, the minister decided that if a number of lobster fishermen, not less than fifteen, formed themselves into a co-operative association to can their own lobsters caught by them and agreed to share alike in profits or loss, then a license would be granted them or one of their number named by them, but subject to cancellation and not to be renewed if not used in accordance with the agreement.

During the past two seasons several such co-operative licenses have been issued, thus removing the appearance of monopoly.

#### EXISTING CONDITION OF FISHERY.

For many years past much has been said and written about the woeful depletion of the lobster fishery, and the facility with which the utter extinction of this valuable



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

crustacean, has been predicted is somewhat remarkable in the face of the facts. To say the least these pessimistic views have been based on insufficient information of the conditions obtaining, and cannot find sanction in the event.

It does not seem that the lobster fishery is anything like destroyed, nor would it seem that its destruction is within measurable distance. One cannot fail to appreciate that probably the time has come when most persistent efforts should be made to see that the condition of the fishery instead of deteriorating or standing still, should progress which probably can be done through the medium of regulations perhaps better designed to suit existing conditions, than may be those which resulted from a commission of inquiry into the industry of eleven or twelve years ago; but that the fishery is a thing of the past and that we have now to adopt excessively drastic measures to rehabilitate it, it is submitted, has not been demonstrated:

Let us examine the statistics of the industry for the past twelve years, which embrace those for the year previous to the regulations consequent on the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry of 1898, which are as follow:—

## Lobsters canned and sold in the shell.

## BAY OF FUNDY.

Year.	St. John.		Annapolis.		Kings.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.
1897		3,800		1,553		20		5,373
1898		6,390		1,535		187		8,112
1899		5,980		1,515				7,495
1900		6,080		1,838				7,918
1901		<sup>1</sup> 2,215		895		248		3,358
1902		2,114		1,545		500		4,159
1903		2,310		2,448		641		5,399
1904		1,848		362		810		3,020
1905		<sup>2</sup> 2,455		485		760		3,730
1906		<sup>3</sup> 1,884		1,560		854		4,298
1907		<sup>4</sup> 1,824		6,004		678		8,506
1908		2,068		5,533		679		8,280
Totals.		38,998		25,273		5,377		70,648

<sup>1</sup>100 cwts from Albert Co. <sup>2</sup>200 cwts from Albert Co. <sup>3</sup>300 cwts from Albert Co. <sup>4</sup>400 cwts from Albert Co. <sup>5</sup>250 cwts Albert Co.

## DIGBY AND CHARLOTTE.

Year.	Digby.		Charlotte.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.
1897	27,072	113,521	101,904	15,470	128,976	128,991
1898	29,424	223,222	108,072	12,766	137,496	235,988
1899	27,408	20,794	105,696	11,125	133,104	31,919
1900	48,500	51,165	99,552	9,539	148,052	60,704
1901	129,735	67,091	109,440	8,732	239,175	75,823
1902	123,510	18,707	68,676	8,654	192,186	27,361
1903	131,226	19,681	99,800	7,180	231,026	26,861
1904	121,576	21,732	38,200	7,324	159,776	29,056
1905	186,614	19,100	90,240	9,775	276,854	28,875
1906	172,464	10,838	80,236	7,080	252,700	17,918
1907	153,298	7,845	54,412	7,077	207,710	14,922
1908	167,584	8,116	31,968	5,362	199,552	13,478
Totals.	1,318,411	581,812	988,196	110,084	2,306,607	691,896



SOUTH WESTERN COAST OF N.S.

Year.	Lunenburg.		Queens.		Shellburne.		Yarmouth.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.
1897. . .	136,784	11,475	139,968	4,018	320,730	60,040	529,036	25,422	1,126,518	100,955
1898. . .	148,128	1,053	160,464	3,616	439,968	55,150	653,976	18,100	1,402,536	77,919
1899. . . . .	129,448	704	146,880	3,257	294,860	48,879	676,000	16,690	1,247,188	69,530
1900. . . . .	154,640	545	89,276	30,100	434,512	48,480	673,000	17,451	1,351,428	96,576
1901. . . . .	118,086	531	137,472	30,750	625,794	9,850	617,800	17,650	1,499,152	58,781
1902. . . . .	135,775	643	83,506	680	543,370	44,562	1,027,200	34,320	1,789,851	80,205
1903. . . . .	122,032	1,122	193,968	1,310	547,344	12,970	986,736	30,000	1,850,080	45,402
1904. . . . .	117,670	1,151	164,880	2,834	621,562	12,580	1,122,768	31,892	2,026,880	48,457
1905. . . . .	103,280	1,496	153,280	2,700	618,662	31,565	907,968	20,000	1,783,190	55,761
1906. . . . .	124,460	1,906	91,920	3,245	610,316	24,556	807,520	22,100	1,634,216	51,807
1907. . . . .	140,608	2,160	116,160	4,685	645,458	11,047	689,660	31,200	1,591,886	49,092
1908. . . . .	139,776	1,123	141,000	3,393	573,008	23,876	597,936	33,883	1,451,720	62,275
Totals..	1,570,687	23,909	1,618,774	90,588	6,275,584	383,555	9,289,600	298,708	18,754,645	796,760

SOUTHEASTERN COAST NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

Year.	Halifax.		Guysboro.		Richmond.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.
1897. . . . .	537,552	12,197	933,572	1,140	406,148	98	1,877,272	13,435
1898. . . . .	590,352	18,063	915,956	811	368,530	552	1,874,838	19,426
1899. . . . .	473,384	13,073	825,936	2,282	348,622	3,641	1,647,942	18,996
1900. . . . .	480,520	9,222	901,028	3,930	406,152	3,308	1,787,700	16,460
1901. . . . .	440,784	12,842	672,240	3,168	324,284	902	1,437,308	16,912
1902. . . . .	416,854	12,305	588,496	2,392	189,970	2,883	1,195,320	17,580
1903. . . . .	432,624	9,563	543,196	2,673	255,160	1,344	1,230,980	13,580
1904. . . . .	453,624	13,810	533,852	2,009	270,152	1,283	1,257,628	17,102
1905. . . . .	407,380	21,541	494,500	9,895	237,518	2,158	1,139,398	33,604
1906. . . . .	379,632	7,141	487,220	2,551	151,656	2,176	1,018,508	11,868
1907. . . . .	322,488	11,297	401,848	3,429	119,678	587	844,014	15,313
1908. . . . .	363,360	3,709	402,116	3,600	164,880	496	930,356	7,805
Totals . . . . .	5,298,554	144,783	7,699,960	37,900	3,242,750	19,398	16,241,264	202,081

EAST COAST CAPE BRETON.

Year.	Cape Breton.		Victoria.		Total.	
	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwts in shell.
1897. . . . .	492,552	...	176,664	...	669,216	...
1898. . . . .	413,308	4,000	134,516	...	547,824	4,000
1899. . . . .	477,072	23,066	120,436	151	597,508	23,217
1900. . . . .	586,512	2,157	144,216	90	730,728	2,247
1901. . . . .	430,720	959	122,560	11	553,280	970
1902. . . . .	188,980	1,376	90,364	...	279,344	1,376
1903. . . . .	325,256	5,945	177,014	81	502,270	6,026
1904. . . . .	389,366	2,912	216,312	70	605,678	2,982
1905. . . . .	224,740	15,035	163,140	4,061	387,880	19,096
1906. . . . .	234,608	10,422	137,208	10	371,816	10,432
1907. . . . .	212,656	2,631	106,644	27	319,300	2,658
1908. . . . .	271,280	2,175	93,456	23	364,736	2,198
Totals. . . . .	4,247,050	70,678	1,682,530	4,524	5,929,580	75,202



Lobsters canned and sold in the shell.  
STRAIT COAST NOVA SCOTIA.

YEAR.	Cumberland.		Colchester.		Pictou.		Antigonish.		Inverness.		Total.	
	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.
1897.	490,952	24	20,688	165	495,816	165	297,660	33	298,872	198	1,514,188	198
1898.	505,524	24	14,400		417,239		164,256		259,256	24	1,355,672	24
1899.	489,168		20,208		419,376	410	130,848		257,756	410	1,317,356	410
1900.	399,000	72	36,722		500,832	150	158,036		250,834	688	1,345,424	910
1901.	488,352	40	39,120		479,080	110	136,128		240,864	1,441	1,383,548	1,591
1902.	435,792	38	49,872		413,184	190	128,256		222,075	761	1,249,179	989
1903.	447,648	315	33,552		462,432		166,032		329,492	493	1,439,156	808
1904.	402,216	130	37,248		457,920		175,816		272,492	938	1,315,692	1,068
1905.	375,936	405	36,480		512,740		182,384		312,526	5,660	1,429,066	6,065
1906.	363,972	193	33,264		470,536	4	137,328		393,712	490	1,398,812	597
1907.	463,206	1,154	38,976		432,912		171,888		254,756	1,535	1,361,828	2,689
1908.	515,325	187	53,856		532,560		159,168		224,302	528	1,485,214	715
Totals.	5,372,184	2,558	414,386	1,029	5,594,624		1,918,006		3,316,941	12,477	16,616,135	16,064

EAST COAST NEW BRUNSWICK.

YEAR.	Restigouche.		Gloucester.		Northumberland.		Kent.		Westmorland.		Totals.	
	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.
1897.	37,400	360	1,351,400	570	108,600	130	414,100	305	400,000	1,420	2,311,500	2,785
1898.	22,550	490	902,000	500	118,000	130	462,600	250	500,000	1,250	2,005,150	2,620
1899.	26,000	220	686,700	650	107,200	200	443,110	500	808,400	1,290	2,071,410	2,860
1900.	22,600	235	618,020	655	93,600	270	418,600	450	786,320	2,500	1,939,140	4,110
1901.	20,400	1,130	568,200	640	75,500	280	325,000	358	743,800	4,250	1,732,900	6,658
1902.	27,000	1,080	707,120	875	99,200	280	318,500	3,550	744,800	4,300	1,896,620	10,085
1903.	37,072	1,475	792,040	1,150	123,500	400	363,260	730	721,000	4,300	2,036,872	8,055
1904.	60,000	350	865,400	1,230	140,000	400	350,500	630	601,000	5,100	2,016,900	7,710
1905.	28,000	260	877,000	1,150	187,600	400	437,600	2,750	629,000	1,700	2,159,200	6,260
1906.	30,000	250	801,720	1,225	194,800	270	441,904	470	869,200	1,710	2,340,624	3,925
1907.	38,800	310	948,800	1,050	200,000	250	488,500	416	1,000,500	1,450	2,676,600	3,500
1908.	37,800	300	948,000	1,100	211,000	230	533,300	377	954,900	880	2,685,000	2,887
Totals	387,622	6,460	10,069,400	10,795	1,659,000	3,240	4,996,974	10,810	8,758,920	30,150	25,871,916	61,455



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

MAGDALEN ISLANDS AND QUEBEC.

Year.	Magdalen Islands.		Gaspé.		Bonaventure.		North Shore.		Totals.	
	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.
1897...	703,656	.....	226,552	.....	64,666	94	41,328	.....	1,036,202	94
1898...	612,290	.....	200,202	85	89,520	116	165,046	.....	1,067,058	201
1899...	639,500	.....	190,854	.....	92,628	125	136,676	.....	1,059,658	125
1900...	595,568	.....	132,600	.....	91,930	80	202,008	.....	1,022,106	80
1901...	449,518	.....	92,548	.....	72,936	70	210,169	.....	825,171	70
1902...	429,826	.....	67,228	.....	63,972	55	146,992	.....	708,018	55
1903...	666,208	.....	104,004	18	60,300	90	147,922	.....	978,434	108
1904...	588,572	.....	86,286	.....	46,770	120	127,006	.....	848,634	120
1905...	885,646	.....	97,720	.....	72,370	183	90,676	.....	1,148,412	183
1906...	547,067	.....	107,332	.....	54,624	85	89,777	.....	798,800	85
1907...	588,109	.....	104,928	.....	62,592	90	64,094	.....	819,723	90
1908...	513,024	.....	77,328	.....	45,525	80	60,599	125	696,476	205
Totals.	7,218,984	..	1,489,582	103	817,833	1,188	1,482,293	125	11,008,692	1,416

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Year.	Kings.		Queens.		Prince.		Totals.	
	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.	1 lb. in cans.	cwts. in shell.
1897 .....	775,236	.....	508,005	.....	1,183,441	.....	2,466,682	.....
1898 .....	642,944	.....	546,776	39	1,150,300	35	2,340,020	74
1899 .....	778,260	.....	545,948	12	1,096,936	34	2,421,144	46
1900 .....	716,448	.....	499,804	75	1,007,460	60	2,223,712	135
1901 .....	751,692	.....	520,992	.....	1,113,386	32	2,386,070	32
1902 .....	754,368	.....	484,944	90	800,291	134	2,039,603	224
1903 .....	903,024	.....	557,952	285	874,424	115	2,335,400	400
1904 .....	1,024,656	..	606,234	1,500	870,210	33	2,501,100	1,533
1905 .....	931,248	.....	742,624	50	508,752	300	2,182,624	350
1906 .....	914,496	.....	482,064	350	892,728	90	2,289,288	440
1907 .....	1,027,008	.....	674,544	300	1,137,937	420	2,839,489	720
1908 .....	1,120,416	.....	647,568	510	1,330,460	20	3,098,444	530
Totals ...	10,339,796	.....	6,817,455	3,211	11,966,325	1,273	29,123,576	4,484



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## Lobster Canneries and Traps.

## BAY OF FUNDY.

Year.	St. John.		Annapolis.		Kings.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897		10,900		7,925				18,825
1898		10,700		6,500				17,200
1899		13,200		3,550				16,750
1900		10,000	2	7,900			2	17,900
1901		10,000		4,525		947		15,472
1902		5,250		9,100		901		15,341
1903		5,090		7,800		1,064		13,954
1904		5,050		5,500		1,192		11,742
1905		119,650				1,252		20,902
1906		25,425		9,400		1,722		16,547
1907		24,905		11,755		1,875		18,535
1908		25,400		12,950		1,785		20,135
Totals.		105,570	2	86,905		10,828	2	203,303

<sup>1</sup> 200 in Albert Co.<sup>2</sup> 300 in Albert Co.<sup>3</sup> 300 in Albert Co.<sup>4</sup> 500 in Albert Co.

## DIGBY AND CHARLOTTE.

Year.	Digby.		Charlotte.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897	4	24,700	7	24,192	11	48,892
1898	7	31,110	8	23,059	15	54,169
1899	11	28,885	7	17,702	18	46,587
1900	9	30,274	12	19,461	21	49,735
1901	8	35,111	7	20,620	15	55,731
1902	11	29,120	9	18,189	20	47,309
1903	10	34,376	5	17,179	15	51,555
1904	10	34,029	4	18,900	14	52,929
1905	11	35,470	4	6,476	15	41,946
1906	12	35,210	4	18,586	16	53,796
1907	15	34,105	4	19,746	19	53,851
1908	16	36,548	4	19,615	20	56,163
Totals	124	388,938	75	223,725	199	612,663



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

SOUTH WESTERN NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	Lunenburg.		Queens.		Shelburne.		Yarmouth.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897.	7	14,230	8	12,478	9	82,085	9	30,250	33	139,043
1898.	7	14,850	10	12,767	11	101,620	9	30,250	37	159,487
1899.	6	12,000	13	12,700	12	101,320	11	23,150	42	149,170
1900.	7	13,200	11	11,080	24	108,210	17	32,500	59	164,990
1901.	6	15,220	7	15,231	25	109,200	22	37,200	60	176,851
1902.	6	15,295	9	17,085	23	112,500	20	38,035	58	182,915
1903.	6	16,910	9	19,345	21	109,400	19	40,810	55	186,465
1904.	6	20,220	9	18,900	21	113,450	14	40,848	50	193,418
1905.	5	20,870	9	19,000	21	42,700	15	40,855	50	123,425
1906.	6	15,030	9	15,800	19	52,600	12	44,930	46	128,360
1907.	7	19,000	8	17,800	16	74,500	14	45,180	45	156,480
1908.	7	18,650	6	22,600	15	93,000	14	47,000	42	181,250
Totals...	76	195,475	108	194,786	217	1,100,585	176	451,008	577	1,941,854

SOUTHEASTERN COAST NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

Year.	Halifax.		Guysboro.		Richmond.		Total.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897.	24	64,675	30	85,800	15	68,544	69	219,019
1898.	22	64,210	34	118,100	15	40,670	71	222,980
1899.	20	62,680	34	111,850	15	79,050	69	253,580
1900.	22	89,650	32	125,575	20	51,980	74	267,205
1901.	21	80,630	28	117,600	12	72,895	61	271,125
1902.	20	76,625	27	97,800	10	41,080	57	215,505
1903.	20	70,786	28	88,900	11	38,450	59	198,136
1904.	20	77,783	29	85,160	11	39,900	60	202,843
1905.	21	79,000	29	88,100	11	36,250	61	203,350
1906.	19	74,050	38	70,700	11	46,050	68	190,800
1907.	20	85,620	25	88,600	9	32,100	54	206,320
1908.	20	91,140	27	102,100	11	40,715	58	233,955
Totals	249	916,849	361	1,180,285	151	587,684	761	2,684,818



EAST COAST CAPE BRETON.

YEAR.	CAPE BRETON.		VICTORIA.		TOTAL.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897.....	16	42,400	20	26,215	36	68,615
1898.....	14	43,700	18	18,175	32	61,875
1899.....	15	61,199	17	13,699	32	74,898
1900.....	13	46,351	20	13,217	33	59,568
1901.....	18	38,270	17	13,983	35	52,253
1902.....	12	39,050	12	15,550	24	54,600
1903.....	14	31,583	18	14,553	32	46,141
1904.....	12	29,890	17	14,256	29	44,146
1905.....	11	39,200	18	14,064	29	53,264
1906.....	15	33,360	14	16,553	29	49,913
1907.....	12	32,365	11	13,886	23	46,251
1908.....	12	31,686	10	14,224	22	45,910
Totals .....	164	469,059	132	188,375	356	657,434

STRAIT EAST OF NOVA SCOTIA AND C. B.

YEAR.	CUMBERLAND.		COLCHESTER.		PICTOU.		ANTIGONISH.		INVERNESS.		TOTAL.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897 ...	24	31,500	1	1,200	26	44,550	5	16,100	20	49,960	76	143,310
1898....	28	39,450	1	1,200	25	46,415	6	22,150	24	54,000	84	163,215
1899....	31	45,265	1	1,500	28	43,175	6	26,160	27	55,000	93	171,100
1900....	37	46,630	4	4,600	26	47,700	6	20,800	27	49,305	100	169,035
1901....	38	47,250	3	4,400	27	49,480	6	19,250	20	41,100	94	161,480
1902....	36	54,390	3	4,400	25	47,660	6	17,400	20	41,450	90	165,300
1903....	37	49,250	3	4,000	21	43,700	6	16,800	19	37,320	86	151,070
1904....	40	52,295	2	4,000	22	44,429	6	21,300	18	40,400	88	162,424
1905....	37	48,500	2	3,000	23	54,959	6	21,150	18	47,400	86	175,009
1906....	32	47,120	2	4,000	23	59,800	6	18,400	20	55,400	83	184,720
1907....	31	47,804	2	4,300	23	61,550	6	18,060	18	47,900	80	179,614
1908....	31	54,330	2	4,400	21	64,675	6	21,847	17	47,950	77	193,202
Totals..	402	563,784	26	41,000	290	608,093	71	239,417	248	567,185	1,037	2,019,479



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

EAST COAST, NEW BRUNSWICK.

YEAR.	RESTIGOUCHE.		GLOUCESTER.		NORTHUMBERLAND.		KENT.		WESTMORELAND.		TOTAL.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897....	1	2,260	59	76,860	9	12,200	55	48,400	70	46,100	194	185,820
1898....	2	3,260	60	80,700	12	13,000	56	55,000	61	58,000	191	209,960
1899....	2	3,500	64	82,300	13	14,000	58	48,500	72	61,800	209	210,100
1900....	2	4,100	67	85,300	16	15,300	55	52,700	85	60,000	225	217,400
1901....	2	4,200	67	89,400	14	14,500	57	54,900	74	58,000	214	221,000
1902....	2	4,200	64	91,400	14	14,700	35	37,000	74	59,000	189	206,300
1903....	2	4,680	61	94,000	13	15,000	40	38,000	78	66,500	194	218,180
1904....	3	5,100	63	101,000	13	15,000	44	43,500	79	68,000	202	232,600
1905....	3	6,650	65	105,000	12	15,000	46	41,500	68	75,000	194	243,150
1906....	3	5,650	67	101,800	12	16,500	45	39,000	66	79,200	193	242,150
1907....	2	5,100	69	113,500	12	17,000	39	34,700	58	95,000	180	265,300
1908....	2	6,600	70	111,500	11	18,500	41	54,500	59	95,700	183	286,800
Totals..	26	55,300	776	1,132,760	151	180,700	571	547,700	844	822,300	2,368	2,738,760

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

YEAR.	KINGS.		QUEENS.		PRINCE.		TOTAL.	
	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.	Canneries.	Traps.
1897.....	50	75,880	63	49,800	107	90,453	220	216,133
1898.....	52	96,500	60	59,290	118	128,495	230	284,285
1899.....	55	90,680	67	67,000	118	125,434	240	283,114
1900.....	55	87,595	63	77,550	128	136,972	246	302,117
1901.....	54	95,310	62	72,500	109	113,070	225	280,880
1902.....	51	98,576	51	54,930	90	88,390	192	241,896
1903.....	53	101,775	51	57,680	86	93,740	190	253,195
1904.....	54	117,675	53	74,240	92	104,060	199	295,975
1905.....	52	111,050	55	78,880	89	94,030	196	283,960
1906.....	52	122,900	52	74,825	84	115,220	188	312,945
1907.....	49	118,500	51	64,500	84	122,970	184	305,970
1908.....	50	130,000	51	83,960	82	136,339	183	350,319
Totals.....	627	1,246,441	679	815,155	1,187	1,349,193	2,493	3,410,789



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## MAGDALEN ISLANDS AND QTEBEC.

Year.	MAGDALEN ISLANDS.		GASPÉ.		BONAVENTURE.		NORTH SHORE.		TOTAL.	
	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can- neries.	Traps.	Can. neries.	Traps.
1897. ....	63	76,370	22	29,655	9	9,895	5	775	99	116,695
1898. ....	88	99,385	29	35,230	9	14,395	28	13,460	154	162,470
1899. ....	87	90,135	27	41,450	11	15,750	30	12,010	155	159,345
1900. ....	100	85,065	26	26,350	13	16,600	20	6,970	159	134,985
1901. ....	83	78,520	22	19,500	12	13,600	34	17,100	151	128,720
1902. ....	43	56,500	14	7,950	12	11,170	24	16,450	93	92,070
1903. ....	34	51,110	16	15,350	11	10,600	22	9,250	83	86,310
1904. ....	45	58,200	15	15,500	11	11,600	20	7,620	91	92,920
1905. ....	50	50,645	11	24,200	12	11,000	19	8,800	92	94,645
1906. ....	38	61,650	13	7,500	15	13,720	12	6,765	78	89,635
1907. ....	57	82,712	14	8,064	10	9,150	15	8,464	96	108,390
1908. ....	48	74,230	13	16,160	11	13,050	18	6,449	90	109,889
Totals. ....	736	864,522	222	246,909	136	150,530	247	114,113	1,341	1,376,074



RECAPITULATION.  
Lobsters canned and in the shell.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		Quebec.		Total.
	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	1 lb. cans.	cwt. in shell.	
1897.	5,214,266	229,682	2,413,404	22,055	2,466,682	.....	1,036,202	94	11,130,551
1898.	5,210,294	326,313	2,113,222	21,776	2,340,020	74	1,067,058	201	10,730,594
1899.	4,837,402	131,462	2,177,106	19,965	2,421,144	46	1,059,658	125	10,495,310
1900.	5,263,780	169,196	2,038,692	19,729	2,223,712	135	1,022,106	80	10,548,290
1901.	5,003,023	146,488	1,842,340	17,605	2,386,070	32	825,171	70	10,056,604
1902.	4,637,204	120,902	1,965,296	20,853	2,039,603	224	708,018	55	9,350,121
1903.	5,153,712	88,586	2,136,672	17,545	2,335,400	400	978,434	108	10,604,218
1904.	5,357,454	92,513	2,055,100	16,882	2,501,100	1,533	848,634	120	10,762,288
1905.	4,917,148	134,871	2,249,440	18,520	2,182,624	350	1,148,412	183	10,497,624
1906.	4,595,816	87,956	2,420,860	12,889	2,289,288	440	798,800	85	10,104,764
1907.	4,270,326	84,279	2,731,012	12,401	2,839,489	720	819,723	90	10,660,550
1908.	4,399,610	87,321	2,716,968	10,317	3,098,444	530	696,476	205	10,911,498
	58,860,035	1,702,569	26,860,112	210,537	29,123,576	4,484	11,008,692	1,416	125,852,415
									1,919,006







An examination of the above statistics will reveal that though there have been material fluctuations in the quantity of gear operated and the lobsters packed from year to year in specific localities, and that there has been considerable reduction in the shipments of live lobsters, looking broadly over the whole lobster fishing areas, the fishery has been and continues to be a comparatively steady one.

The total value of the catch during 1908, it will be observed, aggregated \$4,200,279, as follows:—

	Cans.	In Shell.	Total.
Nova Scotia.. . . .	\$1,319,882	\$834,612	\$2,154,496
New Brunswick.. . . .	815,090	87,485	902,575
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	929,533	3,710	933,243
Quebec.. . . .	208,942	1,025	209,967

This places the lobster industry as that of second in importance in Canada, the first being salmon, the value of which, in 1908, was \$4,514,250, and the third cod, which, in 1908, was valued at \$3,361,409.

It will also be noticed that the bulk of the live lobster trade is conducted on the southwestern portion of Nova Scotia and in the Bay of Fundy, where, owing to the climatic conditions and the proximity and readiness of access to the large markets for this product in the United States, the conditions for the industry are peculiarly favourable.

PROBABLE CHANGE IN THE LOBSTER TRADE.

The writer confidently looks for a coming revolution in the live or lobster-in-the-shell trade. Hitherto it would appear that the epicurean demand has been, as it at present is, for a live lobster to be cooked for immediate consumption; the fact that it is alive immediately before being served apparently fills every requisite, and the article is prized beyond any other lobster diet that it is possible to produce.

Everywhere and in every connection has a marvellous development of cold storage-taken place, which has done so much for the commercial world as well as the producer and the consumer in all branches of transportation and conservation of perishable articles of food, and it is not too much to say that it has created a new era in this respect, and is yet capable of enormous development and ramifications. This great aid is as capable of application to all branches of the fish traffic as it has been and is fast becoming to the agriculture, dairy and other products, in which it is so great a factor.

To this aid, then, it is looked to evolve a lobster trade which has hitherto been but fluctuating and unsatisfactory, due principally to the absence of proper cold storage transportation, as well as to the carelessness of those who have engaged in the business in a desultory manner, the net result being that the article reached the consumer at a high price, but in very poor and unattractive condition; hence the business has not developed.

The probable innovation to which the above remarks have reference is the practical replacing of the 'live' lobster by the 'boiled-in-the-shell' lobster, the development of which under the conditions above explained seems to be merely a question of time and effort on the part of the producer to educate the popular taste with a prime and wholesome article of food.

If the growing necessities and conditions are correctly assumed the time is fast approaching, if it has not already arrived, when the long established prejudice against cold storage in fish foods especially, will disappear with the many similar ones that have preceded it.

It does not appear to require any great argument to induce a choice between the two articles. It may be, and doubtless is, that in some short carriages live lobsters could reach their destination in prime and excellent condition, and being immediately



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

cooked would be as nearly perfect as possible. This result, however, can be attained only where all conditions are most favourable beginning at the capture and landing ashore, and followed during the transportation of minimum distance, to the marketing and preparation for the table. In all other instances, however, it must be apparent, that days must elapse before it is possible to place the lobsters upon the markets at their destination, the number of days being gauged by the distances and facilities of transportation, and live lobsters have been shipped to Chicago and to Denver, Colorado. The main object to be achieved is to have them reach the objective point showing some signs of life. This being accomplished the venture is supposed to have been successful. When comparatively long distances have to be covered it is physically impossible that the lobsters can reach their destination in anything like a condition to ensure a good article of food when cooked, and indeed it is doubtful if many of them would not be rejected for boiling at some of the canneries. Obviously these lobsters must be in a half starved, sick and dying condition and their flesh shrunken.

On the other hand the 'boiled-in-the-shell lobster' is cooked immediately upon landing when in the prime condition, with no chance to deteriorate. Supposing it then be carefully washed to remove the scum and any other impurities incidental to boiling, thoroughly dried, neatly wrapped in tissue or oiled paper, packed in compartment boxes, placed in cold storage and maintained chilled in a uniform temperature, it seems to go without saying that this would be the preferable article to introduce into the markets, as it must ultimately prove itself to the consumer.

In 1903-4 the writer was associated with some other gentlemen in making some inquiries in fishery matters on certain portions of the Bay of Fundy and Magdalen Islands and where distances made it impossible to engage in the live lobster trade, he advocated and suggested to the fishermen the method above explained, which he has since continued to do when discussing the lobster business with those interested.

Therefore with the development and growth of the application of cold storage, he is convinced that the establishment of a large and lucrative business in the direction above explained is within measurable distance, and it would be impossible at this juncture to predict the effect such an event may have upon the canning industry in view of the price which such an article would demand upon the markets, and as it would undoubtedly open to the Canadian producers the almost unsuppliable markets of Europe.







APPENDIX No. I.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The total expenditure for all fisheries services, except civil government, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1909, including Fishing Bounty, amounted to \$951,728.<sup>53</sup>/<sub>100</sub>, being within the appropriation by \$533,171.<sup>41</sup>/<sub>100</sub>.

The total net fisheries revenue, during the same period, for rents, license fees, fines and sales, including the *modus vivendi* licenses to United States vessels, amounted to \$82,715.56.

Service.	Expenditure.		Vote.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Sal. and Disb. Fishery Officers.....	161,756	34	192,900	00
Fish-Breeding .....	190,563	19	322,300	00
Fisheries Protection Service.....	242,601	14	270,500	00
Fishing Bounty.....	159,999	90	160,000	00
Miscellaneous Fisheries.....	196,808	02	539,200	00
Total.....	951,728	59	1,484,900	00

The following summary shows the salaries and disbursements of the fishery officers in the several provinces, together with expenses for maintenance of fish breeding establishments throughout Canada, and the Fisheries Protection Service. Details will be found in the Auditor General's report under the proper headings.

Salaries and Disbursements Fishery Officers Detailed.

Province.	OFFICERS.		GUARDIANS.		Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
	Salaries.	Disburse- ments.	Wages.	Expenses.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General account .....		67 20			4,684 16	4,751 36
Ontario.....	3,600 00	1,165 23			19 00	4,784 23
Quebec.....	3,425 00	3,930 63	430 00	99 15	10 75	7,895 53
New Brunswick.....	6,488 95	8,944 90	21,104 16	744 96	1,621 15	38,904 12
Nova Scotia .....	9,695 38	10,054 19	18,737 56		113 91	44,601 04
Prince Edward Island .....	3,150 00	1,880 53	3,294 37	54 65	30 70	8,410 25
Manitoba .....	1,500 00	346 64	1,097 95	694 40	306 74	3,945 73
Alberta .....			1,959 62	3,710 18	45 00	5,713 80
Saskatchewan .....	2,500 00	2,164 90	891 10	1,035 20		6,591 20
British Columbia.....	8,938 32	4,265 31	11,840 97	3,922 70	6,172 28	35,139 58
Yukon.....	1,000 00	19 50				1,019 50
Total Expenditure.....						161,756 34



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

FISH BREEDING EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1908-09.

Hatcheries.	Salaries.	Maintenance	Total Expenditure of Hatchery.	Expenditure by Province.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Ontario.</i>				
Ottawa.....	684 17	1,076 41	2,760 58	
New Castle ..	1,445 00	1,776 62	3,221 62	
Quinte Pond .....	31 25	357 45	388 70	
Sandwich.....	1,075 00	7,702 74	8,777 74	
Sarnia.....	779 17	6,780 36	7,559 53	
Wiarton .....	1,467 50	4,682 35	6,149 85	
				28,358 02
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Chelsea Trout Pond.....		113 50	113 50	
Gaspé.....	1,112 50	1,406 34	2,518 84	
Lac Tremblant .....	437 90	977 33	1,415 23	
Lake Lester.....	700 00	1,665 12	2,365 12	
Magog.....	841 67	2,220 12	3,061 79	
St. Alexis.....	400 00	868 16	1,268 16	
Tadousac .....	912 50	4,115 87	5,028 37	
Magdalen Islands .....		989 45	989 45	
				16,760 46
<i>New Brunswick.</i>				
Miramichi.....	1,000 00	2,734 58	3,734 58	
Shemogue .....		2,694 03	2,694 03	
Shippegan.....		2,696 89	2,696 89	
St. John Pond .....	89 58	7,105 63	7,195 21	
St. John River.....	925 66	670 73	1,596 39	
Restigouche .....	1,269 75	3,027 54	4,297 29	
				22,214 39
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>				
Bay View.....		2,859 42	2,859 42	
Bedford.....	1,500 00	556 52	2,056 52	
Canso .....		1,991 63	1,991 63	
Fourchu Pond.....		8,320 31	8,320 31	
Margaree.....	1,011 66	2,840 03	3,851 69	
Windsor.....	800 00	1,079 75	1,879 75	
Chester .....		9 95	9 95	
				20,969 27
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>				
Charlottetown.....		2,772 59	2,772 59	
Kelly's Pond.....	900 00	1,020 33	1,920 33	
Georgetown.....		2,494 55	2,494 55	
				7,187 47
<i>Manitoba.</i>				
Berens River .....		6,045 08	6,045 08	
Selkirk.....	1,200 00	3,023 09	4,223 09	
Winnipegosis .....	916 67	5,802 29	6,718 96	
				16,987 13
<i>British Columbia.</i>				
Eabine .....	1,000 00	6,252 62	7,252 62	
Fraser River .....	1,100 00	6,014 48	7,114 48	
Granite Creek. ....	1,100 00	4,774 91	5,874 91	
Harrison Lake.....	1,200 03	10,301 16	11,501 19	
Pemberton.....	1,041 63	8,265 66	9,307 29	
River Inlet.....	1,000 00	7,911 95	8,911 95	
Skeena River.....	1,100 00	4,775 20	5,875 20	
Stewart Lake.....	1,000 00	7,311 93	8,311 93	
				64,149 57
General Account.....	5,634 14	8,302 74		13,936 88
Total Expenditure .....				190,563 19



EXPENDITURE DETAILED OF FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE, 1908-09.

Vessels.	Salaries.	Fuel.	REPAIRS.		SUPPLIES.		Clothing.	Misc.	Total.	Net Expenditure of Vessels.
			Provisions	Hull.	Engine.	Engine.	Deck.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
'Canada' .....	22,394 22	3,016 41	11,603 28	1,587 14	1,948 07	1,874 13	4,241 27	2,310 78	52,131 50	
Less Naval Militia Transfer .....									8,135 86	
'Constance' .....	6,162 27	1,388 26	2,391 91	4,394 69	6,629 88	312 75	1,512 42	758 50	25,652 16	43,995 64
Less Customs Dept. Transfer .....									*13,532 56	
'Curlew' .....	6,578 52	1,460 48	2,075 31	40 98	901 15	191 82	795 48	470 25	509 83	12,119 60
'Christine' .....	4,924 61	974 74	1,027 16	2,490 22		13 25	452 06		812 75	13,023 82
Less Customs Dept. Transfer .....										
'Falcon' .....	5,100 00	1,861 33	1,797 60	349 81	438 62	149 90	357 97	114 75	398 50	10,568 48
'Georgia' .....	4,048 51	649 77	718 51	491 10	91 70	224 28	89 46	208 00	224 08	6,745 41
'Kestrel' .....	15,771 52	4,410 50	6,507 39	44 00	692 94	691 67	1,193 28	30 24	1,555 86	30,897 40
'Lady of the Lake' .....	4,146 90	562 65	1,181 96	345 75	56 50	353 51	414 07		499 08	7,560 32
'Alcedo' .....	3,071 94	551 80	987 47			318 38	228 45	8 00	496 15	5,662 19
'Osprey' .....	90 00			720 00					36 60	133 80
'Petrel' .....	7,602 92	1,493 61	4,152 76	1,247 78	110 14	700 66	960 33	671 75	460 44	17,400 39
'Princess' .....	13,969 33	5,707 86	4,933 00	2,542 27	1,184 08	433 49	1,544 71	600 85	5,486 87	36,402 46
'Restless' .....	2,049 33	570 65	659 13	353 80	25 68	368 19	600 34	50 25	647 66	5,325 03
'Swan' .....	600 00									600 00
'Vigilant' .....	14,566 87	3,930 00	3,766 24	8,714 88	792 26	1,786 84	993 40	758 40	729 33	36,038 22
General account .....	3,387 89	199 12	787 73	45 00	27 20	103 93	61 60	780 16	7,488 97	12,881 60
Fisheries Int. Bureau. ....										3,246 78
Total Expenditure .....										242,601 14

\* Amounts paid by Customs Department re 'Constance' and 'Christine' in Customs service.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

## FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE,—1908-09.

MISCELLANEOUS.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
Building fishways .....	6,764	22		
Canadian fisheries exhibit .....	4,300	01		
Cold storage .....	32,688	58		
Distributing fishing bounty .....	5,598	09		
Dogfish Red. works .....	45,223	88		
Fishery Commission .....	7,337	73		
F. P. S. Cruiser Pacific Coast .....	8,354	21		
Georgian Bay Laboratory .....	1,500	00		
Legal and incidental expenses .....	1,970	51		
Marine Biological Stations .....	20,099	70		
Oyster culture .....	3,635	36		
Souris Fish Drier, P.E.I. ....	2,324	78		
Transportation of fresh fish .....	4,232	00		
Purchase of steamer to replace 'Osprey' .....	25,000	00		
WIL. " Launches B.C. ....	3,998	85		
" Steamer to replace 'Georgia' .....	18,000	00		
Allowance to customs officers issuing licenses to U.S. vessels .....	486	60		
International Fishery Commission .....	4,545	38		
Inquiries Federal and Provincial Rights <i>re</i> Fisheries .....	748	12		
Total .....			\$	196,808 02



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

STATEMENT of Fisheries Revenue paid to the Credit of the Receiver General of Canada  
for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Provinces.	Amount collected.		Refunds.	Net Amount.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario .....	770	78			770 78
Quebec .....	6,797	91			6,797 91
New Brunswick .....	12,385	89	75		12,385 14
Nova Scotia .....	5,394	70	25 00		5,369 70
Prince Edward Island .....	2,393	66			2,393 66
Manitoba .....	3,718	22	14 00		3,704 22
Alberta .....	915	00			915 00
Saskatchewan .....	1,085	50			1,085 50
British Columbia .....	41,321	65	2,070 00		39,251 65
Yukon .....	223	00			228 00
Hudson Bay .....	20	00			20 00
Modus Vivendi Licenses .....					9,794 00
Net Total .....					\$ 82,715 56



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure and Revenue of the

Number.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	General account Fisheries						
2	Ontario	15,540 30	26,517 70	15,155 83	25,368 90	20,116 91	30,623 09
3	Quebec	10,666 98	3,642 14	10,917 36	4,742 76	11,761 34	7,471 70
4	New Brunswick	16,082 77	7,193 69	15,707 98	6,334 83	15,721 05	7,831 53
5	Nova Scotia	17,844 19	5,582 65	18,755 86	3,357 42	19,444 22	6,782 02
6	Prince Edward Island	3,242 25	667 00	1,835 65	166 00	2,847 60	304 10
7	Manitoba and N. W. Terr.	3,609 03	1,234 00	3,593 43	1,079 00	3,932 96	1,661 68
8	British Columbia	4,220 53	12,859 02	6,158 17	8,192 48	5,490 60	40,264 00
9	Fish breeding and fishways	39,496 45	1,286 50	43,957 74	178 00	47,322 49	
10	Fisheries Protection Service	83,050 16	1,934 49	93,397 40		106,805 39	
11	Miscellaneous	13,382 28		17,449 06		100,602 14	
	Totals	207,234 94	60,917 19	226,928 48	49,719 39	334,044 70	94,938 12
	Fishing bounties	165,967 22		156,892 25		159,752 15	
		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-00.	
12	General Account Fisheries	2,389 66		2,632 12		652 41	
13	Ontario	19,239 34	30,574 57	11,784 22	5,830 85	3,804 94	794 12
14	Quebec	11,140 16	7,571 15	11,350 27	6,287 71	5,452 41	2,543 04
15	New Brunswick	17,063 58	5,317 08	22,922 50	10,430 08	21,659 94	12,015 27
16	Nova Scotia	21,683 91	11,511 85	25,348 11	6,668 22	27,461 91	5,494 49
17	Prince Edward Island	6,775 78	2,707 57	6,832 85	2,242 24	7,364 30	2,207 12
18	Manitoba	1,206 26	1,515 00	1,883 37	1,537 85	1,723 59	2,028 00
19	N. W. Territories	2,324 66	393 87	4,065 68	150 50	3,848 25	1,522 50
20	British Columbia	8,508 79	47,864 75	8,459 47	45,801 75	13,662 17	53,195 35
21	Yukon						
22	Hudson Bay Territory						
23	Fish-breeding	28,002 32		34,522 57		38,070 12	
24	Fisheries Protection Service	101,807 96		105,133 27		97,370 11	
25	Miscellaneous	59,919 56		23,207 73		31,125 67	
	Totals	280,061 98	107,455 84	427,599 16	75,949 20	411,717 35	79,790 89
	Fishing bounties	157,504 00		159,459 00		160,000 00	
		1904-05.		1905-06.		1906-07.	
26	General Account Fisheries	1,314 75		2,261 66		1,437 28	
27	Ontario	4,294 60	1,471 51	4,949 67	499 15	3,188 34	349 10
28	Quebec	6,769 16	4,648 86	8,123 04	7,564 39	5,590 94	8,145 97
29	New Brunswick	25,253 16	11,887 19	35,856 38	11,395 84	24,987 70	9,153 08
30	Nova Scotia	32,619 85	6,448 88	49,351 10	4,934 43	24,989 09	
31	Prince Edward Island	6,879 05	2,046 50	9,351 81	2,206 25	5,792 32	3,118 73
32	Manitoba	2,800 64	4,875 70	3,687 07	4,148 00	2,173 33	1,300 94
33	Alberta						
34	Saskatchewan						
35	N. W. Territories	7,003 55	1,151 50	11,124 22	868 97	6,359 22	969 50
36	British Columbia	16,631 37	47,436 00	30,141 33	51,532 50	20,381 97	29,903 95
37	Yukon	1,400 00	340 00	1,083 31	282 00	1,030 35	173 00
38	Hudson Bay Territory		10 00		10 00		10 00
39	Fish-breeding	149,419 24		209,279 78		118,681 62	
40	Fisheries Protection Service	462,082 12		249,876 37		204,837 82	
41	Miscellaneous	105,892 97	10,472 00	194,993 61	14,568 16	115,219 92	4,134 00
	Totals	822,360 46	90,988 14	968,626 00	98,009 69	534,669 90	59,544 25
	Fishing bounties	157,228 24		158,546 65		159,015 75	
	Grand Totals						

NOTE—Miscellaneous Revenue consists of U. S. *Modus vivendi* Licenses.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Fisheries Department from July 1, 1890, to March 31, 1908.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		Number.
Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
22,634 37	28,632 82	21,938 56	33,211 60	24,917 48	35,681 68	2,198 47		1
11,692 82	7,211 82	12,459 34	8,836 18	11,870 43	8,160 98	21,592 40	32,814 66	2
18,522 94	8,333 24	21,370 94	11,170 36	20,526 56	10,696 88	12,910 80	7,876 12	3
20,420 81	5,296 27	23,555 38	7,075 07	23,049 41	6,180 93	21,671 92	10,110 77	4
3,078 55	980 15	3,796 58	3,312 30	3,555 87	2,161 85	23,682 33	5,239 55	5
5,331 29	926 99	6,178 71	2,458 80	6,915 20	2,256 69	3,744 36	2,032 25	6
5,283 21	25,337 90	6,218 74	23,517 25	6,226 77	26,410 75	1,908 14	1,719 00	7
45,024 67		39,730 93		38,050 41		2,181 58	344 13	8
115,147 59		100,207 29		102,021 72		8,841 64	39,888 82	9
34,892 19		24,619 86		20,203 25		27,330 73		10
						99,357 01		11
						62,777 30		
282,028 44	76,719 19	260,076 33	89,581 56	257,237 10	91,549 76	289,197 01	100,025 30	
158,794 54		160,089 42		163,567 99		154,389 77		
1900-01.		1901-02.		1902-03.		1903-04.		
1,117 49		765 78		402 97		1,362 11		12
3,819 57	717 35	4,445 93	373 42	4,650 53	1,818 83	4,500 43	2,578 48	13
7,934 03	4,738 92	6,242 58	2,498 85	6,785 86	4,379 15	7,619 67	4,670 64	14
28,452 51	10,150 40	23,813 62	11,658 34	27,132 84	11,188 02	27,664 34	10,593 20	15
35,760 39	6,595 94	32,618 00	6,084 65	39,118 79	3,962 45	30,003 01	3,685 75	16
7,934 03	1,525 30	7,814 02	1,843 45	7,081 60	2,007 35	7,320 96	1,983 42	17
2,669 74	1,103 00	2,624 87	2,279 00	3,129 70	1,784 00	2,789 74	4,002 70	18
6,251 39	1,222 55	5,928 22	950 07	7,076 26	1,350 50	7,317 49	922 50	19
17,886 36	52,960 35	18,560 73	41,178 65	17,808 45	43,015 02	15,133 65	56,904 34	20
		2,066 66	1,130 00	1,522 00	320 00	1,400 00	240 00	21
							10 00	22
68,961 40		79,891 85		77,330 86		109,286 07		23
124,211 21		152,723 69		145,137 49		204,654 66		24
27,833 79	9,178 50	56,131 26	11,223 65	30,903 27	8,925 40	56,828 18	10,165 50	25
332,767 07	88,145 11	393,627 21	79,169 58	368,091 12	78,635 82	475,880 31	95,756 53	
158,802 50		155,942 00		159,853 50		158,943 70		
1907-08.		1908-09.						
3,135 91		4,751 36						
4,857 23	458 00	4,784 23	770 78					
8,200 02	6,185 63	7,895 53	6,797 91					
36,445 88	11,541 20	38,904 12	12,385 14					
45,241 50	4,470 45	44,601 04	5,369 70					
9,455 80	3,013 85	8,410 25	2,393 66					
4,638 51	3,527 05	3,945 73	3,704 22					
		5,713 80	915 00					
		6,591 20	1,085 50					
12,718 15	1,151 10							
31,964 83	48,737 55	35,139 58	39,251 65					
1,226 30	274 00	1,019 50	228 00					
	360 00		20 00					
235,660 26		190,563 19						
225,279 96		242,601 14						
181,267 38	395 15	196,808 02	9,794 00					
956,196 23		791,728 69						
156,114 50		159,999 90						
		951,728 59	82,715 56					



## APPENDIX No. 2

## FISHING BOUNTIES.

The payments made for this service are under the authority of the Revised Statutes, 1906, chap. 46, intituled : ' An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels,' which provides for the payment of the sum of \$160,000 annually, under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

## REGULATIONS.

The regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties were established by the following Order in Council :—

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

TUESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1908.

*Present :*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas, in view of the Revision of the Statutes of Canada in 1906, it is necessary that the Regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties which were adopted by Order in Council on the 10th December, 1897, be readopted under chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, " The Deep Sea Fisheries Act " ;

And whereas new conditions require certain changes in the existing regulations in order to establish a better interpretation of the bounty system ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the Regulations established by the order in Council of the 10th December, 1897, under the provisions of the Bounty Act of 1891, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded and the following substituted therefor :—

1. Resident Canadian fishermen who have been engaged in deep-sea fishing in Canadian vessels or boats for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea fish, shall be entitled to a bounty ; provided always that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than 3 men (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats under 20 feet.

2. No bounty shall be paid upon fish caught in trap-nets, pound-nets and weirs, nor upon the fish caught in gill-nets fished by persons who are pursuing other occupations than fishing, and who devote merely an hour or two daily to fishing these nets but are not, as fishermen, steadily engaged in fishing.

3. Only one claim will be allowed in each season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat or in two boats.

4. The owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, whether propelled by oars, sails or other motive power, which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers, or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

5. Canadian registered vessels, owned and fitted out in Canada, of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons), by whatever means propelled, contained within themselves



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

which have been exclusively engaged during a period of not less than three months in the catch of sea-fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers, or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage which shall be paid to the owner or owners.

6. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage, procure a license from the nearest Collector of Customs or Fishery Overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

7. The date when a vessel's fishing operations shall be considered as having begun, shall be the day upon which she sails from port on her fishing voyage, after the license has been procured, and the date upon which her fishing season shall end, shall be the day upon which she arrives in port from her last fishing voyage prior to the 1st December. The three months during which a vessel must have been engaged in fishing, to be entitled to the bounty, shall not include such periods as she may have been lying in port, provided that not more than three days may be permitted for the sale, transfer or discharge of her cargo of fish and refitting.

8. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea fish caught.

9. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

10. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

11. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

12. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

13. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimants shall be amended after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

14. Any person or persons detected making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular, may be debarred from any further participation in the bounty, and be liable to be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

15. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

16. All vessels fishing under bounty license, are required to carry a distinguishing flag, which must be shown at all times during the fishing voyage at the main top mast head. The flag must be four feet square in equal parts of red and white, joined diagonally from corner to corner. Any case of neglect to carry out this regulation reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, will entail the loss of the bounty, unless satisfactory reasons are given for its non-compliance.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

The bounty for the year 1908 was distributed on the basis authorized by the following order in council, approved by the Governor General on the 1st February 1909.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, payable under the provisions of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1906, intituled : ' An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels,' be distributed for the year 1908-1909, upon the following basis :—

Vessels : The owners of the vessels entitled to receive bounty shall be paid one dollars (\$1) per registered ton, provided, however, that the payment to the owner of any one vessel shall not exceed the sum of eighty dollars (\$80), and all vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty shall be paid the sum of seven dollars and twenty five cents (\$7.25) each.

Boats : Fishermen engaged in fishing in boats, who shall also have complied with the regulations entitling them to receive bounty, shall be paid the sum of three dollars



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

and ninety cents (\$3.90) each, and the owners of fishing boats shall be paid one dollar (\$1) per boat.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

There were received during the year 1908, 13,972 claims being an increase of 705 over 1907.

The number paid during the year was 13,841, an increase of 648 over the previous year.

The amount of bounty paid to vessels and their crews was \$62,540.30 and to boats and boat fishermen \$97,459.60 or a total of \$159,999.90 during the year.

Vessels to the number of 925 received the bounty, the aggregate tonnage being 22,206 tons, a decrease of 2 vessels and an increase of 375 tons, compared with 1907.

During the year bounty was paid to 12,916 boats and 21,669 boat fishermen, an increase of 650 boats and 1,149 men over 1907.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounty Claims received and paid during the year 1908.

Province.	County.	NUMBER OF CLAIMS.			
		Received.	Rejected.	Held in abeyance.	Paid.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	188	5		183
	Antigonish	166			166
	Cape Breton	553	16	1	536
	Cumberland	10	4		6
	Digby	530		1	529
	Guysborough	1,039			1,039
	Halifax	1,414	7	1	1,406
	Hants				
	Inverness	346			346
	Kings	56	1		55
	Lunenburg	1,067	2		1,065
	Pictou	53			53
	Queens	192	1		191
	Richmond	844	1	1	842
	Shelburne	682			682
	Victoria	344			344
	Yarmouth	206		1	205
	Totals	7,690	37	5	7,648
New Brunswick	Charlotte	496	8		488
	Gloucester	415	4		411
	Kent	38			38
	Northumberland	9			9
	Restigouche	1	1		
	St. John	43	1		42
	Totals	1,002	14		988
Prince Edward Island	Kings	574	1	14	559
	Prince	335		18	317
	Queens	121	4		117
	Totals	1,030	5	32	993
Quebec	Boaaventure	697	1	15	681
	Gaspé	2,579	3	17	2,559
	Rimouski	150			150
	Saguenay	824	1	1	822
	Totals	4,250	5	33	4,212
Grand totals		13,972	61	70	13,841



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels in each County during the Year 1908.

Province.	County.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Amount Paid.
						\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	5	176	35 20	41	473 25
	Antigonish	2	35	17 50	5	71 25
	Cape Breton	20	337	16 85	91	997 35
	Cumberland	1	23	23 00	5	59 25
	Digby	42	1,164	27 71	264	3,078 00
	Guysborough	62	949	15 30	282	2,994 70
	Halifax	55	1,302	23 67	323	3,643 75
	Hants					
	Inverness	23	276	12 00	93	950 25
	Kings					
	Lunenburg	121	8,232	68 03	1,809	21,355 25
	Pictou	1	16	16 00	2	30 50
	Queens	2	21	10 50	6	64 50
	Richmond	48	1,083	22 56	264	2,997 00
	Shelburne	154	2,360	15 32	685	7,326 25
	Victoria	7	93	13 27	38	368 50
	Yarmouth	73	1,737	23 79	456	5,043 00
	Totals	616	17,804	28 90	4,364	49,452 80
New Brunswick	Charlotte	49	818	16 69	159	1,963 50
	Gloucester	211	2,758	13 07	852	8,935 00
	Kent	2	20	10 00	5	56 25
	Northumberland	6	63	10 50	15	171 75
	Restigouche					
	St. John	1	13	13 00	3	34 75
	Totals	269	3,672	13 65	1,034	11,161 25
Prince Edward Island	Kings	22	385	17 50	84	994 00
	Prince	7	169	24 14	36	430 00
	Queens	5	89	17 80	20	234 00
	Totals	34	643	18 91	140	1,658 00
Quebec	Bonaventure					
	Gaspé		75	15 00	22	234 50
	Rimouski					
	Saguenay	1	12	12 00	3	33 75
	Totals	6	87	14 50	25	268 25
	Grand totals	925	22,206	24 00	5,563	62,540 30



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Boats in each County during the Year 1908, showing also total amount paid to Vessels and Boats for the Year.

Province.	County.	Number of Boat's.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.		Total Bounty paid to Vessels and Boats in 1908.
				\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis..	178	296	1,332	40	1,805 65
	Antigonish..	164	221	1,024	90	1,096 15
	Cape Breton	516	894	4,003	10	5,000 45
	Cumberland	5	8	36	20	95 45
	Digby	487	830	3,724	00	6,802 00
	Guysborough	977	1,496	6,788	10	9,782 80
	Halifax	1,351	1,855	8,585	50	12,232 25
	Hants.					
	Inverness	323	571	2,549	90	3,500 15
	Kings	55	79	363	10	363 10
	Lunenburg	944	1,161	5,471	90	26,827 15
	Pictou	52	79	360	10	3 10 60
	Queens.	189	299	1,355	10	1,419 60
	Richmond.	794	1,281	5,790	20	8,787 20
	Shelburne	528	856	3,866	40	11,192 65
	Victoria.	337	533	2,415	70	2,784 20
	Yarmouth.	132	232	1,036	80	6,079 80
	Totals	7,032	10,685	48,703	40	98,156 20
New Brunswick	Charlotte.....	439	676	3,075	40	5,038 90
	Gloucester .....	290	550	2,345	00	11,280 00
	Kent.	36	64	285	60	341 85
	Northumberland ...	3	6	26	40	198 15
	Restigouche .....					
	St. John.....	41	69	310	10	344 85
	Totals.....	719	1,365	6,042	50	17,203 75
Prince Edward	Kings	537	948	4,234	20	5,228 20
	Prince	310	627	2,756	20	3,186 20
	Queens.....	112	235	1,060	50	1,294 50
	Totals .....	959	1,810	8,050	90	9,708 90
Quebec	Bonaventure	681	1,144	5,142	60	5,142 60
	Gaspé	2,554	4,995	22,035	50	22,270 00
	Rimouski	150	232	1,054	80	1,054 80
	Saguenay	821	1,438	6,429	90	6,463 65
	Totals ...	4,206	7,809	34,662	80	34,931 05
	Grand totals..	12,916	21,669	97,459	60	159,999 90



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## GENERAL STATISTICS

The fishing bounty was first paid in 1882.

The payments were made each year on the following basis:—

1882, vessels \$2 per ton, one half to the owner and the other half to the crew, Boats at the rate of \$5 per man, one-fifth to the owner and four-fifths to the men.

1883, vessels \$2 per ton, and boats \$2.50 per man, distributed as in 1882.

1884, vessels \$2 per ton, as in 1882 and 1883.

Boats from 14 to 18 feet keel.....	\$1 00
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"      18 to 25      ".....	1 50
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"      25 feet keel upwards.....	2 00
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Boat fishermen.....	3 00
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1885, 1886 and 1887, vessels \$2 per ton as in previous years. Boats measuring 13 feet keel having been admitted in 1885, the rates were:—Boats from 13 to 18 feet keel, \$1; from 18 to 25 feet keel, \$1.50; from 25 feet keel upwards, \$2, and fishermen \$3 each.

1888, vessels \$1.50 per ton, one half each to owner and crew. Boats, the same as 1885, 1886 and 1887.

1889, 1890 and 1891, vessels \$1.50 per ton as in 1888, Boats \$1 each, Boat fishermen \$3.

1892, vessels \$3 per ton, one half each to owner and crew. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1893, vessels \$2.90 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1894, vessels \$2.70 per ton, distributed as in previous years. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1895, vessels \$2.60 per ton, half each to owner and crew. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1896, vessels \$1 per ton, which was paid to the owners, and vessel fishermen \$5 each, clause No: 5 of the regulation having been amended accordingly. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1897, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$6 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1898, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$6.50 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1899, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1900, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$6.50 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1901, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1902, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7.25 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.80 per man.

1903, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7.30 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.90 per man.

1904, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7.15 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.75 per man.

1905, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7.10 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.65 per man.

1906, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7.10 each. Boats \$1 each and boat fishermen \$3.75 per man.

1907, vessels \$1 per ton, vessel fishermen \$7.40 each. Boats \$1 each and fishermen \$4 per man.

1908, vessels \$1 per ton, vessel fishermen \$7.25 each. Boats \$1 each and fishermen \$3.90 per man.

Since 1882, 22,462 vessels, totalling a tonnage of 753,699 tons, have received the bounty. The total number of vessel fishermen which received bounty is 166,969, being an average of about 7 men per vessel

The total number of boats to which bounty was paid since 1882 is 361,984, and the number of fishermen 655,215. Average number of men per boat about 2.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

The highest bounty paid per head to vessel fishermen was \$21.75 in 1893; the lowest 83 cents, while the highest to boat fishermen was \$4, the lowest \$2.

The general average paid per head is \$5.18.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT by Provinces for the Year 1882 to 1908, inclusive, showing :—  
(1) Total number of Fishing Bounty Claims received and paid by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.
1882...	6,730	6,613	1,257	1,142	1,169	1,100	3,162	3,117	12,318	11,972
1883...	7,171	7,076	1,693	1,579	1,138	1,106	3,602	3,325	13,604	13,086
1884...	7,007	6,930	1,252	1,224	923	885	3,470	3,429	12,652	12,408
1885...	7,646	7,599	1,609	1,588	1,117	1,025	3,943	3,912	14,315	14,124
1886...	7,639	7,702	1,767	1,763	1,131	1,080	4,275	4,355	14,812	14,900
1887...	8,262	8,227	1,975	1,958	1,201	1,126	4,138	4,105	15,576	15,416
1888...	8,481	8,429	2,065	2,026	1,153	834	4,328	4,310	16,027	15,599
1889...	8,816	8,523	2,428	2,392	1,211	1,511	4,664	4,652	17,119	17,078
1890...	9,337	9,429	2,522	2,469	1,352	1,257	4,860	4,804	18,071	17,959
1891...	10,242	10,063	2,831	2,084	1,482	1,446	5,108	4,913	19,663	18,506
1892...	8,272	8,186	1,067	1,001	1,065	1,051	4,425	4,204	14,829	14,442
1893...	7,926	7,844	967	881	1,027	1,012	4,059	3,898	13,979	13,635
1894...	8,640	8,600	925	911	983	963	3,948	3,876	14,496	14,350
1895...	8,835	8,825	979	975	1,009	1,025	3,904	3,955	14,727	14,780
1896...	8,597	8,562	1,137	1,064	1,111	1,120	4,366	4,229	15,211	14,975
1897...	8,450	8,418	1,042	991	1,175	1,171	4,180	4,149	14,847	14,729
1898...	8,446	8,347	934	917	1,143	1,145	4,156	4,092	14,679	14,501
1899...	7,894	7,754	849	825	1,016	947	4,134	4,102	13,893	13,628
1900...	7,484	7,452	904	904	1,119	1,169	4,264	4,251	13,771	13,776
1901...	7,346	7,344	829	826	941	937	4,277	4,267	13,393	13,374
1902...	6,710	6,671	802	794	913	912	4,371	4,346	12,796	12,723
1903...	6,297	6,284	832	830	978	974	4,110	4,090	12,217	12,178
1904...	6,750	6,732	879	866	1,027	994	4,095	4,079	12,751	12,671
1905...	7,034	7,018	881	873	921	921	4,350	4,329	13,186	13,141
1906...	7,434	7,415	930	923	918	916	4,251	4,249	13,533	13,503
1907...	7,124	7,087	904	895	1,000	984	4,239	4,227	13,267	13,193
1908...	7,690	7,648	1,002	988	1,030	993	4,250	4,212	13,972	13,841
Totals .	212,260	210,778	35,262	33,689	29,253	28,604	112,929	111,477	389,704	384,548



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

(2) NUMBER of vessels, tonnage and number of men which received Bounty in each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.			NEW BRUNSWICK.			P. E. ISLAND.			QUEBEC.			TOTAL.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
1882....	588	22,841	5,343	120	2,171	531	15	389	74	63	2,210	538	786	27,611	6,486
1883....	700	29,788	6,238	126	2,102	496	16	450	66	62	2,236	443	904	34,576	7,243
1884....	700	29,828	6,327	139	2,289	560	16	582	92	56	1,965	382	911	34,664	7,361
1885....	629	27,709	5,897	128	2,120	496	19	597	113	55	1,791	317	831	32,217	6,823
1886....	562	25,375	5,022	145	2,628	520	32	1,071	215	52	1,730	320	791	30,804	6,077
1887....	566	24,520	4,900	154	2,889	563	38	1,677	338	54	1,883	334	812	30,969	6,135
1888....	589	26,008	5,450	150	2,545	544	37	1,245	249	51	1,842	388	827	31,640	6,631
1889....	597	27,123	5,684	153	2,590	565	35	1,274	239	48	1,729	330	833	32,716	6,818
1890....	540	23,955	4,935	133	2,129	447	32	1,002	203	34	1,182	220	739	28,268	5,805
1891....	527	22,780	4,618	124	2,051	411	27	778	155	27	924	168	705	26,533	5,352
1892....	507	22,279	4,611	108	1,683	343	30	983	139	23	803	159	668	25,748	5,252
1893....	536	23,195	4,780	210	2,922	634	27	910	151	32	952	179	805	27,979	5,744
1894....	602	24,735	5,077	238	3,189	721	21	594	114	38	1,066	178	899	29,584	6,090
1895....	603	25,018	5,184	238	3,107	764	27	769	129	39	1,262	173	907	30,156	6,250
1896....	553	23,415	4,607	250	3,337	800	23	656	114	36	1,143	144	862	28,551	5,665
1897....	507	21,323	4,829	239	3,079	816	20	490	109	24	833	116	790	25,725	5,870
1898....	505	20,868	4,840	239	3,155	859	24	561	125	16	524	77	784	25,108	5,901
1899....	519	22,538	5,323	238	3,131	885	15	373	76	17	497	78	789	26,539	6,362
1900....	525	22,474	5,352	234	2,969	890	29	737	153	14	459	76	802	26,639	6,471
1901....	508	21,469	5,158	242	3,229	872	23	541	115	13	366	69	786	25,605	6,214
1902....	505	21,248	5,126	249	3,293	972	28	630	135	13	350	51	795	25,521	6,284
1903....	546	21,992	5,173	259	3,454	971	36	765	169	10	290	48	851	26,501	6,361
1904....	552	21,285	5,040	257	3,429	981	30	594	126	15	382	73	854	25,690	6,220
1905....	620	21,240	5,238	264	3,600	1,035	28	587	125	10	259	56	922	25,686	6,454
1906....	644	20,008	4,891	273	3,753	1,066	32	732	147	8	139	33	957	24,632	6,137
1907 ...	612	17,041	4,178	265	3,720	1,010	41	916	178	9	154	34	927	21,831	5,400
1908....	616	17,804	4,364	269	3,672	1,034	34	643	140	6	87	25	925	22,206	5,563
Totals ..	15,458	627,859	138,185	5,444	78,236	19,786	735	20,546	3,989	825	27,058	5,009	22,462	753,699	166,969



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

## (3) NUMBER of Boats and boat fishermen which received Bounty in each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.
1882	6,043	12,130	1,024	2,530	1,087	3,070	3,071	5,716	11,225	23,446
1883	6,458	13,553	1,453	3,309	1,098	3,106	3,266	6,188	12,275	26,156
1884	6,257	12,669	1,086	2,505	869	2,346	3,344	6,416	11,556	23,936
1885	6,970	13,396	1,460	3,254	1,006	2,606	3,857	7,485	13,293	26,741
1886	7,140	13,351	1,618	3,567	1,048	2,547	4,303	7,981	14,109	27,446
1887	7,662	13,997	1,804	3,994	1,088	2,711	4,051	7,550	14,605	28,252
1888	7,840	14,115	1,876	4,148	797	2,141	4,259	7,852	14,772	28,256
1889	7,926	14,118	2,237	5,032	1,475	3,568	4,602	8,807	16,240	31,525
1890	8,886	15,738	2,324	5,242	1,192	3,024	4,766	9,241	17,168	33,245
1891	9,525	16,552	1,928	4,126	1,383	3,427	4,865	9,402	17,701	33,507
1892	7,679	12,307	893	1,765	1,021	2,047	4,181	7,693	13,774	23,812
1893	7,308	11,748	671	1,314	985	1,962	3,866	7,245	12,830	22,269
1894	7,956	12,899	661	1,281	913	1,813	3,821	7,139	13,351	23,132
1895	8,222	13,106	737	1,434	998	2,141	3,916	7,877	13,873	24,558
1896	8,008	12,454	814	1,553	1,095	2,126	4,189	7,688	14,106	23,821
1897	7,911	12,542	752	1,351	1,151	2,147	4,125	7,572	13,939	23,612
1898	7,872	12,438	678	1,237	1,121	2,199	4,076	7,627	13,747	23,501
1899	7,235	11,305	587	1,027	932	1,710	4,085	7,696	12,839	21,738
1900	6,927	10,645	670	1,184	1,140	2,198	4,237	8,004	12,974	22,031
1901	6,836	10,464	584	1,001	914	1,735	4,254	8,017	12,588	21,217
1902	6,166	9,442	545	966	884	1,638	4,333	8,180	11,928	20,226
1903	5,738	8,775	571	964	938	1,722	4,080	7,688	11,327	19,149
1904	6,180	9,556	609	1,082	964	1,792	4,064	7,648	11,817	20,078
1905	6,398	9,822	609	1,047	893	1,630	4,319	8,002	12,219	20,501
1906	6,771	10,138	650	1,139	884	1,648	4,241	7,946	12,546	20,871
1907	6,475	9,739	630	1,158	943	1,750	4,218	7,873	12,266	20,520
1908	7,032	10,685	719	1,365	959	1,810	4,206	7,809	12,916	21,669
Totals	195,421	327,684	28,190	58,575	27,778	60,604	110,595	208,342	361,984	655,215



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## (4) TOTAL Number of men receiving Bounty in each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	P. E. ISLAND.	QUEBEC.	TOTAL.
	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	
1882 .....	17,473	3,061	3,144	6,254	29,932
1883 .....	19,791	3,805	3,172	6,631	33,399
1884 .....	18,996	3,065	2,438	6,798	31,297
1885 .....	19,293	3,750	2,719	7,802	33,564
1886 .....	18,373	4,087	2,762	8,301	33,523
1887 .....	18,897	4,557	3,049	7,884	34,387
1888 .....	19,565	4,692	2,390	8,240	34,887
1889 .....	19,802	5,597	3,807	9,137	38,343
1890 .....	20,673	5,689	3,227	9,461	39,050
1891 .....	21,170	4,537	3,582	9,570	38,859
1892 .....	16,918	2,108	2,186	7,852	29,064
1893 .....	16,528	1,948	2,113	7,424	28,013
1894 .....	17,976	2,002	1,927	7,317	29,222
1895 .....	18,290	2,198	2,270	8,050	30,808
1896 .....	17,061	2,353	2,240	7,832	29,486
1897 .....	17,371	2,167	2,256	7,688	29,482
1898 .....	17,278	2,096	2,324	7,704	29,402
1899 .....	16,628	1,912	1,786	7,774	28,100
1900 .....	15,997	2,074	2,351	8,080	28,502
1901 .....	15,622	1,873	1,850	8,086	27,431
1902 .....	14,568	1,938	1,773	8,231	26,510
1903 .....	13,948	1,935	1,891	7,736	25,510
1904 .....	14,596	2,063	1,918	7,721	26,298
1905 .....	15,060	2,082	1,755	8,058	26,955
1906 .....	15,029	2,205	1,795	7,979	27,008
1907 .....	13,917	2,168	1,928	7,907	25,920
1908 .....	15,049	2,399	1,950	7,834	27,232
Totals .....	465,869	78,361	64,603	213,351	822,184



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

## (5) TOTAL annual payments of fishing Bounty.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1882.....	106,098 72	16,997 00	16,137 00	33,052 75	172,285 47
1883.....	89,432 50	12,395 20	8,577 14	19,940 01	130,344 85
1884.....	104,934 09	13,576 00	9,203 96	28,004 93	155,718 98
1885.....	103,999 73	15,908 25	10,166 65	31,464 76	161,539 39
1886 .. .. .	98,789 54	17,894 57	10,935 87	33,283 61	160,903 59
1887.....	99,622 03	19,699 65	12,528 51	31,907 73	163,757 92
1888 .. .. .	89,778 90	18,454 92	9,092 96	32,858 75	150,185 53
1889.....	90,142 51	21,026 79	13,994 53	33,362 71	158,526 54
1890 ... .. .	91,235 64	21,108 33	11,686 32	34,210 72	158,241 01
1891.....	92,377 42	17,235 96	12,771 30	34,507 17	156,891 85
1892.....	109,410 39	10,864 61	9,782 79	29,694 35	159,752 14
1893 .. .. .	108,060 67	12,524 09	9,328 62	28,320 72	158,234 10
1894 .. .. .	111,460 03	12,690 80	7,875 79	28,040 18	160,066 80
1895.....	110,765 27	12,919 32	9,285 13	30,598 27	163,567 99
1896.....	98,048 95	13,602 88	9,745 50	32,992 44	154,389 77
1897.....	102,083 50	13,454 50	9,809 00	32,157 00	157,504 00
1898 .. .. .	103,730 00	13,746 00	10,188 00	31,795 00	159,459 00
1899.. .. .	106,598 50	13,514 50	7,822 00	32,065 00	160,000 00
1900. ... .. .	101,448 00	13,562 50	10,589 00	33,203 00	158,802 50
1901.....	101,024 50	13,420 50	8,335 50	33,161 50	155,942 00
1902.....	100,455 70	14,555 80	8,716 55	36,125 45	159,853 50
1903.....	99,714 15	14,872 75	9,652 50	34,704 30	158,943 70
1904.....	99,286 44	15,110 80	9,179 35	33,651 65	157,228 24
1905 .. .. .	100,664 35	15,379 50	8,317 20	34,185 60	158,546 65
1906 ... .. .	99,518 80	16,247 55	8,839 40	34,410 00	159,015 75
1907 ... .. .	93,381 70	16,454 50	10,175 95	36,102 35	156,114 50
1908 .. .. .	98,156 20	17,203 75	9,708 90	34,931 05	159,999 90
Totals ..	2,710,218 23	414,421 02	272,445 42	868,731 00	4,265,815 67



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty in the Year 1908-09.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessels.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.  \$ cts.
121118	Albert J. Lutz....	Digby .....	95	John D. Apt.....	Port Wade....	18	210 50
96759	Charley Troop....	St. John .....	30	J. McGranahan.....	Margaretville...	2	44 50
107342	Harry C. Ellis....	Yarmouth. ....	16	Wallace Longmire...	Hillsburn.....	5	52 25
112315	Mabel T. ....	St. Andrews. ....	13	Edward Keans.. ....	Port Wade.....	3	34 75
122241	Margaret Leonard	" .....	37	Wm. McGrath.....	" .....	12	124 00

## ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

103542	Emma Brow....	Halifax ....	17	Jno. J. Brow....	Hbr. au Bouche.	2	31 50
111798	Marie C.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	18	Jno. Munroe .....	Auld's Cove....	3	39 75

## CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

112376	Agnes. ....	Arichat.....	15	Wm. Martell.....	Mainadieu .....	4	44 00
100389	Annie F.....	Sydney. ....	13	John Farrell.....	" .....	3	34 75
100372	Betsy Jane....	" .....	11	Samuel Moore. ....	L. Bras d'Or .....	4	40 00
90834	Diego.....	Port Medway....	27	Thos. Peach .....	Morien .....	7	77 75
100383	Florence L....	Sydney....	10	Jno. Campbell .....	Mainadieu....	2	24 50
112380	Florence M....	Arichat.....	25	D. H. McKay.....	Glance Bay.....	4	54 00
116883	Grayling .....	" .....	25	Geo. Herridge .....	North Sydney..	3	46 75
122186	M. O'Toole. ....	" .....	32	Vincent O'Toole.....	Louisburg .....	3	53 75
121940	Manetto .....	Halifax. ....	21	Frank Forward. ....	Lingan.....	12	108 00
117114	Mary E. Falkner..	" .....	14	Angus Nicholson....	North Sydney..	3	35 75
122117	*Millie.....	Sydney....	13	Jno. F. Carey .....	" .....	4	42 60
122117	Millie.....	" .....	13	" .....	" .....	5	49 25
107375	Minnie B .....	" .....	10	G. Billard .....	Louisburg .....	4	39 00
100816	Mattie Morrissey..	Canso.....	21	R. D. Nutter. ....	Big Glance Bay ..	4	53 00
111799	Rosie G....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	16	Jno. Gallant.....	L. Lorraine. ....	6	59 50
107376	Rozzie .....	Sydney.....	17	R. Fudge.....	N. Sydney .....	3	38 75
111902	St. Thomas.....	Arichat .....	10	Alexr. Lee Sr.....	L. Lorraine.....	5	46 25
112386	Shamrock ....	Sydney .....	11	Jacob Rogers .....	North Sydney..	4	40 00
122184	Two Brothers.....	Arichat.....	19	P. Campbell.....	Mainadieu .....	5	55 25
107359	Victoria .....	Sydney.....	11	Benj. Boon .....	Bateston .....	6	54 50

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

111425	Effie Howard. ....	Halifax.....	23	E. R. Heather.....	Pugwash.. ....	5	59 25
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## DIGBY COUNTY.

112286	A. E. Moore. ....	Digby .....	11	Jno. Thompson. ....	Westport.....	2	25 50
111528	Alart.....	" .....	11	B. Doucette.....	Mavilette....	4	40 00
116235	Aleyone .....	" .....	52	H. Anderson .....	Digby .....	8	110 00
107807	America.....	St. John.....	16	R. Thurber .....	Freeport.....	5	52 25
111102	Ariadne.....	" .....	48	Holland Outhouse....	Tiverton.....	13	142 25
100547	B and C .....	Digby.....	14	J. W. Thurber, Sr....	Freeport.. ....	5	50 25
100813	Blanche .....	Barrington .....	24	Norman Robbins....	Tiverton.....	6	67 50
103128	Britannia .....	Digby.....	22	Crawford Daly.. ....	Culloden.....	2	36 50
116652	Champion.....	Yarmouth .....	29	C. F. Titus.....	Westport.....	9	94 25
116236	Cora May....	Digby.....	64	C. E. Finigan.....	Freeport.....	17	187 25

\* for 1907.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*DIGBY COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
103181	Curlew.....	Digby ..	63	Geo. Denton. ....	Westport..	13	157 25
77740	Elmer .....	" .....	15	Jno. W. Snow....	Digby .....	3	36 75
103749	Emerald .....	" .....	29	Syda & Cousins .....	" .....	1	36 25
116446	Emerson Faye .....	" .....	47	Edwin Hains.....	Freeport..	12	134 00
121657	Emily C. ....	Yarmouth.....	11	Alb. Thompson .....	Westport ..	4	40 00
107604	Emma D. ....	Weymouth .....	20	F. S. Doucette .....	Mavilette..	6	63 50
111527	Etta H. ....	Digby .....	10	Jas. Buckman.....	Westport ..	3	31 75
88276	Falcon .....	St. Andrews.....	12	Ansel Casey.....	Digby .....	5	48 25
112282	Florence H. ....	Digby .....	20	J. A. Moore.....	Westport ..	2	34 50
122249	Florence May. ....	St. Andrews.....	14	G. E. Farnsworth....	Tiverton ..	5	50 25
122097	George L. ....	Yarmouth.....	13	Jos. J. LeBlanc. ....	Mavilette..	2	27 50
111683	Greenwood.....	Shelburne .....	71	E. P. Greenwood .....	N. E. Harbour.	8	129 00
111688	Hazelwood. ....	" .....	29	George C. Stevens .....	Freeport..	8	87 00
111530	Island Girl.....	Digby.....	10	Esrom Thurber.....	" .....	3	31 75
116234	J. W. ....	" .....	14	WhaleCoveTradingCo.	Whale Cove ..	4	43 00
111525	James W. Cousins.	" .....	87	J. F. Milberry.....	Digby.....		80 00
111838	Lavinia D. ....	" .....	21	Jas. Doucette. ....	Mavilette....	2	35 50
122571	Lita C. ....	Yarmouth.....	18	Michael Comeau.....	" .....	5	54 25
122101	Lizzie B. ....	" .....	18	Lezine Boudreau.....	" .....	4	47 00
122144	Lizzie D. ....	" .....	12	Enos C. Deveau.....	Salmon River.	2	26 50
121816	Loren B. Snow....	Digby ..	85	Jos. E. Snow.....	Digby.....	16	196 00
116237	Maple Leaf. ....	" .....	10	Herbert Bailey.....	Westport.....	4	39 00
111896	May Queen.....	Weymouth .....	15	Moses Thibodeau.....	Church Point...	7	65 75
85533	Minnie C. ....	Digby.....	12	Stephen Haynes .....	Digby.....	5	48 25
116232	Nettie M. ....	" .....	12	Wm. McDorman.....	Westport.....	3	33 75
116660	Nora .....	Yarmouth.....	12	Philemon Doucette...	Mavilette....	5	48 25
111835	Roxana. ....	Digby.....	11	Wm. W. Gower.....	Westport .....	4	40 00
111840	Sparrow .....	" .....	28	Moses Theriault.....	Meteghan .....	5	64 25
100609	Swan .....	" .....	56	Edwin Hains .....	Freeport.....	12	143 00
103179	Trilby .....	" .....	31	Frank S. Lent.....	" .....	9	96 25
94694	Utah and Eunice..	" .....	33	Edwin Hains.....	" .....	9	98 25
121812	Wilfrid L. Snow..	" .....	51	John W. Snow.....	Digby .....	8	109 00

## GUYSBORO COUNTY.

107992	Alice J. Davis....	Canso..	20	Edward Hearn .....	Canso .....	5	56 25
116344	Annie B. M. ....	Arichat .....	18	Thos. Fanning....	" .....	4	47 00
112021	Annie M. ....	Canso .....	29	John Leary.....	Queensport..	4	58 00
122185	Beatrice .....	Arichat .....	11	Joseph Ryan.....	Canso.....	3	32 75
112016	Blanche .....	Canso .....	12	Mark Richard.....	Charlos Cove...	5	48 25
112020	Bonny Kate .....	" .....	14	Rory Sutherland....	Canso.....	5	50 25
112375	C. G. Munroe....	Arichat.....	14	Vincent Richard .....	Charlos Cove...	6	57 50
96825	Cecelia.....	Halifax.....	41	Jas. H. Pelrine.....	Larry's River...	6	84 50
116734	Cora Lee.....	" .....	16	Harvey Munroe.....	White Head ..	5	52 25
117058	Dannie Goodwin..	Canso.....	21	Fish Ltd. ....	Canso.....		21 00
117060	Dorothy Aleta....	" .....	11	Wesley Munroe.....	White Head...	3	32 75
103328	Ella May.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	34	Hilbert Carr.....	Mulgrave .....	5	70 25
117054	Emma Jane.....	Canso .....	16	John George.....	Up. White Head.	5	52 25
116347	Ethel.....	Arichat.....	11	Jas. Shclair .....	Canso.....	3	32 75
1170 3	Florence D.....	" .....	11	Wm. Digdon.....	White Head .....	3	32 75
107993	Florence May....	Canso.....	11	John Kennedy.....	Canso.....	3	32 75
112373	Flying Cloud.....	Arichat.....	13	Simon Manett.....	Larry's River...	4	42 00
117059	Fortuna .....	Canso.....	14	John Cousins .....	Canso .....	5	50 25
100818	Geneva Ethel.....	Barrington.....	29	Martin Meagher .....	" .....	4	58 00
107996	Green Linnet.....	Canso .....	12	Thos. Boudrot, jr..	Dover .....	6	55 50
100815	Happy Home.....	Barrington...	10	Samuel Snow.....	Up. White Head.	5	46 25
122430	Hattie Maud. ....	Halifax.....	16	Jno. J. Berrigan .....	Canso.....	5	52 25
117091	Hazel Maud.....	Arichat.....	10	Jas. A. Rhynold.....	Dover .....	5	46 25
103470	Ida M. Burke .....	" .....	16	Jos. Fougere.....	Larry's River...	4	45 00



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*GUYSBORO COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name or Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
112374	J. B. Saint..	Arichat .....	18	E. G. Hendsbee.	Canso .....	3	39 75
112230	Jessie Gertrude...	Lunenburg...	17	Chas. A. Mosher...	" .....	6	60 50
116747	Jessie W. ....	Halifax.....	12	Jacob Manuel, jr. ....	" .....	4	41 00
111910	Lizzie J. Greenleaf	Arichat.....	11	Jos. H. Richard .....	Charlos Cove...	6	54 50
117097	Lizzie May. ....	" .....	12	Benj. L. Pelrine .....	Larry's River...	4	41 00
100835	Lottie B. ....	Lunenburg...	12	Chas. Richard.....	Dover .....	5	48 25
117098	Lottie M. Beatrice	Arichat .....	17	Hiram Hendsbee, sr..	Half Isl'd Cove..	4	46 00
117100	Louisa Ellen .....	" .....	11	Daniel Casey.....	White Head .....	5	47 25
116919	Madeline .....	Liverpool .....	16	Geo. Berrigan .....	Canso.....	4	45 00
117094	Maggie Alice..	Arichat .....	11	John D. Cashin .....	Port Felix.....	5	47 25
112018	Maggie Bell ..	Canso .....	26	Jas. W. Grady .....	St. Francis Hbr.	5	62 25
117056	Margaret .....	" .....	16	Geo. Matthews.....	Canso .....	5	52 25
126291	Margaret Kathleen	" .....	16	Patk. J. Conway.....	White Head .....	5	52 25
111909	Margaret May...	Arichat .....	12	S. C. Richard .....	Charlos Cove..	5	48 25
112371	Mary A. ....	" .....	11	Daniel Pitts.....	" .....	5	47 25
116886	Mary J. ....	" .....	11	Whitman Fish Co. Ltd.	Canso.....		11 00
111475	Mary Matilda ..	" .....	15	Frederick Pelrine .....	Larry's River .....	3	36 75
107999	Maud S. ....	Canso .....	12	Havelock Munroe .....	White Head....	5	48 25
107757	Mayflower .....	Charlottetown ..	18	Jas. R. Lumsden .....	Canso.....	4	47 00
103547	Morning Glory..	Halifax .....	11	Jno. J. Gerrior .....	Larry's River...	4	40 00
117051	Muriel G. ....	Canso .....	21	Jno. S. Wells.....	White Head....	3	42 75
112024	Reta S. ....	" .....	13	Wm. Shrader .....	Canso.....	3	34 75
112372	River Swan. ....	Arichat .....	11	Chas. Stanton.....	" .....	2	25 50
103461	St. Lidwina ..	" .....	11	Abner J. Munroe .....	Cole Harbour...	3	32 75
108000	St. Patrick ..	" .....	18	Geo. L. Avery .....	Larry's River .....	6	61 50
107318	St. Stephen..	Halifax .....	19	Moses Coloon .....	Canso .....	3	40 75
112023	Silver Bell .....	Canso .....	14	Simon J. Pelrine .....	Larry's River...	6	57 50
116884	Silver Swan ..	Arichat .....	20	Chas. H. Richard.....	Charlos Cove...	6	63 50
112025	Squanto .....	Canso .....	13	Frank H. Hawes .....	Canso.....	4	42 00
96962	Sunrise .....	Yarmouth .....	18	Thurlo Munroe..	Lr. White Head ..	5	54 25
116885	T. Lilly. ....	Arichat .....	10	Geo. Grover .....	White Head....	3	31 75
117055	Thelma. ....	Canso .....	15	Alex. M. Roberts .....	Canso .....		15 00
117052	Thrush. ....	" .....	10	D. Sproul & Co .....	" .....	4	39 00
116532	Togo. ....	Lunenburg .....	14	Jas. Lukeman .....	Hazel Hill .....	5	50 25
103199	Trilby .....	Canso .....	12	John Bouthrot .....	Dover .....	6	55 50
107994	True Love. ....	" .....	10	David Walsh .....	Canso .....	3	31 75
117057	Utowana. ....	" .....	15	Frank C. Lohnes .....	" .....	4	44 00
116887	Wenona .....	Arichat.....	10	John Uloth .....	Cole Harbour...	3	31 75

## HALIFAX COUNTY.

94632	A. C. Greenwood	Shelburne. ....	15	Ernest Mason. ....	Tangier ..	5	51 25
116526	Adelaide..	Lunenburg .....	13	Jas. F. Gray .....	Pennant ..	3	34 75
122302	Albata..	" .....	20	Henry Wynaught .....	Hackett's Cove ..	5	56 25
107313	Alice A. ....	Halifax .....	16	Wm. McPherson .....	Tangier ..	3	37 75
122422	Annie G. W. ..	" .....	17	Jas. Westhaver. ....	Sober Island...	4	46 00
121933	Annie May .....	" .....	24	John A. Gerrard .....	Gerrard's Island	6	67 50
74071	Condor .....	" .....	20	Geo. Julien, et al. ....	Grand Desert ..	2	34 50
117145	Dove .....	" .....	10	Geo. Myrer, et al. ....	Petpeswick Hbr.	2	24 50
111428	Duchess .....	" .....	12	David Morash .....	West Dover....	5	48 25
112280	Edith L. ....	Digby .....	26	Maynard Young .....	" .....	3	47 75
122424	Ella May .....	Halifax .....	57	Ainsley Hubley .....	Hackett's Cove ..	13	151 25
122010	Ena T. ....	Lunenburg ..	17	Herbert Little .....	Terence Bay....	7	67 75
111434	Ermynthraude .....	Halifax .....	36	Geo. A. Darrach .....	Herring Coye...	10	108 50
117141	Etha May .....	" .....	11	Geo. Johnson .....	West Dover....	4	40 00
100247	Fairy Queen .....	" .....	11	G. H. Nickerson.....	Pennant..	3	32 75
100259	Florence G. ....	" .....	15	Caled Gray .....	Sambro ..	3	36 75
116290	Flora M. J..	" .....	78	Jas. Julien, et al. ....	Grand Desert ..	18	208 50
111432	Gladys Elena. ....	" .....	16	Chas. Twobig .....	Pennant .....	4	45 00



List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

HALIFAX COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.	
							\$	cts.
103544	Grace D.	Halifax	10	Geo. Slaunwhite	Terence Bay	4	39	00
111747	Grace Darling	Lunenburg	100	Oswald Dauphinee	Hacket's Cove	15	188	75
116731	Grand Desert	Halifax	65	Martin Julien, et al	Grand Desert	18	195	50
116738	Cretta	"	14	Asaph Stevens, et al.	Clam Harbour	3	35	75
116287	Handy Andy	"	15	J. P. Westhaver	Sober Island	5	51	25
112129	Hattie	Lunenburg	12	Arthur Jollymore	Indian Harbour	3	33	75
116740	Hilda M. Horton	Halifax	29	Jas. McDonald	Harrigan Cove	3	50	75
121934	Jeannie & Annie	"	16	Robert J. Mason	Tangier	4	45	00
100216	Katie M.	"	11	Chas. Nelson	Halifax	3	32	75
96797	Laura Pheobe	"	18	Arthur Day	West Jeddore	5	54	25
116203	Laurel	"	16	Geo. Pelham	Herring Cove	8	74	00
116513	Laurie H.	Lunenburg	16	Jer. Slaunwhite	Terence Bay	5	52	25
126132	Lottie V. M.	Halifax	10	Herbert Morash	West Dover	4	39	00
111440	M. A. Josey	"	17	L. M. Josey, et al.	Spry Bay	4	46	00
116733	Maggie May	"	17	F. J. Fleming	Ketch Hbr	7	67	75
111435	Maggie Wilson	"	33	Edward Dempsey	Herring Cove	10	108	50
111421	Maple Leaf	"	25	Eli Baker	East Jeddore	7	75	75
117150	Marie Stella	"	36	Simon Lapierre	Grand Desert	9	101	25
85664	Mary E.	"	14	Thos. Covey	Indian Hbr.	3	35	75
100227	May	"	10	Walter Slaunwhite	Terence Bay	4	39	00
116739	Minnie M. Dora	"	14	John Beaver	Spry Bay	2	28	50
116282	Monica A. Thomas	"	10	Chas. H. Thomas	Herring Cove	10	82	50
103539	Neva	"	11	Hiram Marryatt	Pennant	2	25	50
116745	Perseverance	"	12	Chas. Shatford	Indian Hbr.	3	33	75
85641	Pleroma	Lunenburg	95	Halifax Fish Co. Ltd.	Dartmouth	11	159	75
94677	Progress	Halifax	14	David Richardson	Ship Hbr. West	3	35	75
116749	Reliance	"	14	Leander Hubley	Indian Hbr.	3	35	75
116272	Rosie M. B.	"	75	Daniel Bonang, et al.	Grand Desert	16	191	00
103464	St. Patrick	Arichat	27	Harris Corkum	East Jeddore	7	77	75
122307	Sadie H.	Lunenburg	17	Geo. Little	Terence Bay	6	60	50
122317	Stanley Hubley	"	18	Wm. Hubley	Indian Hbr.	5	54	25
111438	Theresa M. Gray	Halifax	30	Angus Gray	Pennant	9	95	25
122429	Uncas	"	11	A. W. Nickerson	Sambro	4	40	00
117142	Valkyria	"	13	Harvey Covey	Indian Hbr.	6	56	50
101260	Violet	"	12	Jas. H. Smith	Sambro	3	33	75
116283	Vixen	"	15	Henry McKenzie	Gerrard's Island	3	36	75
92578	Willetta	"	12	Joseph Gray	Sambro	5	48	25

INVERNESS COUNTY.

96778	Campania	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	C. Robin Collas Co.	Eastern Hbr.	4	40	00
103113	Catherine	"	10	"	"	4	39	00
103325	Elizabeth Ann	"	11	David Bourgeois	Belle Marche	4	40	00
96774	Florence	"	11	S. Bellefontaine	Eastern Hbr.	4	40	00
103317	Flying Star	"	11	"	"	4	40	00
111800	Helen C.	"	12	"	"	4	41	00
111795	Katie J.	"	11	John McNeil	Pt. Hawkerbury	2	25	50
103316	Laura	"	10	C. Robin Collas Co.	Eastern Hbr.	4	39	00
103315	Lillie	"	12	Magloire Poirier	Plateau	3	33	75
96775	Louise	"	11	S. Bellefontaine	Eastern Hbr.	4	40	00
103330	Lucy	"	11	Theophie Maillet	"	6	54	50
96779	Majestic	"	12	C. Robin Collas Co.	"	4	41	00
96771	Marie	"	10	Elie Des Veaux, et al.	Belle Marche	5	46	25
96777	Marie Joseph	"	11	C. Robin Collas Co.	Eastern Hbr.	5	47	25
103314	Mary	"	10	Peter Fiset	"	4	39	00
69125	May Flower	Halifax	20	Hyacinthe Chiasson	Little River	5	56	25
111797	Mermaid	Pt. Hawkesbury	13	Thos. Harris	Plateau	4	42	00
103326	Mizpah	"	10	Thos. LeBrun	Grand Etang	5	46	25
103329	Samt Helier	"	12	C. Robin Collas Co.	Eastern Hbr.	4	41	00



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*INVERNESS COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
100448	Surprise . . . . .	Canso . . . . .	15	Daniel McDonnell . . .	Judique . . . . .	2	29 50
96773	Virgin . . . . .	Pt. Hawkesbury . . .	10	C. Robin Collas Co. . .	Eastern Hbr. . . . .	4	39 00
111793	Walla Walla . . . . .	" . . . . .	11	S. Bellefontaine . . . . .	" . . . . .	4	40 00
96776	Willie B. . . . .	" . . . . .	21	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	4	50 00

## LUNENBURG COUNTY.

121126	Acadia . . . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	91	Alexander Knickle . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	18	210 50
111641	Aguadilla . . . . .	" . . . . .	100	Freeman Anderson . . .	" . . . . .	17	203 25
112115	Aldine . . . . .	" . . . . .	99	A. V. Conrad . . . . .	Parks Creek . . . . .	18	210 50
112107	Alexandra . . . . .	" . . . . .	93	Freeman Anderson . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	17	203 25
111647	Alhambra . . . . .	" . . . . .	88	William Gilfoy . . . . .	" . . . . .	17	203 25
112105	Alma Nelson . . . . .	" . . . . .	99	John B. Young . . . . .	" . . . . .	20	225 00
112101	Ambition . . . . .	" . . . . .	100	Willet Conrad . . . . .	Riverport . . . . .	19	217 75
116522	Anita . . . . .	" . . . . .	16	Jno. Himmelman . . . .	Rose Bay . . . . .	4	45 00
111737	Annie M. W. . . . .	" . . . . .	98	Egerton Ritcey . . . . .	Riverport . . . . .	18	210 50
116498	Beatrice S. Mack . . .	" . . . . .	99	Wm. C. Smith . . . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	17	203 25
111734	Blake . . . . .	" . . . . .	99	J. N. Rafuse . . . . .	Conquerall Bank . . .	19	217 75
126106	Bonnie B. . . . .	" . . . . .	19	Percy Publicover . . . .	Blandford . . . . .	5	55 25
111732	Calavera . . . . .	" . . . . .	90	Abraham Ernst . . . . .	Mahone Bay . . . . .	10	152 50
112128	Campania . . . . .	" . . . . .	90	Thos. Romkey . . . . .	Riverport . . . . .	17	203 25
121999	Cavalier . . . . .	" . . . . .	13	Richard Wilneff . . . .	South . . . . .	5	49 25
116505	Cavalier . . . . .	" . . . . .	70	W. N. Reinhardt . . . .	La Have . . . . .	15	178 75
122315	Clintonia . . . . .	" . . . . .	96	Wm. C. Smith . . . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	21	232 25
111702	Colonia . . . . .	" . . . . .	98	E. F. Zwicker . . . . .	" . . . . .	17	203 25
121997	Confidence . . . . .	" . . . . .	35	Robert Walfield . . . .	La Have Islands . . .	8	93 00
111743	Corean . . . . .	" . . . . .	70	J. N. Rafuse . . . . .	Conquerall Bank . . .	17	193 25
111736	Coronation . . . . .	" . . . . .	98	H. W. Adams . . . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	17	203 25
111768	Crofton McLeod . . . .	" . . . . .	85	Jno. W. McLean . . . . .	Mahone Bay . . . . .	8	138 00
111637	Cyril . . . . .	" . . . . .	100	W. N. Reinhardt . . . .	Lahave . . . . .	17	203 25
126033	D. C. Mulhall . . . . .	" . . . . .	42	Joseph Conrad . . . . .	Upper Lahave . . . .	10	114 50
111711	Defender . . . . .	" . . . . .	98	Alex. Knickle . . . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	17	203 25
122002	Dolly Grey . . . . .	" . . . . .	13	Samuel Knock . . . . .	Kingsburg . . . . .	5	49 25
116540	Douglas Adams . . . .	" . . . . .	99	H. W. Adams . . . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	17	203 25
116506	E. M. Zellars . . . . .	" . . . . .	84	Henry Moser . . . . .	" . . . . .	15	188 75
122009	Earl Grey . . . . .	" . . . . .	96	E. F. Zwicker . . . . .	" . . . . .	17	203 25
111730	Earle V. S. . . . .	" . . . . .	100	John B. Young . . . . .	" . . . . .	16	196 00
121866	Eldora . . . . .	" . . . . .	79	Amiel Corkum . . . . .	E. M. Lahave . . . .	17	202 25
112099	Electro . . . . .	" . . . . .	88	Edmund Walters . . . .	Lahave . . . . .	19	217 75
83308	Ella . . . . .	Liverpool . . . . .	10	Jennis C. Hanson . . . .	Oakland . . . . .	1	17 25
121994	Ella Mason . . . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	74	Isaac Mason . . . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	17	197 25
107127	Ellen L. Maxner . . . .	" . . . . .	93	Lewis A. Hirtle . . . . .	" . . . . .	16	196 00
122318	Elsie M. Walters . . . .	" . . . . .	97	W. N. Reinhardt . . . .	Lahave . . . . .	19	217 75
121992	Emma H. . . . .	" . . . . .	71	Abraham Ernst . . . . .	Mahone Bay . . . . .	5	107 25
112087	Ethel . . . . .	" . . . . .	99	W. N. Reinhardt . . . .	Lahave . . . . .	17	203 25
116518	Eva June . . . . .	" . . . . .	93	Wm. C. Smith . . . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	19	217 75
116520	Evelyn . . . . .	" . . . . .	18	Enos Richard . . . . .	Getson's Point . . . .	6	61 50
122304	Falcon . . . . .	" . . . . .	85	Edmund Walters . . . .	Lahave . . . . .	20	225 00
103743	Flo F. Mader . . . . .	" . . . . .	100	C. U. Mader . . . . .	Mahone Bay . . . . .	17	203 25
107350	Forrester . . . . .	Shelburne . . . . .	23	Chas. A. Mosher . . . .	Riverport . . . . .	5	59 25
116525	Gatherer . . . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	15	Wm. C. Smith . . . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	4	44 00
121851	Gladys B. Smith . . . .	" . . . . .	100	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	20	225 00
121867	Gladys F. . . . .	" . . . . .	72	J. N. Rafuse . . . . .	Conquerall Bank . . .	17	195 25
111742	Glenwood . . . . .	" . . . . .	99	J. E. Backman . . . . .	Riverport . . . . .	18	210 50
103752	Glyndon . . . . .	" . . . . .	99	Wm. C. Smith . . . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	17	203 25
111507	Golden Rod . . . . .	" . . . . .	76	Lambert Lohnes . . . .	E. M. La Have . . . .	14	177 50
122316	Goldie Belle . . . . .	" . . . . .	79	Abraham Ernst . . . . .	Mahone Bay . . . . .	11	158 75
116527	Guide . . . . .	" . . . . .	73	W. N. Reinhardt . . . .	Lahave . . . . .	18	203 50
126102	Hazel L. Ritcey . . . .	" . . . . .	92	Reuben Ritcey . . . . .	Riverport . . . . .	17	203 25



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia —*Con.*LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
116442	Helen C. Morse...	Lunenburg	98	John Westhaver	Lunenburg	18	210 50
122005	Henry L. Montague	"	96	Wm. C. Smith	"	20	225 00
121857	Hiawatha	"	99	"	"	18	210 50
121993	Hilda M. Backman	"	81	Willet Conrad	Riverport	16	196 00
103174	Iona	Halifax	15	Herbert Thomas	Pleasant Point	2	29 50
112089	Iona W.	Lunenburg	78	Abraham Ernst	Mahone Point	15	186 75
107116	Ivy	"	12	Samuel Zellars	Feltzen South	5	48 25
121858	J. A. McLean	"	80	C. A. Anderson	Lunenburg	15	188 75
107960	J. W. Mills	"	76	J. W. Mills	Mahone Bay	14	177 50
111726	Juanita	"	100	Wm. C. Smith	Lunenburg	18	210 50
111404	Kimberley	"	92	C. U. Mader	Mahone Bay	16	196 00
126101	Lantana	"	17	David Langill	Martin's Brook	3	38 75
107660	Lila D. Young	"	100	John B. Young	Lunenburg	18	210 50
107129	Lilla B. Hirtle	"	99	C. A. Anderson	"	19	217 75
103760	Lillian	"	84	Allan R. Morash	"	17	203 25
111735	Lucania	"	99	Reuben Romkey	Riverport	17	203 25
126104	M. Unity	"	26	Obediah Fleet	Blandford	5	62 25
107120	Madeira	"	99	Theophilus Creaser	Riverport	17	203 25
112112	Maimie Dell	"	98	C. U. Mader	Mahone Bay	13	174 25
116523	Mankato	"	76	Edmund Walters	Lahave	17	199 25
116538	Maple Leaf	"	26	Mahlon Rodenhizer	Lunenburg	5	62 25
121862	Marina	"	78	A. V. Conrad	Parks Creek	17	201 25
111709	Mariner	"	100	Cyrus W. Parks	"	18	210 50
121854	Mattawa	"	96	E. F. Zwicker	Lunenburg	17	203 25
107967	May Myree	"	89	Elias Richard, sr.	Getson's Point	22	239 50
121861	Medina A	"	74	Amiel Corkum	E. M. La Have	15	182 75
121864	Mildred M. Bell	"	54	Wm. Richard	Getson's Point	16	170 00
121865	Millie Louise	"	80	Abraham Ernst	Mahone Bay	17	203 25
107952	Minnie M. Cook	"	84	C. E. Backman	Riverport	19	217 75
126107	Minnie M. Mosher	"	73	Wm. Duff	Lunenburg	17	196 25
111701	Mizpah	"	80	John B. Young	Lunenburg	15	188 75
116535	Montana	"	85	J. A. Silver	"	16	196 00
111645	Moran	"	100	Elijah Richard, jr.	Getson Point	20	225 00
122007	Muriel M. Young	"	100	John B. Young	Lunenburg	19	217 75
116530	Nahada	"	94	Howard Wynacht	"	18	210 50
122008	Nicola	"	99	Eleazer Zfnck	"	19	217 75
112104	Nina	"	10	Obediah Richard	W. Lahave F'y.	5	46 25
112106	Oregon	"	99	Arthur Creaser	Riverport	17	203 25
112120	Oressa Belle	"	95	P. B. Zwicker	Mahone Bay	16	196 00
111642	Palatia	"	95	Chas. L. Silver	Lunenburg	17	203 25
112113	Parana	"	99	Daniel Lohnes	Riverport	18	210 50
121869	Petite	"	61	J. D. Sperry	Petite Rivière	10	133 50
111402	Protector	"	95	J. N. Rafuse	Conquerall Bank	21	232 25
111648	Riviera	"	96	Andrew Ross	E. M. Lahave	21	232 25
107125	Roma	"	99	J. D. Myra	Riverport	20	225 00
121856	Ronald G. Smith	"	100	Wm. C. Smith	Lunenburg	17	203 25
121991	Rupert	"	78	J. N. Rafuse	Conquerall Bank	17	201 25
126034	Russel H. Pentz	"	99	A. V. Conrad	Parks Creek	20	225 00
111741	Saratoga	"	92	C. U. Mader	Mahone Bay	17	203 25
116529	Scotia	"	78	D. M. Harrington	Bridgewater	15	186 75
107963	Shamrock	"	89	Freeman Anderson	Lunenburg	17	203 25
122303	Shannon	"	63	Jas. Bell	Dublin Shore	14	164 50
116746	Spindrift	Halifax	15	Albert Courad	Rose Bay	5	51 25
111407	Strathcona	Lunenburg	89	Freeman Anderson	Lunenburg	17	203 25
111636	Tasmania	"	99	Wm. C. Smith	"	17	203 25
111733	Transvaal	"	79	Wm. C. Smith	"	18	209 50
112114	Tribune	"	22	A. R. Morash	"	5	58 25
122306	Undaunted	"	15	Thos. Knock	Kingsburg	5	51 25
107957	Ungava	"	88	Wm. Clevercey	Pleasantville	21	232 25
121868	Utownia	"	71	J. N. Rafuse	Conquerall Bank	18	201 50



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew. paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
116510	Uranus .....	Lunenburg ..	90	Wm. C. Smith .....	Lunenburg .....	17	203 25
117143	Valmore .....	Halifax .....	11	E. Conrad .....	Rose Bay .....	4	40 00
126105	Vivian B. Walters	Lunenburg ..	86	Wm. C. Smith .....	Lunenburg .....	17	203 25
116504	W. C. Silver .....	" .....	97	K. L. Silver .....	Dayspring .....	22	239 50
111649	W. S. Wynot .....	" .....	100	C. U. Mader .....	Mahone Bay ..	15	188 75
121852	Winnifred .....	" .....	99	Abraham Ernst .....	" .....	20	225 00
112127	Yamaska .....	" .....	98	P. B. Zwicker .....	" .....	15	188 75
111419	Yukon .....	" .....	97	Elijah Ritcey .....	Riverport .....	17	203 25
122000	Zoraya .....	" .....	16	Jno. Spindler .....	Rose Bay .....	4	45 00

## PICTOU COUNTY.

107330	Gertie M. Star ...	Halifax .....	16	Peter Roberts .....	Pictou .....	2	30 50
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## QUEENS COUNTY.

116583	Louisa A .....	Liverpool .....	10	Walter Fraser .....	Port Mouton ..	4	39 00
116715	Maggie and Esther	" .....	11	Reuben J. Colp .....	" .....	2	25 50

## RICHMOND COUNTY.

122301	Active .....	Lunenburg .....	35	Frank Young .....	Arichat .....	8	93 00
116657	Alice M. ....	Yarmouth .....	26	R. F. Boudrot .....	Petit de Grat ..	8	84 00
103463	Annie May .....	Arichat .....	11	John Langley .....	Strait of Canso ..	2	25 50
111472	Annie May .....	" .....	17	Peter Landry .....	Petit de Grat ..	5	53 25
75561	Boreas .....	Lunenburg .....	41	Jno. A. Colford .....	Port Richmond ..	2	55 50
72061	C. P. M. ....	Arichat .....	22	Alex. Burke .....	River Bourgeois ..	7	72 75
74100	Candid .....	" .....	23	Desiré Burke .....	Cannes .....	7	73 75
96799	Catherine A. C. ..	Halifax .....	17	Victor Poirier .....	Descousse .....	3	38 75
59484	Dayspring .....	" .....	26	And. Fougère .....	Cannes .....	10	108 50
116343	Eva May .....	Arichat .....	11	Thos. A. Boudrot .....	Petit de Grat ..	5	47 25
80829	Florence B. ....	" .....	32	Chas. Boudreau .....	River Bourgeois ..	8	90 00
116348	Florence M. ....	" .....	16	Wm. J. Martell .....	Petit de Grat ..	5	52 25
88599	Guide .....	" .....	38	Edward Poirier .....	Goulet .....	11	117 75
117049	H. C. Phillips .....	Barrington .....	11	James Kehoe .....	Arichat .....	3	32 75
100161	Hilda Maud .....	Pt. Hawkesbury ..	46	Jno. D. Malcom .....	Port Malcom .....	8	104 00
111476	Indiana .....	Arichat .....	11	Thos. Hureau .....	Cape Auget .....	1	18 25
100490	Irene M. B. ....	Lunenburg .....	66	Frederick Poirier .....	Descousse .....	16	182 00
100538	J. E. Collins .....	Halifax .....	36	Placide Bouchard .....	River Bourgeois ..	11	115 75
83097	Joseph Ann .....	Pt. Hawkesbury ..	22	Henry Richard .....	Arichat .....	2	36 50
122183	Justina .....	Arichat .....	10	Isaie Boudreau .....	Cannes .....	2	24 50
103469	Katie B. ....	" .....	16	John Burke .....	River Bourgeois ..	6	59 50
111480	Lady Laurier .....	" .....	12	S. A. Boudrot .....	Petit de Grat ..	2	26 50
117092	Lass of Gowrie .....	" .....	14	Jos. Petitpas .....	Arichat .....	5	50 25
107374	Leah Hardy .....	Sydney .....	20	Peter Landry .....	St. Peter's .....	7	70 75
111905	Lena Jane .....	Arichat .....	11	Dominique Boudrot ..	Petit de Grat ..	5	47 25
111901	Lillian Louise .....	" .....	12	Chas. P. Boudrot .....	" .....	3	33 75
112377	Lilly May .....	" .....	18	Henry Fougere .....	Poulamond .....	4	47 00
116350	Maggie F. ....	" .....	15	Patk. Fougere .....	River Bourgeois ..	5	51 25
116345	Mary Alice .....	" .....	10	Patk. E. Sampson .....	Lardoise .....	3	31 75
111479	Mary Atalanta ..	" .....	15	Alb. Samson .....	River Bourgeois ..	2	29 50
116342	Mary Elda .....	" .....	10	Chas. Fougere .....	Cannes .....	3	31 75
122182	Mary Elizabeth .....	" .....	11	Placide Burke .....	River Bourgeois ..	3	32 75
117099	Mary J. ....	" .....	33	Henry Sampson .....	" .....	6	76 50



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*RICHMOND COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
116881	Mary M. ....	Arichat. ....	21	Alex. Martell .....	Lardoise .....	3	42 75
103462	Maud .....	" .....	20	Henry Duon .....	Cape Auguet ..	4	49 00
72067	Minnie. ....	Hawkesbury ....	26	Jno. Pelham.....	Janvrin Island..	5	62 25
111907	Minnie A. ....	Arichat.. ....	46	Anselm Sampson .....	River Bourgeois.	11	125 75
111904	Minnie L. ....	" .....	15	Elias Bois .....	Petit de Grat...	4	44 00
85562	Oresa. ....	Halifax .....	14	Jno. F. Proctor.....	Port Malcom....		14 00
92571	Primrose .....	" .....	14	E. V. Landry. ....	Petit de Grat. ..	5	50 25
88504	Quickstep. ....	Sydney .....	15	Jas. Wilkie .....	Arichat .....	6	58 50
117095	Rodrid Grace .....	Arichat.....	17	Hubert Birette .....	Lardoise.....	3	38 75
116889	Saint Dominique.	" .....	21	N. Marchand.....	Petit de Grat...	5	57 25
112108	Speculator.....	Lunenbug .....	99	Jno. Murphy .....	Louisburg.....	18	210 50
103460	Two Brothers. ....	Arichat. ....	18	Maurice Peters. ....	Lardoise .....	6	61 50
111794	Volunteer.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	14	Alex. Boudrot.....	Petit de Grat...	5	50 25
116292	Wilena Fraser .....	Charlottetown...	13	Wm. W. Carrigan....	Janvrin Island..	3	34 7
100812	Wyvern .....	Barrington .....	25	Jno. Walker .....	Walkerville....	3	46 7

## SHELBURNE COUNTY.

121808	Abbie .....	Barrington .....	10	J. Cunningham.....	Stoney Island. .	3	31 75
121802	Abbie May .....	" .....	10	Chas. E. Rapp.....	McNutt's Island	2	24 50
116900	Ada & Pearl .....	Yarmouth. ....	13	Jno. T. Duncan.....	Clark's Hbr.....	4	42 00
122096	Alfreda. ....	" .....	11	P. Nickerson .....	" .....	4	40 00
121801	Alice M. Atwood.	" .....	10	E. Nickerson.....	Wood Hbr.. ..	3	31 75
100617	Altona .....	Shelburne. ....	28	Wm. McMillan.....	Lockport.. ..	7	78 75
112149	Alva .....	Yarmouth. ....	11	Geo. H. Lyle.....	Stoney Island...	3	32 75
122133	Alter C. ....	" .....	10	Jno. Y. Smith.....	Baccaro.. ..	4	39 00
107344	Amanda .....	" .....	15	R. J. Amero.....	M. W. Pubnico..	6	58 50
117134	Annie Lue .....	" .....	10	Jas. M. Crowell. ....	Smithville.....	4	39 00
121890	Annie Smith .....	" .....	13	Wm. L. Smith.....	Baccaro .....	4	42 00
100612	Ardella. ....	Shelburne. ....	10	Eleazer Crowe.....	Sandy Point....	4	39 00
116824	Avis Pauline .....	Burrington .....	12	Peter Kenney.....	Clark's Hbr.....	3	33 75
116828	Beatrice .....	" .....	12	Frank Swim.....	" .....	4	41 00
122102	Bernice N.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Jno. C. Nickerson .....	Woods Hbr.....	4	39 00
122453	Bertha A. ....	" .....	12	Thos. Ross. ....	Up. P't LaTour.	3	33 75
107051	Bertie C. ....	Barrington.....	13	Thos. D. Crowell. ....	Shag Hbr.....	5	49 25
116855	Blanche .....	Shelburne. ....	12	Churchill Locke .....	Lockeport .....	5	48 25
121806	Blanche .....	Yarmouth.....	10	R. Nickerson.....	Woods Hbr.....	3	31 75
122288	Buema.....	Shelburne. ....	36	Herbert R. Swim .....	Lockeport .....	7	86 75
90434	C. A. Goreham .....	Barrington.....	33	Chas. A. Goreham....	Woods Hbr.....	6	76 50
121886	Carrie D. ....	Yarmouth.....	10	Thos. Duncan .....	Clark's Hbr. ....	3	31 75
121654	Charles E. ....	" .....	13	Ephraim Larkin .....	Emerald Isle ..	4	42 00
122094	Clara M. Smith....	" .....	10	Fred. C. Smith.....	Newellton .....	2	24 50
116826	Claremont A.....	Barrington.....	11	J. G. Nickerson.....	Clark's Hbr.....	3	32 75
121681	Claymore .....	Yarmouth.....	10	D. A. Gardiner. ....	" .....	3	31 75
122462	Daniel S. ....	" .....	10	Albert Ross.....	Stoney Island...	3	31 75
121683	D. E. Nickerson..	" .....	10	Freeman Butler....	Sandy Point....	3	31 75
121910	Defender .....	Barrington.....	53	Paul E. Crowell .....	Barrington Pas.	13	147 25
107057	Dollie Varden....	" .....	10	Freeman Atwood .....	Atwoods Brook.	2	24 50
121882	Dorothy.....	Yarmouth .....	10	Lloyd H. Smith. ....	Baccaro.....	3	31 75
121791	Eddie C. ....	" .....	10	Chas. D. Cook .....	Up. Port LaTour	4	39 00
116830	Edith Pauline .....	Barrington.....	10	Reuben Swim.....	Clark's Hbr. ....	3	31 75
122570	Edna M. ....	Yarmouth .....	11	Wm. Halliday.....	Bear Point. ....	4	40 00
122470	Elva Belle.....	" .....	11	Elam Thomas.....	Cape Negro.....	3	32 75
121884	Emma B. ....	" .....	10	Walter S. Ross. ....	Stoney Island...	2	24 54
121909	Emmie G. ....	Barrington .....	10	Vincent Nickerson....	West Head.....	3	31 75
122235	Ena A. ....	" .....	12	Jethro Newell .....	Newellton.....	4	41 00
122467	Entreprise.....	Yarmouth .....	10	Oscar Gardiner. ....	Port La Tour ..	4	39 00
107332	Estelle. ....	" .....	15	S. E. Countaway .....	N. E. Point.....	2	29 50



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*SHELBURNE COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
121688	Ethel May	Yarmouth	10	S. Messenger, Sr	Clark's Hbr.	4	39 00
122137	Etta M.	"	10	Clifford Kendrick	Shag Hbr.	3	31 75
121796	Etta N.	"	10	Jno. G. Newell	Newellton	4	39 00
103795	Etta Vaughn	Shelburne	98	B. P. Thorburn	Sandy Point	18	210 50
121901	Eva M.	Barrington	11	Geo. McKay	Jordan Bay	3	32 75
117048	Evangeline	"	11	Foster Crowell	Clark's Hbr.	3	32 75
121804	Fish Hawk	Yarmouth	10	Geo. A. Swim	"	3	31 75
122004	Florence B.	Lunenburg	46	Atlantic Fish Co.	Lunenburg	10	118 50
122106	Florence M.	Yarmouth	10	J. E. Nickerson	West Head	3	31 75
122575	Fly	Barrington	10	Jesse C. Obed	Cape Negro	3	31 75
117045	Fred C.	"	12	Moses Smith	West Head	4	41 00
121907	Freda N. Nickerson	"	12	P. W. Nickerson	N. E. Point	4	41 00
121697	Freddie M.	Yarmouth	10	N. Crowell	Clark's Hbr.	3	31 75
121793	Fredena	"	10	Samuel Hopkins	"	4	39 00
122282	G. M. Stephens	Shelburne	12	Swim Bros	Lockeport	2	26 50
117041	Genevieve	Barrington	11	Chas. Goreham	Woods Hbr.	4	40 00
122092	Georgie M. Smith	Yarmouth	13	Thos. Smith	Yarmouth	5	49 25
122142	Gertrude	"	10	Geo. M. Forbes	Forbes Point	3	31 75
112138	Gladiator	Shelburne	11	Lewis Thorburn	Jordan Bay	4	40 00
122468	Gladys	Yarmouth	11	Chas. M. Wickens	Shag Hbr.	4	40 00
116827	Gladys	Barrington	12	Benj. L. Goodwin	N. E. Point	2	26 50
122463	Gladys M.	Yarmouth	10	Jas. C. Ross	Up. Port La Tour	3	31 75
122574	Gladys Oha	"	10	Daniel Penney	South Side	4	39 00
121797	Hattie & Ina	"	10	Arthur H. Perry	N. W. Harbour	3	31 75
90647	Hattie Emeline	"	11	David S. Slate	Cape Negro Isld.	7	61 75
121805	Hattie Quinlen	"	10	W. B. Nickerson	Clark's Hbr.	4	39 00
122139	Hazel	"	10	David Watkins	Bear Point	3	31 75
122289	Helen and Hilda	Shelburne	16	Fred. C. McLean	Port Saxon	5	52 25
122100	Helen C.	Yarmouth	10	N. Crowell	Woods Hbr.	4	39 00
122232	Helen Davis	Barrington	12	Floyd Ross	Stoney Isld.	4	41 00
126185	Helen Glenn	Shelburne	10	Edwd. Hammond	Jordan Bay	3	31 75
122237	Helena Maud	Barrington	11	Byron H. Smith	West Head	4	40 00
107060	Herald	"	42	Paul E. Crowell	Barrington Pas.	10	114 50
122239	Hilda Brannen	"	10	Wm. N. Brannen	Woods Hbr.	4	39 00
122141	Hillside	Yarmouth	10	S. L. Nickerson	Forbes Point	2	24 50
111687	Ida M. Clarke	Shelburne	99	Wm. McMillan	Lockeport	22	239 50
117131	Iona & Ida	Yarmouth	13	Wm. N. Madden	Baccaro	5	49 25
122454	Industry	"	11	Curtis Atwood	Oak Park	5	47 25
121904	Iona and Maggie	Barrington	11	Whitman Ross	Stoney Island	4	40 00
116853	J. J. Cox	Shelburne	65	R. L. McCarthy	Shelburne	10	137 50
116822	Jennet	Barrington	11	Thos. A. Kenney	Clark's Hbr.	3	32 75
122138	Jennie L.	Yarmouth	10	Jas. A. Smith	Port La Tour	4	39 00
117133	Jennie Roy	"	10	Leslie Smith	Baccaro	3	31 75
116823	Jessie Roy	Barrington	12	Job A. Crowell	Clark's Hbr.	5	48 25
121692	Josephine	Yarmouth	10	Fred N. Newell	West Head	3	31 75
122131	Katie M.	"	10	Clifford Reynolds	Baccaro	3	31 75
107981	Kestrel	Shelburne	99	Geo. A. Cox	Shelburne	20	225 00
121889	Kuroki	Yarmouth	10	Judah A. Newell	Newellton	3	31 75
100329	La Rose	"	13	Noah Abbott	Forbes Point	3	34 75
117136	Laura B.	"	10	M. Atkinson	Clam Point	3	31 75
121887	Lena	Yarmouth	11	Avert D. Smith	Newellton	4	40 00
122458	Lila A.	"	10	H. Atkinson	Stoney Isld.	3	31 75
122105	Lottie G.	"	10	Vincent Brannen	Woods Hbr.	4	39 00
122098	Louise	"	10	D. Langthorn	"	3	31 75
121880	Mabel C.	Barrington	10	A. Nickerson	Stoney Island	4	39 00
103796	Mabel Denvers	Shelburne	14	Fred Sholds	Up. Port La Tour	7	64 75
122140	Mabel L.	Yarmouth	10	Harry Banks	Shag Hbr.	4	39 00
121799	Mabel V.	"	10	D. V. Smith	Clark's Hbr.	3	31 75
116829	Maple Leaf	Barrington	11	Henry F. Snow	Villagedale	2	25 50
121888	Margaret	Yarmouth	10	Alex. Phillips, sr.	Clark's Hbr.	1	17 25
126184	Marion	Shelburne	11	Jno. Crowell	Sandy Point	2	25 50
121803	Mary J.	Yarmouth	10	Clifford Atwood	Hawk	3	31 75



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*SHELBURNE COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
83434	Mary May ..	Shelburne	20	Adam J. Firth. . . .	Shelburne . . .	6	63 50
88583	Mary O'Dell . . . .	Yarmouth. . . .	13	Jos. E. Nickerson. . . .	Oak Park. . . .	5	49 25
126183	Mathalia . . . . .	Shelburne. . . .	11	Walter Watts . . . .	Sandy Point. . .	3	32 75
121879	Matilda . . . . .	Yarmouth. . . .	10	E. P. Crowell . . . .	Port La Tour. . .	3	31 75
117043	Mattie & Charlie. . .	Barrington. . . .	12	Roy Nickerson. . . .	Clark's Hbr. . . .	4	41 00
103057	Mayflower. . . . .	Yarmouth. . . .	12	Albert Crowell. . . .	Lockeport . . . .	3	33 75
122234	Minnie Laura. . . .	Barrington . . . .	11	Jos. Brown. . . . .	Clark's Hbr. . . .	3	32 75
116536	Minnie May ..	Lunenburg . . . .	29	C. Geldert. . . . .	Lunenburg. . . .	8	87 00
122231	Minola. . . . .	Barrington . . . .	13	Job E. Nickerson. . . .	Clark's Hbr. . . .	4	42 00
121905	Mira L. Smith. . . .	" . . . . .	14	Thos. F. Smith. . . .	" . . . . .	2	28 50
116854	Miriana. . . . .	Shelburne . . . .	33	Austin Swansburg . . . .	Little Hbr. . . .		33 00
121687	Monitor . . . . .	Yarmouth. . . .	10	Louis Crowell. . . . .	Port La Tour . . .	3	31 75
122103	Muriel S. . . . .	" . . . . .	10	Thos. Symonds, sr. . . .	Clark's Hbr. . . .	4	39 00
103800	Nellie I. King. . . .	Shelburne. . . .	99	Geo. H. King. . . . .	Sandy Point. . . .	20	225 00
122457	Nema & Millie. . . .	Yarmouth. . . .	11	Sanford Slate. . . . .	Cape Negro. . . .	4	40 00
117132	Nema D. . . . .	" . . . . .	10	Jas. C. Brannen . . . .	Baccaro. . . . .	3	31 75
122136	Nyctia . . . . .	" . . . . .	10	Edgar Adams . . . . .	Shag Hbr. . . . .	3	31 75
121689	Ocean Belle. . . . .	" . . . . .	10	F. L. Perry . . . . .	Cape Negro Isld. .	4	39 00
122104	Ocean Spray . . . .	" . . . . .	11	Chas. Atkinson. . . .	Newellton . . . .	4	40 00
117050	Olive R. . . . .	Barrington . . . .	12	Swim Bros . . . . .	Lockeport . . . .	4	41 00
121893	Orinoco . . . . .	Shelburne. . . .	15	Winslow Buchanan. . . .	Eastern Point. . .	3	36 75
121682	Quick Step. . . . .	Yarmouth. . . .	10	C. Maxwell. . . . .	Clark's Hbr. . . .	4	39 00
121881	R. G. Hervey. . . .	" . . . . .	13	Alex. Phillips, jr. . . .	" . . . . .	3	34 75
122233	R. H. Milford. . . .	Barrington . . . .	13	I. S. Newell. . . . .	West Head. . . .	5	49 25
122469	Raymond C. . . . .	Yarmouth. . . .	11	Robt. L. Newell . . . .	" . . . . .	4	40 00
107059	Reginald R. . . . .	Barrington . . . .	16	Thos. E. Worthen. . . .	Barrington. . . .	3	37 75
122466	Rilla May. . . . .	Yarmouth. . . .	12	L. J. Nickerson . . . .	Clark's Hbr. . . .	3	33 75
117044	S. B. Millard. . . .	Barrington . . . .	20	M. G. Nickerson . . . .	" . . . . .	9	85 25
121684	Seaton L. . . . .	Yarmouth. . . .	12	Nehemiah Smith . . . .	" . . . . .	3	33 75
122108	Seretha. . . . .	" . . . . .	10	Samuel Atkinson . . . .	Centreville. . . .	4	39 00
103783	Springwood. . . . .	Shelburne. . . .	98	Wm. McMillan. . . . .	Lockeport. . . . .	21	232 25
122236	Thelma B. . . . .	Barrington . . . .	12	Benj. Cunningham. . . .	South Side. . . .	3	33 75
116895	Thelma E. . . . .	Shelburne . . . .	11	Jos. Mahaney. . . . .	Churchover. . . .	3	32 75
122091	Thistle. . . . .	Barrington . . . .	10	Robt. H. Brannen . . . .	Stoney Island. . .	4	39 00
90893	Thomas H. . . . .	Yarmouth. . . .	13	F. S. Nickerson. . . . .	Clark's Hbr. . . .	8	71 00
117046	Three Brothers. . . .	Barrington. . . .	13	Thos. I. Newell. . . . .	West Head. . . .	4	42 00
116825	Three Sisters. . . .	" . . . . .	11	W. H. Penney. . . . .	N. E. Point. . . .	4	40 00
116448	Togo . . . . .	Shelburne . . . .	18	E. C. Locke . . . . .	Lockeport . . . .	6	61 50
121792	Twin Sisters . . . .	Yarmouth. . . .	10	O. D. Smith. . . . .	Hawk. . . . .	3	31 75
122107	Two Sisters. . . . .	" . . . . .	10	Bert Chetwynd. . . . .	Woods Hbr. . . .	3	31 75
121699	Una . . . . .	" . . . . .	10	Randall McKinnon. . . .	Clark's Hbr. . . .	4	39 00
121894	Vice Reine. . . . .	Shelburne . . . .	12	P. W. Penney. . . . .	South Side. . . .	1	19 25
122238	Violet & Annie. . . .	Barrington . . . .	12	Horatio Brannen . . . .	Stoney Island. . .	5	48 25
122452	Virginia. . . . .	" . . . . .	17	Wm. E. Atkinson. . . .	N. E. Point. . . .	5	53 25
121696	W. F. Brittliffe. . . .	Yarmouth. . . .	10	H. O. Nickerson. . . . .	Woods Hbr. . . .	4	39 00
77744	Whip-poor-Will. . . .	Shelburne . . . .	17	Howard Chetwynd. . . .	Port Saxon. . . .	6	60 50
117042	White Eagle. . . . .	Barrington. . . .	10	Daniel Nickerson. . . .	Stoney Island. . .	4	39 00
122150	Wilford H. . . . .	Yarmouth. . . .	11	D. Chetwynd. . . . .	Port La Tour. . . .	2	25 50
122464	Willie M. . . . .	" . . . . .	14	Thos. Salisbury . . . .	" . . . . .	4	43 00
121690	Winnifred . . . . .	" . . . . .	10	Allan Nickerson . . . .	Clark's Hbr. . . .	3	31 75
103183	Wren . . . . .	Shelburne . . . .	22	Avard Hamilton . . . .	Black Point. . . .	4	51 00
116449	Zephyr . . . . .	" . . . . .	11	Samuel Greenwood . . . .	Port Saxon. . . .	4	40 00

## VICTORIA COUNTY.

117028	Anna F. . . . .	Sydney . . . .	14	Jas. Brewer . . . . .	South Ingonish . .	6	57 50
112388	Annie Amelia . . . .	" . . . . .	13	Matthew Hawley. . . .	Ingonish Ferry . .	6	56 50
126023	Ingonish. . . . .	" . . . . .	16	Wm. C. Williams. . . .	South Ingonish . .	6	59 50
122120	Julia F. C. . . . .	" . . . . .	12	Thos. A. Young . . . .	" . . . . .	6	55 50
107355	Mary E. . . . .	" . . . . .	10	Allan McIntyre. . . . .	Ingonish Ferry . .	5	46 25
117026	Mary E. Daisley. . . .	" . . . . .	16	Avery Daisley . . . . .	Dingwall. . . . .	3	37 75
100444	Stella May. . . . .	Canso . . . . .	12	Simon Hawley . . . .	Ingonish Ferry . .	6	55 50



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Concluded.*

## YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
121876	Adoriam	Yarmouth	15	Albt. J. LeBlanc	Plymouth	3	36 75
122132	Aerolite	"	16	Jas. J. Duncan	Deep Cove Isld	3	37 75
116898	Agnes M	"	11	Isiah Doucette	Tusket Wedge	4	40 00
122579	Amerite	"	12	Frederick Swim.	Deep Cove	4	41 00
122093	Anita	"	11	Augustin Bourque	Bourque Cove	3	32 75
111879	Annie B	"	20	Theo. D'Entremont	West Pubnico	8	78 00
121652	Arabia	"	10	Ludger LeBlanc	Tusket Wedge	3	31 75
121698	Argo	"	10	C. L. Nickerson	Deep Cove Isld	3	31 75
121695	Aroma S.	"	10	Jos. R. Amiro	M. E. Pubnico	4	39 00
121685	Augusta	"	11	L. D. Boudreau	Tusket Wedge	4	40 00
122109	Bella	"	18	Wm. Pothier	"	3	39 75
103187	Ben Bolt	"	91	Henry Lewis	Yarmouth	19	217 75
122573	Bohemia	"	10	W. F. Doucette	Tusket Wedge	4	39 00
107338	C. M. B.	"	10	J. C. McGray	Yarmouth	3	31 75
122145	Cerita	"	10	Jno. C. Doucette	Tusket Wedge	4	39 00
121694	Columbia	"	10	N. S. Boudreau	"	4	39 00
100605	Dawn	"	49	Henry A. Amiro	Yarmouth	10	121 50
116205	Eddie James	"	79	"	"	20	224 00
121840	Edessa	"	15	Geo. Michel	Sandford	3	36 75
116528	Edith F. S.	"	67	Henry A. Amiro	Yarmouth	16	183 00
122572	Eva	"	12	Thos. Amiro	M. E. Pubnico	4	41 00
122461	Eva E	"	10	Moses Penney	Yarmouth	2	24 50
121883	Fanny Rose	"	15	Chas. E. Pothier	Tusket Wedge	5	51 25
122095	Felton C.	"	16	R. B. Wyman	Arcadia	2	30 50
121874	Finettie May	"	12	Judson Crocker	Yarmouth	4	41 00
122146	Flirt.	"	16	Nar. Boudreau	Tusket Wedge	6	59 50
121877	Florence C	"	15	Jos. A. Surette	Pinkney Point	5	51 25
121872	Francis A.	"	93	Henry A. Amiro	Yarmouth	22	239 50
116207	Gabriel A	"	17	A. Brannen	Rockville	8	75 00
111876	Geneva May	"	72	Leander Amiro	L. E. Pubnico	14	173 50
90885	Georgiana	"	90	Henry Lewis	Yarmouth	20	225 00
117137	Glorianna	"	10	Alex Boudreau	Tusket Wedge	1	17 25
116894	Harry M. Johnson	"	14	Brandford Lowe	Deep Cove Isld	4	43 00
103717	Henry L.	"	10	A. C. D'Entremont	West Pubnico	1	17 25
122099	Hilda	"	17	Jas. Boudreau	Tusket Wedge	5	53 25
121655	Indianna	"	10	E. D. Boudreau	"	4	39 00
121795	John L.	"	10	F. L. Pothier	"	1	17 25
121798	Kenneth S.	"	10	Benj. C. Smith	Deep Cove	2	24 50
122290	Kernwood	Shelburne	84	W. A. Killam	Yarmouth	17	203 25
117140	Laura E	Yarmouth	10	P. C. Doucette	Tusket Wedge	3	31 75
116204	Laurie J.	"	65	E. J. D'Entremont	West Pubnico	18	195 50
122455	Lizzie A.	"	33	E. M. D'Entremont	"	13	127 25
103709	Lizzie E.	"	19	E. J. Ellis	Port Maitland	2	33 50
121871	Ludivica	"	11	H. T. LeBlanc	Tusket Wedge	6	54 50
116899	Lydia L.	"	14	Norman LeBlanc	Plymouth	4	43 00
121903	M. F. Atwood	Barrington	15	Jno. Surette	Morris Isld	1	22 25
116658	Mabel A.	Yarmouth	15	Eben Frost	Comeau Hill	7	65 75
107605	Mabel M.	Digby	20	Edison Ellis	Port Maitland	6	63 50
121691	Maccabee	Yarmouth	10	Jos. Atkins	Short Beach	4	39 00
107337	Marguerite	"	57	L. P. D'Entremont	West Pubnico	16	173 00
111523	Mildred P.	"	11	Hugh McManus	Yarmouth	4	40 00
111875	Nelson A.	"	72	Henry A. Amiro	West Pubnico	20	217 00
122451	Olga A.	Yarmouth	10	Benoit Pothier	Tusket Wedge	2	24 50
112285	Ospray	Digby	16	Chas W. Foster	Yarmouth	5	52 25
103706	Regine	Yarmouth	10	T. A. D'Entremont	West Pubnico	4	39 00
111521	Retta E.	Digby	10	Jas. E. Crosby	Yarmouth	3	31 75
122576	Rosa Georgina	Yarmouth	35	Theo. Jacquard	Comeau Hill	6	78 50
121653	Royal	"	10	Geo. Boudreau	Tusket Wedge	2	24 50
88589	Sanford	"	20	W. A. Killam	Yarmouth	6	63 50
121878	Selma	"	14	Leo Cotreau	Tusket Wedge	2	28 50
100323	Senora	"	85	M. A. Surette	West Pubnico	18	210 50



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Con.*YARMOUTH COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
116656	Silver Spray ..	Yarmouth..	11	C O Nickerson.....	Yarmouth.....	5	47 25
100313	Souvenir .....	" .....	71	S D D'Entremont ..	West Pubnico ..	20	216 00
121660	Squanto.....	" .....	11	A L Doucette.....	Tusket Wedge..	1	18 25
122135	10-U-S .....	" .....	16	Wilson Rankin .....	Arcadia .....	2	30 50
121875	Toronto .....	" .....	13	Asa C. Atkins.....	Deep Cove Isld.	4	42 00
117138	Two Brothers ..	" .....	11	Jno. Surette.....	Pinkney Point..	4	40 00
121651	Valentina .....	" .....	10	P. A. Le Blanc.....	Tusket Wedge..	4	39 00
103716	Valkyrie .....	" .....	11	W. A. Killam.....	Yarmouth.....	4	40 00
122134	Venus .....	" .....	10	Cyriac Surette.....	Tusket Wedge..	2	24 50
111659	Viola .....	" .....	10	Joshua Le Blanc...	" .....	2	24 50
121873	Viola S .....	" .....	16	Samuel Surette .....	Surette's Island.	2	37 75
121656	Zilpha .....	" .....	10	Martin Penney .....	Yarmouth .....	2	24 50

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

92517	Ada .....	St. Andrews ..	10	A. G. Matthews.....	Letete .....	3	31 75
107913	Arnold B .....	" .....	10	H. H. Cheney.....	Whitehead .....	2	24 50
94727	Aurelia .....	St. John .....	22	Wm. Cronk.....	St. Andrews.....	3	43 75
107903	Ava M .....	St. Andrews ..	17	Geo. A. Johnson.....	North Head .....	7	67 75
122250	Bonita .....	" .....	15	Benj. Carter.....	Seeley's Cove ..	3	36 75
116969	Cassie Belle .....	" .....	14	D. E. Cheney .....	Whitehead. ....	2	28 50
59373	E. M. Oliver .....	" .....	14	E. C. Justason.....	Beaver Hbr .....	5	50 25
88253	E. B. Colwell .....	St. John .....	19	Anselm Wallace .....	Black's Hbr .....	5	55 25
103114	Edward Morse.....	St. Andrews ..	32	Alex. Calder.....	Campobello.....	1	39 25
103789	Effie B Nickerson	Shelburne.....	22	Alf. Stanley.....	North Head .....	4	51 00
111522	Elizabeth .....	Digby.....	21	Wm. M. Kent .....	Woodward's Cve	4	50 00
80882	Ella Mabel.....	St. Andrews ..	14	E. G. Lee .....	Beaver Hbr .....	...	14 00
100535	Fair Play.....	Yarmouth .....	11	Luke Holmes .....	" .....	2	25 50
103120	Falmouth .....	St. Andrews ..	10	A. B. Small .....	Woodward's Cve	3	31 75
92511	Fleet Wing .....	" .....	11	Gordon Tucker.....	Letete.....	3	32 75
111552	Flora B .....	" .....	13	Nelson Ingersoll ..	Woodward's Cve	3	34 75
107910	Grace and Ethel..	" .....	16	Robt. Ingersoll .....	" .....	3	37 75
116962	Happy Home.....	" .....	24	D. Thompson .....	Beaver Hbr .....	5	60 25
111839	Harry C.....	Digby .....	16	Lewis Matkews .....	Letete .....	3	37 75
122248	Hattie B.....	St. Andrews ..	10	Wilmot Benson .....	Seal Cove .....	3	31 75
83463	Havelock.....	" .....	33	Wm. James.....	Wilson's Beach ..	1	40 25
116677	Hazel L.....	" .....	15	Manford Lorimer.....	Grand Hbr. ....	3	36 75
122592	Iolanthe .....	" .....	18	Simon Brown.....	Wilson's Beach ..	4	47 00
103121	Island Girl .....	" .....	17	B. Lambert .....	Woodward's Cve	5	53 25
121591	Jennie T .....	" .....	31	Jas. Nesbitt .....	North Head .....	7	81 75
103997	Jessie James .....	" .....	11	J. Frankland .....	Whitehead. ....	3	32 75
88273	Lillian E.....	" .....	13	Mariner Johnson ..	Beaver Hbr. ....	3	34 75
59321	Little Nell.....	" .....	21	Wm. McLellan .....	Campobello .....	2	35 50
122042	Lyla H .....	" .....	11	Chester Frankland...	Whitehead. ....	3	32 75
92514	Maggie Jane.....	" .....	10	Harvey Cook .....	Back Bay .....	3	31 75
111558	Majestic.....	" .....	12	J. A. Ingersoll .....	Seal Cove .....	3	33 75
107802	Meteor .....	St. John .....	13	S. R. Watt.....	North Head.....	...	13 00
88402	Mizpah.....	Digby.....	53	J. E. Gaskill .....	" .....	...	53 00
122044	Olive C.....	St. Andrews ..	26	Thos. Carter.....	Seeley's Cove...	4	55 00
112311	Oronhyatekha .....	" .....	21	Garfield Cook.....	Letete .....	3	42 75
103993	Pythian Knight ..	" .....	19	Frank Ingersoll.....	North Head .....	...	19 00
107806	Rena F .....	" .....	12	Jno. Ingersoll .....	Woodward's Cve	3	33 75
112224	Ripple .....	St. John.....	13	Sanford Brown.....	Grand Hbr .....	4	42 00
107909	S. B.....	St. Andrews ..	12	S. Bancroft. ....	Whitehead .....	1	19 25
122043	Sea Foam .....	" .....	14	Harold Green .....	Two Islands...	3	35 75



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Con.*CHARLOTTE COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
107433	Sir John .....	St. Andrews.....	11	Hiram Morse.....	Whitehead .....	4	40 00
59387	Telephone .....	" .....	19	J. E. Gaskill .....	North Head.....	7	69 75
107440	Three Links.....	" .....	12	Robt. A. Main.....	Woodw'd's Cove.	5	48 25
103998	Try Again.....	" .....	15	A. W. Ingersoll. ....	Woodw'd's Cove.	5	51 25
116970	Vigilant.....	" .....	12	W. Cosseboom.....	Whitehead .....	2	26 50
100548	Violetta.....	" .....	11	Albt. Tucker .....	Letete .....	3	32 75
103111	Volunteer .....	" .....	14	Geo. Ingersoll .....	Woodw'd's Cove.	2	28 50
111560	W. C. Clark.....	" .....	16	Arlington Joy .....	Seal Cove .....	4	45 00
97149	Winnie .....	" .....	12	Jos. Holland .....	Seeley's Cove...	3	33 75

## GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

72099	Adelina .....	Chatham.....	12	P. D. Blanchard.....	Caraquet .....	4	41 00
103009	Adeline Gladys...	" .....	12	Alex. Frigault.....	" .....	4	41 00
103081	Albatross .....	" .....	13	Wm. Fruing & Co .....	" .....	4	42 00
112156	Albert W .....	" .....	10	P. Chiasson .....	" .....	4	39 00
122057	Alice.....	" .....	15	Severe Duguay .....	L. Lameque.....	6	58 50
97194	Alika .....	" .....	12	Lange Paulin, sr .....	Lameque .....	5	48 25
112162	Alma .....	" .....	12	A. Duguay .....	" .....	4	41 00
103763	Alouette .....	" .....	10	Wm. Fruing & Co .....	Caraquet.....	4	39 00
92419	Anna .....	" .....	12	Jos. A. Chiasson.....	Lameque.....	4	41 00
100960	Annie M. ....	" .....	11	W. S. Loggie Co .....	Chatham .....	4	40 00
96739	Argeline .....	" .....	14	G. Lanteigne .....	Caraquet .....	5	50 25
103085	Argentina.....	" .....	12	C. Robin Collas Co. ..	" .....	4	41 00
100983	Bee .....	" .....	11	Jas. Doucet .....	" .....	3	32 75
103072	Ben Hur .....	" .....	11	Jno. Leclerc .....	" .....	6	54 50
100975	Big Bear .....	" .....	10	G. Plourde .....	" .....	4	39 00
116474	Blanchard .....	" .....	12	Maxime Cormier .....	" .....	4	41 00
100299	Blanchard .....	" .....	12	C. Robin Collas Co. ..	" .....	4	41 00
103589	Blenheim.....	" .....	13	" .....	" .....	4	42 00
103780	Britannia .....	" .....	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	" .....	4	42 00
100780	Britannic.....	" .....	12	W. S. Loggie Co .....	Chatham .....	5	48 25
111465	C. R. C .....	" .....	13	C. Robin Collas Co....	Caraquet.....	4	42 00
100988	Caesar.....	" .....	10	Philip Rive.....	" .....	3	31 75
100774	Calliope .....	" .....	12	" .....	" .....	3	33 75
103271	Celia .....	" .....	11	Oliver Gionet.....	" .....	4	40 00
103585	Cerdric .....	" .....	14	Philip Rive.....	" .....	4	43 00
100784	Charlotte.....	" .....	13	F. T. B. Young .....	" .....	3	34 75
100789	Chazalie.....	" .....	11	" .....	" .....	4	40 00
96730	Christina.....	" .....	11	C. Robin Collas Co. ..	" .....	5	47 25
101000	Condor.....	" .....	10	Wm. Fruing & Co .....	" .....	5	46 25
103083	Corsair.....	" .....	10	" .....	" .....	4	39 00
100916	Cygnat.....	" .....	12	C. Robin Collas Co. ..	" .....	3	33 75
100971	Cyprian.....	" .....	10	J. O. Le Bouthillier...	" .....	4	39 00
100913	Daffodil.....	" .....	10	Wm. Fruing & Co .....	" .....	3	31 75
100915	Dawn .....	" .....	12	C. Robin Collas Co. ..	" .....	3	33 75
103076	Dipper .....	" .....	12	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham .....	5	48 25
103948	Dora.....	" .....	12	C. Robin Collas Co. ..	Caraquet.....	4	41 00
112155	Dora.....	" .....	10	Seraphin Doiron.....	Miscou.....	4	39 00
122053	Dorie.....	" .....	10	F. F. Chiasson.....	Island River....	5	46 25
100999	Dove.....	" .....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co .....	Caraquet.....	3	32 75
100998	Eagle .....	" .....	10	" .....	" .....	4	39 00
116979	Elie Anne.....	" .....	16	Jos. J. Doiron .....	" .....	4	45 00
100293	Eliza.....	" .....	15	F. T. B. Young.....	" .....	3	36 75
103590	Eliza.....	" .....	13	C. Robin Collas Co....	" .....	4	42 00
100911	Emperor .....	" .....	10	Wm. Fruing & Co .....	" .....	3	31 75
100786	Empress.....	" .....	12	F. T. B. Young.....	" .....	4	41 00
103776	Esk .....	" .....	14	" .....	" .....	3	35 75
100772	Estelle .....	" .....	13	Philip Rive.....	" .....	3	34 75



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Con.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel	Port of Registry	Tonnage.	Name of Owner. or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$    cts.
100787	Ethel	Chatham	11	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet.	3	32 75
122058	Evangeline	"	10	Vilas Frigault	Mizonette	4	39 00
100905	Evangeline	"	10	P. A. Lanteigne	Caraquet	5	46 25
92417	Evangeline	"	11	Maximin Paulin	Lameque	6	54 50
103001	Falcon	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Caraquet.	4	39 00
103077	Fame	"	10	Geo. D. Maillet.	Shippegan	4	39 00
121900	Fannie W. Freeman	Shelburne.	79	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet.	0	79 00
122621	Fillera	Chatham	18	Jas. P. Chiasson	Lameque	5	54 25
100298	Fisher	"	12	Hubert Paulin	"	5	48 25
61445	Flavie	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Caraquet.	3	34 75
111468	Fleetwing	"	14	"	"	4	43 00
112165	Flying Cloud	"	13	Jno. F. Robichaud	Shippegan	4	42 00
100782	Flying Foam	"	12	F. T. B. Young.	Caraquet.	4	41 00
112151	Flying Foam	"	18	C. Robin Collas Co.	"	4	47 00
116479	Fortuna	"	10	P. Boudreau	Mazonette	3	31 75
111467	Four Brothers	"	13	Henri Albert	Caraquet.	4	42 00
100778	Gambetta	"	13	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.	4	42 00
100954	Gazelle	"	10	"	"	5	46 25
111464	Gazelle	"	13	C. Robin Collas Co.	Caraquet.	4	42 00
100968	Gem	"	11	"	"	4	40 00
96733	Gem	"	12	Wm. Fruing & Co.	"	4	41 00
103766	Genesta	"	12	Philias Leger	"	3	33 75
116980	Georgina	"	15	Gilbert Duguay	L. Lameque	5	51 25
103282	Gilknockie	"	11	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet.	4	40 00
103086	Gipsy	"	20	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham	4	49 00
111848	Gipsy	"	15	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Caraquet.	3	36 75
100964	Gladstone	"	10	J. N. Le Bouthillier	"	4	39 00
100910	Gleaner	"	13	L. Lanteigne	"	5	49 25
107775	Goldseeker	"	13	C. Robin Collas Co.	"	3	34 75
122491	Good Intent	"	10	Jos. J. Boudreau	Mizonette	4	39 00
112157	Grasshopper	"	16	Philip Rive	Caraquet.	5	52 25
92418	Grip	"	12	Gust. Chenard	"	5	48 25
100790	Guiding Star	"	11	F. T. B. Young	"	3	32 75
111849	Happy Home	"	16	Philip Rive	"	4	45 00
100956	Harold N	"	12	P. F. Maillet	Shippegan	5	48 25
100994	Hercules	"	10	P. M. Lanteigne	Caraquet.	4	39 00
107771	Heron	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.	"	3	34 75
105765	Hirondelle	"	11	Agapit Leclerc	"	5	47 25
61425	Hope	New Carlisle	13	Jos. Gauvin	"	5	49 25
100903	Hope	Chatham	12	F. T. B. Young	"	3	33 75
103939	Hope	"	11	Chas. Rail	Lameque.	5	47 25
100906	Hotspur	"	10	Philip Rive	Caraquet.	4	39 00
117181	Ida	"	16	Joseph Savoy	Lameque.	5	52 25
103931	Irene	"	12	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Caraquet.	4	41 00
96724	Isabel	"	11	J. Bte. Hebert	"	5	47 25
103289	Jersey Lily	"	12	Wm. Fruing & Co.	"	4	41 00
100958	John B	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.	4	40 00
100965	Josephine	"	11	Philip Rive	Caraquet.	4	40 00
116509	Kasaga	Lunenburg	59	F. T. B. Young.	"	0	59 00
112169	Kathleen	Chatham	15	Wm. Fruing & Co.	"	4	44 00
111466	King Edward	"	14	C. Robin Collas Co.	"	3	35 75
103949	King Fisher	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.	"	4	42 00
107774	Klondyke	"	14	C. Robin Collas Co.	"	3	35 75
103288	Kite	"	10	P. E. Lanteigne	"	4	39 00
103283	Koh-i-noor	"	13	Philip Rive	"	3	34 75
111461	Ladysmith	"	17	Hypolite Chiasson	L. Lameque	5	53 25
100903	Lark	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Caraquet.	4	39 00
107973	L'Etoile	"	15	Prudent Gallien	"	4	44 00
122059	Letty Jane	"	15	Jno. M. Ward	Miscou	5	51 25
112152	Lillian	"	15	C. Robin Collas Co.	Caraquet.	3	36 75
100972	Lizzie D	"	11	F. T. B. Young	"	3	32 75



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Con.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
100902	Lord Stanley.....	Chatham.....	10	Wm. Fruing & Co....	Caraquet..	3	31 75
116977	Mabel .....	" .....	16	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham..	4	45 00
116480	Maggie. ....	" .....	10	John Paulin .....	Caraquet...	3	31 75
100955	Majestic .....	" .....	10	W. S. Loggie Co .....	Chatham...	3	31 75
112158	Maple Leaf .....	" .....	13	Wm. Fruing & Co .....	Caraquet...	4	42 00
116978	Margaret .....	" .....	16	W. S. Loggie Co .....	Chatham..	5	52 25
112163	Margaret Ann.....	" .....	13	John Jones. ....	L. Lameque....	5	49 25
107779	Marie.....	" .....	15	Gaspard Savoie. ....	Shippegan .....	4	44 00
72100	Marie .....	" .....	11	Eugene Gauvin .....	Lameque.....	3	32 75
103278	Marie Celia.....	" .....	13	Jos. V. Lanteigne. ....	Caraquet .....	4	42 00
117182	Marie Etoile.....	" .....	20	Jos. A. Doiron.....	" .....	5	56 25
100292	Marie Joseph .....	" .....	12	Lazare Gauvin .....	L. Lameque....	5	48 25
100295	Marie Lousa.....	" .....	18	Jos. A. Paulin .....	Caraquet.....	4	47 00
116471	Marie Louise.....	" .....	10	Gustave Chiasson.....	" .....	4	39 00
111847	Mary.....	" .....	14	David Albert .....	" .....	4	43 00
103084	Mary Emma.....	" .....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	" .....	5	47 25
92413	Mary Jane .....	" .....	14	P. C. Doiron .....	" .....	6	57 50
116478	Mary O.....	" .....	11	Jos. O. Cormier.....	Mizonette .....	4	40 00
100957	Mary R.....	" .....	12	W. S. Loggie Co .....	Chatham.....	5	48 25
116475	Mary Rose.....	" .....	17	Wm. Cormier.....	Caraquet.....	5	53 25
112161	Mary Star .....	" .....	15	H. Le Bouthillier. ....	" .....	4	44 00
112150	MaryStarof the Sea	" .....	15	Luke Friclet .....	" .....	6	58 50
111844	MaryStarof the Sea	" .....	14	C. Robin Collas Co.....	" .....	3	35 75
116477	MaryStarof the Sea	" .....	20	Ferd. Savoy .....	Shippegan.....	4	49 00
103768	Mayflower.....	" .....	13	C. Robin Collas Co .....	Caraquet.....	3	34 75
107777	May Flower.....	" .....	11	Gelas Lanteigne.....	Island River....	5	47 25
100779	Mermaid.....	" .....	11	W. S. Loggie Co .....	Chatham..	4	40 00
112164	Merry Christmas..	" .....	13	Celestin Jean.....	L. Lameque....	5	49 25
100300	Mikado. ....	" .....	13	C. Robin Collas Co .....	Caraquet.....	4	42 00
88669	Morning Star.....	" .....	12	Gustave Gionet.....	Pokemouche ...	1	19 25
117188	Morning Star.....	" .....	14	Romain Noel .....	Lameque.....	5	50 25
122055	Olive.....	" .....	14	A. Duguay .....	L. Lameque....	5	50 25
122052	Opal.....	" .....	10	P. Chiasson.....	Island River ...	5	46 25
103004	Or ole.....	" .....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co .....	Caraquet..	3	32 75
103005	Osprey.....	" .....	10	Thos. J. Maillet. ....	Shippegan .....	4	39 00
100901	P.T.S .....	" .....	11	H. Lanteigne.....	Caraquet..	4	40 00
100297	Palma.....	" .....	14	A. F. Ache .....	Lameque.....	4	43 00
100776	Patrick .....	" .....	11	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	32 75
103778	Pelican.....	" .....	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	" .....	4	42 00
103764	Petrel .....	" .....	12	" .....	" .....	3	33 75
122623	Pride of the Fleet.	" .....	24	Peter J. Fiott .....	" .....	5	60 25
116974	Providence.....	" .....	18	M. Lanteigne .....	" .....	5	54 25
96740	Providence.....	" .....	13	T. H. Le Bouthillier .....	" .....	5	49 25
96732	Providence..	" .....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	" .....	4	40 00
100775	Redgauntlet .....	" .....	11	Philip Rive.....	" .....	3	32 75
103586	Remus.....	" .....	17	W. S. Loggie Co .....	Chatham..	4	46 00
100952	Replevin.....	" .....	10	C. Robin Collas Co .....	Caraquet...	4	39 00
103078	Reward .....	" .....	13	Jas. De Grace .....	Shippegan..	4	42 00
97191	Rita.....	" .....	12	C. Robin Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	5	48 25
111470	River Branch. ....	" .....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co .....	" .....	2	25 50
103946	Robin .....	" .....	12	C. Robin Collas Co.....	" .....	5	48 25
103587	Remulus .....	" .....	19	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham..	5	55 25
92404	Rosa.....	" .....	17	F. O. Ache .....	Lameque.....	5	53 25
100908	Rosalie .....	" .....	10	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	31 75
100773	Rupert.....	" .....	12	" .....	" .....	4	41 00
116972	St. André.....	" .....	15	André A. Ache .....	Lameque....	4	44 00
116473	Ste. Anne.....	" .....	14	O. Chiasson.....	" .....	5	50 25
117187	Ste. Anne .....	" .....	13	Jean B. Noel.....	" .....	5	49 25
117189	Ste. Cecelia.....	" .....	13	Gelas Ache .....	L. Lameque....	5	49 25
111469	St. John.....	" .....	13	John Ache .....	" .....	4	42 00
112167	St. Joseph.....	" .....	10	Raphael Gionet.....	Caraquet.....	4	39 00



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Con.*  
GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.  \$    cts.
103008	St. Joseph.....	Chatham..	12	Adolphe Ache ..	Lameque.. ....	5	48 25
122051	Ste. Julie.....	"	12	M. J. Noel. ....	"	4	41 00
107776	St. Peter .....	"	12	Adolphe Ache .....	"	4	41 00
74401	Sara .....	"	11	Wm. Doucet.....	Caraquet.....	5	47 25
100907	Sarah .....	"	10	F. T. B. Young....	"	3	31 75
103010	Sarah B. ....	"	10	A. S. Lanteigne .....	"	4	39 00
117190	Saturn.....	"	10	D. Blanchard.....	"	4	39 00
103584	Saxon.....	"	13	Philip Rive.....	"	4	42 00
100950	Sea Bird .....	"	10	W. S. Loggie Co. ....	Chatham.....	4	39 00
100991	Sea Flower.....	"	12	F. T. B. Young. ....	Caraquet.....	3	33 75
100914	Sea Flower.....	"	11	C. Robin Collas Co....	"	3	32 75
96731	Sea Star .....	"	13	Jos. Savoy.....	Shippegan.....	4	42 00
100961	Silver Moon .....	"	14	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	5	50 25
100788	Sir Charles.. ..	"	11	F. T. B. Young....	Caraquet.....	3	32 75
122060	Spark .....	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co .....	"	4	39 00
100963	Stanley.....	"	10	A. D. Gionet .....	"	4	39 00
103987	Stanley.....	"	10	Aimé Chiasson.....	Island River....	5	46 25
103767	Stella Maris ..	"	19	C. Robin Collas Co....	Caraquet.....	4	48 00
122056	Sunbeam .....	"	14	Wm. Fruing & Co .....	"	5	50 25
111815	Surpetior.....	"	14	C. Robin Collas Co....	"	3	35 75
103772	Surprise .....	"	10	Isaie Godin.....	"	4	39 00
103947	Swallow .....	"	13	C. Robin Collas Co....	"	5	49 25
103762	Swan.....	"	14	Wm. Fruing & Co .....	"	4	43 00
103006	Swallow .....	"	11	"	"	3	32 75
100986	Swift .....	"	11	F. J. Chiasson .....	Island River. ...	6	51 50
100777	Teutonic.....	"	11	W. S. Loggie & Co....	Chatham.....	5	47 25
96738	Three Brothers....	"	12	Jno. S. Albert .....	Caraquet.....	4	41 00
117184	Three Brothers....	"	15	D. Chiasson .....	Abraham Village	5	51 25
100918	Tickler.....	"	12	C. Robin Collas Co....	Caraquet.....	4	41 00
103583	Two Brothers.....	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co .....	Chatham.....	5	47 25
112159	United Empire....	"	17	T. O. Le Bouthillier...	Caraquet.....	2	31 50
103285	Valkyrie .....	"	12	Philip Rive .....	"	3	33 75
103775	Victoria.....	"	16	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	45 00
117183	Vina .....	"	14	Jacques Noel.....	Lameque. ....	4	43 00
100995	Voltaire .....	"	10	P. M. Lanteigne .....	Caraquet.....	4	39 00
100966	Von Moltke .....	"	11	Peter J. Frigot.....	"	4	40 00
103588	Vulture .....	"	13	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	42 00
122054	White Fish.....	"	13	Eutrope Chiasson.....	Lameque. ....	5	49 25
100953	White Wings.....	"	10	F. T. B. Young....	Caraquet.....	3	31 75
100973	Worlds Fair .....	"	11	"	"	4	40 00
103079	Wren .....	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co .....	"	3	32 75
100920	Zephyr.....	"	12	C. Robin Collas Co....	"	4	41 00

KENT COUNTY.

122629	Cluster .....	Chatham.....	10	Geo. Gallant.....	Rexton.....	3	31 75
122624	Rustic.....	"	10	John Fraser .....	"	2	24 50

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

122499	Beat the Wind.....	Chatham.. ....	10	T. B. Williston.....	Bay du Vin.....	2	24 50
96725	Bessie T.....	"	10	Donald Loggie.....	Burnt Church...	5	46 25
122622	Gander .....	"	10	Harold Williston.....	Bay du Vin.....	2	24 50
100969	John Bull.....	"	10	Luke Mallay .....	Negunac .....	2	24 50
92420	Mary Louise.....	"	13	Donald Loggie.....	Burnt Church...	2	27 50
122495	Victory.....	"	10	Patk. Sullivan .....	Escuminac. ....	2	24 50

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

100320	Lena .....	Barrington .....	13	Wm. J. Wilson.....	Lorneville.....	3	34 75
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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—*Concluded.*PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.  
KINGS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner. or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
117096	Alaska . . . . .	Arichat . . . . .	10	Jas. Gerrier . . . . .	Georgetown. . . . .	3	31 75
122090	Alena L. Young.	Charlottetown. . . . .	35	George Dunn. . . . .	Murray Hbr. . . . .	6	78 50
71302	Alice . . . . .	" . . . . .	10	Jno. Gerrier . . . . .	Georgetown. . . . .	3	31 75
100445	Carrie O . . . . .	Canso . . . . .	12	Edwd. Colbert . . . . .	Beach Point. . . . .	3	33 75
116294	Charlotte . . . . .	Charlottetown. . . . .	14	Jno. Stewart. . . . .	" . . . . .	2	28 50
116278	Christie Belle. . . . .	" . . . . .	13	Frank McDonald. . . . .	Souris . . . . .	4	42 00
75004	Emress. . . . .	" . . . . .	26	Thos. Gosbee, sr . . . . .	Murray Hbr. . . . .	3	47 75
122086	Florence. . . . .	" . . . . .	14	Lot Graham. . . . .	Beach Point . . . . .	3	35 75
116308	Francis D. Cook. . . . .	Charlottetown. . . . .	47	Reuben Colborn. . . . .	Beach Point. . . . .	5	83 25
122081	Frank . . . . .	" . . . . .	10	Jos. M. Chevere . . . . .	Souris . . . . .	4	39 00
107759	Hustler . . . . .	" . . . . .	13	Lauchlin McNeill . . . . .	Beach Point. . . . .	5	49 25
122087	Janet . . . . .	" . . . . .	14	Peter Dalton . . . . .	Georgetown . . . . .	4	43 00
126063	John G. Scrimgeour . . . . .	" . . . . .	14	Herbert Williams. . . . .	Beach Point. . . . .	3	35 75
107985	Muriel. . . . .	Shelburne. . . . .	25	Sillas Sencabagh . . . . .	" . . . . .	5	61 25
96770	O. L. B. . . . .	Pt. Hawkesbury. . . . .	12	Wm. Gullam . . . . .	Souris . . . . .	3	33 75
116296	Outlook . . . . .	Charlottetown. . . . .	21	Hugh Jackson Sr. . . . .	Beach Point. . . . .	5	57 25
112378	Olive S. . . . .	" . . . . .	26	Alex Jackson. . . . .	Point Pleasant. . . . .	4	55 00
112125	Pearl. . . . .	Lunenburg. . . . .	14	Jno. A. McKenzie . . . . .	Beach Point. . . . .	4	43 00
96727	Ryse . . . . .	Charlottetown. . . . .	11	Thos. Poole . . . . .	Souris. . . . .	4	40 00
122085	Silver Spray . . . . .	" . . . . .	16	Wm. Johnston. . . . .	Montague . . . . .	3	37 75
116750	Stella R. . . . .	Halifax. . . . .	13	Zach. Beaver . . . . .	Souris . . . . .	3	34 75
107770	Success . . . . .	Charlottetown. . . . .	15	Robt. McKenzie. . . . .	Cable Head. . . . .	5	51 25

## PRINCE COUNTY.

103507	Annie. . . . .	Halifax . . . . .	16	Joshua Hutt . . . . .	Alberton . . . . .	3	37 75
107758	Daisy . . . . .	Charlottetown. . . . .	13	Daniel Fraser. . . . .	" . . . . .	6	56 50
111859	Johnny M . . . . .	Chatham . . . . .	12	Jno. T. Murphy. . . . .	Elbsfleet. . . . .	3	33 75
94670	Katie A. Burns . . . . .	Charlottetown. . . . .	36	John Agnew. . . . .	Alberton . . . . .	6	79 50
103592	Rosamond . . . . .	" . . . . .	18	D. O. Champion. . . . .	Baltic . . . . .	5	54 25
94992	Sarah P. Ayer. . . . .	" . . . . .	64	John Champion . . . . .	Alberton . . . . .	11	143 75
107760	Western Prince. . . . .	" . . . . .	10	Wallace Richards. . . . .	" . . . . .	2	24 50

## QUEENS COUNTY.

107763	Guinea. . . . .	Charlottetown. . . . .	10	Boyce Harding. . . . .	French River. . . . .	3	31 75
100580	Maggie E. C. . . . .	Lunenburg . . . . .	20	J. H. McLeod. . . . .	" . . . . .	3	41 75
103532	Maria A . . . . .	Charlottetown. . . . .	22	Nectaire Peters. . . . .	North Rustico. . . . .	6	65 50
100474	R. Beatrice . . . . .	" . . . . .	19	Jonathan Delaney. . . . .	French River. . . . .	3	40 75
92745	Surprise. . . . .	" . . . . .	18	Frank Pidgeon . . . . .	" . . . . .	5	54 25

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## GASPE COUNTY.

103318	Little Heir. . . . .	Pt. Hawkesbury. . . . .	19	Montague Arseneau. . . . .	Pointe Basse. . . . .	4	48 00
88464	Mary E . . . . .	Arichat. . . . .	10	Nectaire Boudreau . . . . .	Amherst. . . . .	5	46 25
85400	Minnie M . . . . .	Magdalen Islds. . . . .	13	Honoré Cormier . . . . .	" . . . . .	5	49 25
85399	Minnie May. . . . .	" . . . . .	10	Wm. Boudreau. . . . .	" . . . . .	4	39 00
111430	Shamrock. . . . .	Halifax. . . . .	23	Alfred Vigneau (V). . . . .	" . . . . .	4	52 00

## SAGUENAY COUNTY.

100365	Marie Louise. . . . .	Quebec . . . . .	12	Wm. Ferguson. . . . .	Seven Islds. . . . .	3	33 75
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APPENDIX No. 3.  
NOVA SCOTIA.

District No. 1.—Comprising the four counties of the Island of Cape Breton  
*Acting Inspector C. D. Bertram, North Sydney.*

District No. 2.—Comprising the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax and Hants.  
*Inspector R. Hockin, Pictou.*

District No. 3.—Comprising the counties of Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg.  
*Inspector A. C. Robertson, Barrington Passage.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2.

The Superintendent of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the fisheries of District No. 2, Nova Scotia, together with tabulated returns of statistics, also schedules showing the increase or decrease of the catch of each kind of fish, for the year 1908.

The estimated value of all the fish taken in the district is \$2,026,440, and compared with the estimated values of the catch of last year, \$1,820,305, shows an increase of about 13 per cent.

Of the deep sea fishes there was a decrease in the catch of codfish of about six per cent, a decrease in haddock of about twenty per cent, of pollock of about fifty per cent, an increase of the catch of hake of about twelve per cent, an increase in the catch of herring of about thirty per cent, and of mackerel of about one hundred per cent.

SALMON.

There is a decrease in the catch of salmon, compared with last year of about twelve per cent, but it is equal to the average catch of the past twenty years.

On the Northumberland Straits there was a decrease of about sixteen per cent, attributable to a heavy storm which destroyed a large percentage of the gear during the fishing season.

On the Atlantic coast, there was a decrease of about twelve per cent, and on the Bay of Fundy an increase of about two per cent.

As the success of this fishery depends largely whether the conditions are favourable for the spawning fish when they are ascending the rivers in the autumn months, it being regarded as favourable if the rivers are full of water at that time, thus affording free access to spawning resorts, and when the rivers are low, the fish unable to ascend and exposed to the depredations of poachers, as unfavourable. I give below a record of the condition of the rivers in this district since 1896.

1896.....	Conditions very favourable
1898.....	“ unfavourable
1901.....	“ “
1903.....	“ favourable
1904.....	“ “
1905.....	“ very unfavourable
1906.....	“ favourable
1907.....	“ “
1908.....	“ very unfavourable



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## SHAD.

From time to time I have remarked upon the decline of this fishery, which should yield an average catch of 1,200 barrels.

The returns for this year show the lowest catch on record being only 153 barrels.

## ALEWIVES OR GASPEREAUX.

There is a steady decline in this fishery this year of about thirty per cent, the catch having been 1,434 barrels, from 1889 to 1896 the catch average about 4,000 barrels, from 1896 to 1903 about 3,000. Since that year the returns show a practically diminishing catch.

## MACKEREL.

The reported catch is the largest for ten years, these fish were taken in large quantities in Guysborough county more than could be cared for properly.

## LOBSTERS.

There has been an increase in the catch of the district of about eight per cent.

On the Atlantic coast in the counties of Guysborough and Halifax the increase was about four per cent, and on the Straits of Northumberland in the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou and Antigonish the increase was about twelve per cent.

The season regulation for lobsters was well obeyed during the past year, the fishermen realizing that it is in their interest to maintain it.

## SQUID.

A large quantity of this fish stranded on the shores of Cumberland county, a very unusual occurrence. These were not included under the schedule heading, as they were used by farmers for manure.

## FISHWAYS.

One of the most uncertain fish to provide fish passes for, is the gaspereaux. They ascend some, but although on others the known conditions are the same, they have refused to do so. A fishway built at Fisher's Mills, Guysborough county, last year, has proven acceptable to them and they are seen to pass through it in large numbers. The height of the dam is ten feet.

A fishway is required in the lower dam at Ship Harbour, on two dams on the Laurencetown river, in Halifax county, one on the Meander river, in Hants county, one on Salmon river, Colchester, and one on the River John, Pictou.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

R. HOCKIN,  
*Inspector of Fisheries.*



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

NOVA SCOTIA

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the County of Richmond, province

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.									FISHING GEAR.							
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gil Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets.		Trawls.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total, fisher- men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
<i>Richmond County.</i>																		
1	Point Tupper to Port Richmond	4	112	2000	19	60	600	68	1200	24000	4800						10	50
2	River Inhabitants and vicinity	1	25	600	3	81	935	97	950	19000	3800						19	95
3	River Bourgeois & St. Peters	15	423	12340	108	43	480	51	430	8600	1720						10	40
4	West Bay					30	360	36	120	2400	480						10	30
5	Arichat and Petit de Grat	17	276	26	4075	79	122	1240	175	700	14000	4800					185	1050
6	C. Auguet to Port Royal including Janvrin Island	3	59	36	610	10	164	1596	214	908	18000	5200	1	30	100		149	1015
7	Rocky Bay and vicinity	1	38	11	750	11	79	800	122	1230	18600	10900					60	300
8	Descousse to Martinique	4	120	03	2300	27	22	186	45	178	2560	1800					40	200
9	Irish and Hay Coves, Lynch River, Barra Hd and Red Islands					44	480	49	55	1195	335						33	360
10	Grande Grève and St. Peters Island	1	22	350	5	26	575	70	140	2800	800						15	125
11	Rockdale					40	1000	130	420	4400	2100						26	275
12	L'Ardoise Lower and West	4	90	2500	23	329	17300	640	3700	43400	18600				1	900	53	560
13	Point Michaud & Grand River					53	1160	120	290	5800	1830						35	330
14	L'Archeveque and St. Esprit					24	635	75	135	2600	580						20	90
15	Caplin Cove and Framboise					29	650	74	85	1700	450						27	130
16	Fourchu					42	3500	133	200	4000	2100						26	160
Totals....		50	1165	25525	285	1188	31497	2299	9741	173055	60295	1	30	100	1	900	718	4810



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## DISTRICT No. 1.

and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of Nova Scotia, for the year 1908.

FISHING MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.						OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can-neries.		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks				
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	
..	....	1	30	100	100	..	.....	1200	600	..	..	..	..	65	650	10	1000	...	.....	9830	1
..	....	32	450	125	125	..	.....	550	275	..	..	..	..	80	800	5	400	..	.....	7480	2
..	....	11	55	474	474	1	300	1720	860	18	1	2000	87	3290	8	2500	3	500	24750	3	
..	....	..	..	70	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	256	..	..	..	..	..	1196	4
..	....	..	..	204	950	2	2800	9400	9400	195	1	500	181	3500	35	450	4	350	29115	5	
..	....	11	90	173	865	2	960	10800	10800	173	1	500	103	1230	38	770	4	535	24211	6	
..	....	..	..	75	375	1	500	8500	8500	102	..	..	33	330	17	185	1	100	22740	7	
..	....	14	150	44	220	..	..	1800	1700	28	..	..	18	195	18	210	..	.....	6961	8	
..	....	..	..	130	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	385	..	..	..	..	..	1630	9
..	....	..	..	190	90	..	..	1600	850	..	..	..	13	230	2	650	1	100	3770	10	
..	....	..	..	300	150	1	3000	1400	750	29	..	..	25	300	2	500	2	300	8375	11	
..	....	..	..	2000	750	..	..	335	140	..	..	..	160	10300	5	2000	..	..	53050	12	
..	....	..	..	520	290	2	2000	600	300	27	..	..	35	435	1	50	1	200	6595	13	
..	....	..	..	330	210	1	1000	510	255	..	..	..	19	270	1	50	1	200	3290	14	
..	....	..	..	175	114	..	..	800	400	175	..	..	9	120	..	..	..	..	..	1864	15
..	....	..	..	400	140	1	1500	1500	750	28	..	..	30	1300	28	1300	3	200	10950	16	
..	....	69	775	5310	4993	11	12000	40715	35580	775	3	3000	915	23591	170	10065	20	2485	215616		



RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

NUMBER.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked Finnan, Haddies, lbs.
	<i>Richmond County.</i>													
1	Point Tupper to Point Richmond . . . . .			500			750			80			20	
2	River Inhabitants and vicinity. . . . .			350		6000	650			380			65	
3	River Bourgeois and St. Peters . . . . .			85		5800	230	16368		3475			205	
4	West Bay . . . . .			200						125				
5	Arichat and Petit de Grat . . . . .	1850		1694	10000	12000	2078	31200	15	1080	17	278000	1448	242000
6	C. Auguet to Pt. Royal including Janvrin Is. . . . .	300		2273	13000	22500	1449	16776	263	1191	18	184000	1445	
7	Rocky Bay & vicinity.. . . .			185	9000	3300	1131	14256	11	719	6	7100	189	
8	Descousse to Martini-que . . . . .			243	2500	2800	381		7	1536	6	2800	184	
9	Irish and Hay Coves, Lynch River, Barra Hd. and Red Island. . . . .			245	11200					700	11			
10	Grand Grève and St. Peters Islands. . . . .			250	3400	78000	120			390	3	19000	50	
11	Rockdale . . . . .			600	1400	10000	3000	22080		1000	4	10000	1700	
12	L'Ardoise Lower and . . . . .													
13	West . . . . .	1800		16000	1300	16000	13000			5800	23	3000	3800	
	Point Michaud and Grand River. . . . .	2000	300	70	5000		950	25000		380	4	300	175	
14	L'Archeveque and St. Esprit . . . . .			50			675			240	3	400	170	
15	Caplin Cove and Fram-boise . . . . .			45		175	100		100	350	3	80	75	
16	Fourchu. . . . .			25	4000	400	375	39200	100	750	4	300	250	
	Totals. . . . .	5950	300	22815	60800	156975	24889	164880	496	18196	102	504980	9776	242000
	Rate . . . . .	15	15	\$4½	1	12	\$15	30	\$5	\$4½	\$10	3	\$3	6
	Values . . . . .	892	45	102667	608	18837	373335	49464	2480	81882	1020	15149	29328	14520



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Richmond, province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1909.

KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	NUMBER.
Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspereau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish as Bait, brls.	Fish as Manure.		
																	\$	
.....						500				15000		150	15	32	40	...	15,090	1
.....	60	30				18000		22		4500			20	252	55	...	15,328	2
.....		125	6000			2000		6		10000			60	1350	115	...	27,815	3
.....										2000				50	15	25	1,572	4
10	5	474	1600			800	1	40	200	34000	900	619	104	264	1500	1500	91,538	5
143	116	129	600	70		7800		590	4830	89400	1340	3834	210	259	2280	1440	96,060	6
25	38	37	2000			1050		153	170	61900	86	172	119	85	860	151	33,174	7
.....		146	50			2700		421	250	8000		459	175	143	650	144	23,589	8
33	17	87	800	1400		3100	30	37		11200	7000		29	450	20		6,442	9
8	11	230	60	650	10	1000	53	29	11	9000	3000	21	78	160	11		16,940	10
13	8	600	1000	150		800	110	10	9	5000	3000	30	40	200	30		68,569	11
27	15	1600	5500	300			350	18	28	7000	7000	95	350	4800	165		317,311	12
27	15	170	3000	1400			48	22	28	7000	10200	20	41	350	33		27,079	13
18	9	110	1600	650			32	21	25	5000	5000	28	42	300	25		13,605	14
11	5	115	1000	310			34	23	12	1979	2200	40	22	380	16		5,423	15
5	3	150	4000	200			30	13	13	4000	3000	50	100	500	50		24,256	16
320	302	4003	27210	5130	10	37750	688	1405	5576	274959	44726	5518	1405	9615	5865	3260	.....	
\$3	25	\$3	16	10	\$10	4	\$4	\$10	\$2	3	3	\$4	\$2	30	\$11	50	...	
960	75	12009	2721	513	100	1510	2752	14050	11152	8248	1281	22072	2810	2884	8797	1630	783,791	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.							FISHING GEAR									
		Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.	Trawls.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
1	Gabarus and vicinity.....					35	3050	95	368	7320	2850							
2	Mira Bay.....					15	150	15	15	200	100							
3	Louisburg.....	2	42	1500	10	58	1400	114	220	5500	2220					40	200	
4	Big Lorraine and vicinity.....					26	780	38	150	3750	1500					30	150	
5	L. Lorraine to Mira River including Main-à-Dieu.....	6	90	2875	30	69	1779	173	412	14500	4595					48	460	
6	Scatarie.....	1	10	280	4	11	180	36	25	750	240					10	100	
7	Morien Bay and vicinity.....	1	28	600	7	50	600	60			1000					30	180	
8	North Sydney and vicinity.....	7	72	2900	28	60	826	92	695	20050	6950					430	5160	
9	Glace Bay, Lingan and Sydney Harbour.....	3	63	7200	26	53	2210	80	580	17400	5800	1	75	120		525	6300	
10	Little Bras d'Or, Little and Big Ponds, &c.....	1	11	250	4	34	956	66	105	2700	400					81	253	
11	East Bay, both sides, and vicinity.....					107	1383	173	163	3225	1061	20	400	100		96	377	
12	Upper North Sydney, Long Island, Leitches Creek, &c.....	6	90	2190	18	32	435	53	174	3480	870					23	110	
		27	406	17795	127	550	13749	995	2937	78875	27586	21	475	220		1313	13290	



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of **Cape Breton**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1908.

OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Wiers.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canne- ries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Sm'cks			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$			
..	..	..	..	180	117	3	6000	6000	3000	67	1	500	..	..	15	750	6	5000	21267	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	2
..	..	..	..	560	280	1	2000	2000	1500	30	1	2000	30	4000	18	3000	2	700	18800	3
..	..	..	..	300	150	1	1500	1400	1050	..	..	..	18	1800	15	2500	..	..	9430	4
..	..	4	8	241	305	2	3000	5400	2700	62	3	90	64	530	41	411	2	650	17403	5
..	..	..	..	75	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	40	2	20	..	..	898	6
..	..	..	..	120	60	3	1900	8550	4125	65	3	400	25	500	..	..	2	600	9965	7
..	..	..	..	550	280	1	1500	2200	4400	14	6	6400	29	585	7	2260	5	750	32011	8
..	..	..	..	325	260	1	2500	6000	12000	34	2	6000	29	1230	6	1540	5	2600	47760	9
..	..	7	56	115	68	..	..	..	..	..	1	800	26	340	16	260	1	200	3583	10
..	..	..	..	173	65	..	..	136	45	..	..	..	23	259	..	..	..	..	3290	11
..	..	20	80	48	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3709	12
..	..	31	144	2687	1647	12	18400	31686	28820	272	17	16190	248	9284	120	10741	23	10500	168366	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb.
	<i>Cape Breton Co.</i>													
1	Gabarus and vicinity .....		550	...	...	...	1100	61056	800	1750	....		130	....
2	Mira Bay .....	3900												
3	Louisburg .....		240	9000	...	15000	508	38400	950	1860	....	23000	572	....
4	Big Lorraine and vicinity .....	3600	55	3000	...	9400	243	10560	....	768	....	16000	320	....
5	L. Lorraine to Mira River including Main-a-Dieu ....	8990	599	1102	...	2055	158	45000	160	3070	....	....	1544	....
6	Scatarie .....	1138	95	350	...	1500	21	...	....	750	....	....	125	....
7	Morien Bay and vicinity ...	3000	700	....	....	600	...	77280	....	500	....	....	100	....
8	North Sydney and vicinity .....		4880	172000	...	5200	50	10184	100	1375	....	36200	300	2000
9	Glace Bay, Lingan and Sydney Harbour .....		1710	30000	2000	7500	94	28800	90	3665	10	22600	530	....
10	Little Bras d'Or, Little and Big Ponds, &c ....	700	53	7000	...	900	....	....		1090	...	2500	431	....
11	East Bay, both sides, and vicinity .....		696	8900	....	....			75	1163	....	....	....	....
12	Upper North Sydney, Long Island, Leitches Creek, &c .....		1407	....	....	....	....	....		5360	....	....	....	....
	Total quantities.	20428	10985	231352	2000	42155	2174	271280	2175	21351	10	100300	4052	2000
	Rate .....\$	15	4½	1	2	12	15	30	5	4½	10	3	3	6
	Values .... \$	3064	49432	2313	40	5058	32610	81384	10875	96079	100	3009	12156	120



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1908.

KINDS OF FISH.																TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brls.	Hels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, gall.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.		
																\$	
50	130	2000									20		756	30	30	50,661	1
				35		140										1,360	2
	98	500									200		2000	330		39,875	3
	48										90		1400	140		14,788	4
22	1300	3100		4	650	29					18		1595	60		44,468	5
	100	7000		3		10					3		350	23		6,134	6
		8000					10					60			400	30,626	7
	301	29900					10				20		215	1120		42,720	8
	180	19700									53		250	740		42,202	9
18	100	12100			2100		23		1500	900	20		645	330		9,513	10
			4000		7800	65	164	56		5900		80	89	190		12,436	11
		13200			4500		10									32,054	12
90	2257	95500	4000	42	15050	244	217	56	1500	6800	424	140	7394	2963	430		
3	3	10	10	10	4	4	10	6	3	3	4	2	30	1½	50		
270	6771	9550	400	420	602	976	2170	336	45	204	1696	280	2218	4444	215	326,837	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, &c.,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR										
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.		Trawls.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
<i>Victoria County.</i>		<i>£</i>			<i>£</i>			<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>			
1	Little Narrows (both sides).....				35	422	48	72	1560	420					29	59		
2	Baddeck districts and vicinity. . . . .				51	582	30	84	1887	774			2	400	28	73		
3	Werck Cove to Smoky Head... . . . .				39	790	71	108	3450	1330			3	2800	27	280		
4	Briton Cove to Barrachois . . . . .				48	960	84	106	3240	1140					35	390		
5	North and South Bays & vicinity..	9	182	3600	36	197	384	515	11451	3580			7	3800	201	1407		
6	Neils Harbour and New Haven. . . . .				76	21320	107	85	1720	860			4	2500	30	570		
7	Bay St. Lawrence and vicinity. . . . .				52	720	104	63	2050	1480			1	1000	10	66		
8	White Point . . . . .				40	800	60	45	800	700			2	2000	12	80		
9	Sparling's Bk and Sagar Loaf . . . . .				18	270	40	24	720	240								
10	Dingwall & Cape North.....				17	465	34	23	850	450			1	1000				
		9	182	3600	36	573	26854	962	1126	27728	10984			20	13500	372	2925	



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of **Victoria**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1908.

FOR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.			
Wiers.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Line.		Canne-ries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smac's					
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Number.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$		\$	\$		
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	963	1	
.....	.....	3	46	92	47	.....	.....	24	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	2	10	.....	.....	1964	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	83	52	2	750	1470	1450	24	.....	.....	.....	21	1250	.....	.....	.....	.....	8702	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	68	2	800	3000	3000	36	1	100	36	2270	1	5000	2	550	.....	14288	4	
.....	.....	3	12	778	778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2000	24	5000	20	3475	.....	.....	.....	28077	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	305	295	3	800	3150	3150	44	1	900	37	1850	3	1700	3	700	.....	34645	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	206	309	1	1000	3000	3000	17	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	1	400	.....	8475	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	120	180	1	500	2000	2000	8	.....	.....	3	1000	2	700	1	60	.....	8620	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	80	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	630	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	68	102	1	500	1600	1600	9	.....	.....	.....	8	1500	8	800	1	500	.....	6917	10
.....	.....	6	58	1892	1978	10	4350	14224	14222	138	6	3000	134	13415	36	11685	8	2210	.....	112681		



RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS	KINDS OF FISH.												
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, tinned haddies, brls.
Victoria County.														
1	Little Narrows, (both sides) . . . . .			153	9000					400				
2	Baddeck districts and vicinity . . . . .	2140		28	28300	700	2		23	36		200	2	
3	Wreck Cove to Smoky Head . . . . .	600		214			19	17808		89		680		
4	Briton Cove to Barachois . . . . .	1800		108			13	30624		138		46		
5	North and South Bays and vicinity . . . . .	2400	3200	425		600	41			4120		4500	6158	26000
6	Neils Harbour and New Haven . . . . .	350		15		3600		45024		3331	4		1220	
7	Bay St. Lawrence and vicinity . . . . .	5300		282			3			403			105	
8	White Point . . . . .	3500		210			4			595			100	
9	Sparling's B'k and Sugar Loaf . . . . .			67			5			50			8	
10	Dingwall and Cape North . . . . .	3000		90			2			190			200	
Total quantities..		19090	3200	1592	37300	4900	89	93456	23	9352	4	5426	7793	26000
Rate. . . . \$		.15	.20	4½	.1	.12	15.	30	5	4½	10	3	3	.6
Values . . . . \$		2863	640	7164	373	588	1335	28036	115	42084	.40	162	23379	1560



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of **Victoria**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1908.

KINDS OF FISH.													TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number
Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelt, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.		
.....	.....	1900	2200	.....	110	152	4700	4600	.....	.....	130	38	5,243	1
6	150	595	1000	12	16	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	15	1,620	2
500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	31	420	42	8,871	3
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	112	10	10,922	4
1080	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	287	.....	7720	.....	49,065	5
80	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	1650	340	34,510	6
10	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	490	.....	4,774	7
50	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	500	.....	5,707	8
.....	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	820	9
.....	3700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	80	.....	2,854	10
1755	9950	2495	3200	12	130	170	4700	4600	644	44	11157	495	.....	.....
3	10	10	4	4	10	6	3	3	4	2	30	11	.....	.....
5265	995	249	128	48	1300	1020	141	138	2576	88	3347	742	124386	.....



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, &c.,

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.										FISHING GEAR								
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets.	Trawls.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
				\$			\$					\$			\$		\$	
	<i>Inverness County.</i>																	
1	Meat Cove, Pollet's Cove and Pleasant Bay.....					36	360	78	63	2555	1450	1	120	300	1	500	3	15
2	Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour and Cheticamp. . . .	20	249	5500	87	63	2250	128	171	4670	2460						16	112
3	Margaree Harbour and Belle Côte..					31	1350	71	64	2800	1700						19	430
4	Doucette's Delaney's and Whale Coves . . . . .					22	1300	42	49	4200	3700						14	550
5	Chimney Cor. and St. Rose.....					9	500	20	24	1800	1825						2	70
6	Broad Cove, Seal Isl'd and vicinity . . . . .					53	1450	146	54	1900	760						10	335
7	Inverness and vicinity . . . . .					7	135	14	14	318	135						3	2
8	Port Band and Sight Point . . . . .					9	250	25	32	704	270						20	115
9	Mabou Lake Ainslie and vicinity. . . . .					30	441	66	67	1472	850						29	210
10	Port Hood and Vicinity . . . . .					90	2030	117	365	10950	3650				1	500	405	1650
11	Judique, Creignish and vicinity . . . . .	1	15	250	5	110	1300	147	165	4950	1650						160	640
12	Pts. Hastings and Hawkesbury... .	1	10	200	3	34	840	78	70	2100	700						25	100
13	West Bay, River Denys and Malagawatch. . . . .					125	1500	140	406	8120	822						58	154
	Total . . . . .	22	274	5950	95	619	13706	1072	1544	46539	19972	1	120	300	2	1000	764	4402



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of **Inverness**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1908.

OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.		
Wiers.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canne-ries.		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice House.		Smoke and Fish House.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks.				
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	
..	..	..	..	145	175	3	3300	12000	2850	40	6	160	13	140	1	7000	2	1000	17250	1	
..	..	..	..	430	525	5	3200	9450	5860	93	4	3000	23	4050	17	14800			41757	2	
..	..	..	..	300	210	2	250	2800	830	16	5	2500	20	1150	14	22000	1	200	30650	3	
..	..	..	..	190	415	1	200	1000	400	15	1	200	13	1200	3	650	..	..	8615	4	
..	..	..	..	47	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	300	1	180	..	..	2915	5	
30	600	..	..	230	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	875	2	5500	..	..	9998	6	
..	..	..	..	40	40	..	..	1300	640	..	2	800	3	180	..	..	..	..	1951	7	
..	..	..	..	85	70	..	..	800	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1185	8	
..	..	..	..	115	111	1	800	1500	1000	30	2	500	6	300	2	750	1	400	5362	9	
..	..	10	40	310	310	2	3000	7900	4740	39	1	800	40	850	5	10000	4	250	27820	10	
..	..	12	50	180	180	3	1800	10700	6420	69	..	..	41	830	3	19000	6	300	32420	11	
..	..	85	340	60	60	..	..	500	300	..	..	..	3	60040	2	4000	..	..	66580	12	
..	..	..	..	312	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	223	19	204	..	..	2984	13	
30	600	107	430	2444	2725	17	12550	47950	23520	302	21	7960	209	70138	69	84084	14	2150	249487		



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

		KINDS OF FISH.												
Number.	DISTRICTS.													
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, brls.	Mackerel, fresh, brls.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues, and sounds, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb.
	<i>Inverness County.</i>													
1	Meat Cove, Pollet's Cove and Pleasant Bay....	9850	300	10	12850	800	76	33360	....	339	....	11600	10	....
2	Cape Rouge, Eastern Hr. and Cheticamp.	16920	2400	546	....	....	288	61968	....	3049	16	77500	50	....
3	Margaree Harbour and Belle Côte .....	14800	....	97	....	....	83	13576	338	2154	4	....	120	....
4	Doucette's Delaney's and Whale Coves ...	32200	....	56	....	....	67	16960	169	235	....	....	148	....
5	Chimney Corner and St. Rose.....	28164	....	35	....	....	30	....	....	130	....	....	16	....
6	Broad Cove, Seal Isld. and vicinity. ....	3500	....	140	....	....	90	....	....	375	....	....	40	....
7	Inverness and vicinity..	....	....	235	....	....	45	2900	....	300	....	....	130	....
8	Port Band and Sight Point.....	....	....	290	....	....	35	4200	....	375	....	....	75	....
9	Mabou, Lake Ainslie and vicinity .....	....	....	14	....	....	50	10000	....	860	....	....	135	....
10	Port Hood and vicinity ...	....	....	780	5000	2200	41	36938	....	680	....	60400	355	700
11	Judique, Creignish and vicinity.....	3000	....	660	10600	500	23	41400	..	138	....	26000	80	....
12	Pts. Hastings and Hawkesbury. ....	10700	....	412	8500	160000	2500	....	21	48	....	300000	15	....
13	West Bay, River Denys and Malagawatch ...	....	....	245	387000	....	....	....	....	1040	....	....	....	....
	Total quantities..	119134	2700	3520	423950	163500	3328	224302	528	9723	20	452100	1174	700
	Rate .....	·15	·15	\$4½	·1	·12	\$15	·30	\$5	\$4½	\$10	·3	\$3	·6
	Values .....	17870	405	15840	4239	19620	49920	67290	2640	43753	200	13563	3522	42



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of **Inverness**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1908.

KINDS OF FISH.																			TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Hallibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or gas- percut, brls.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and Mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, number.		
2	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	190	920	200	25	8	15922	1
99	...	28	1000	1500	...	1200	...	72	...	35	...	...	194	..	3200	680	...	...	48845	2
165	...	50	2000	500	...	...	25	5	...	...	...	...	300	85	400	580	80	...	23302	3
126	...	55	1540	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	83	195	515	200	...	16035	4
15	...	...	195	...	2	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	65	35	50	25	...	6097	5
75	...	...	750	1000	...	2400	500	50	...	100	...	...	25	95	140	195	80	...	8173	6
70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	100	90	180	185	...	...	5574	7
70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	130	190	180	...	...	6019	8
50	...	...	...	2000	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	60	165	300	1085	...	...	11065	9
545	250	...	...	100	...	400	...	3	...	...	...	...	30	...	100	505	...	...	24160	10
75	...	...	...	2900	...	4000	...	13	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	410	...	...	19650	11
...	...	...	...	1000	...	2000	...	56	30	...	16500	...	1500	...	40	235	...	...	89389	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	498	...	...	9000	...	...	290	675	...	...	14600	13
1292	250	152	5485	9000	22	11000	525	302	528	135	16500	9000	5483	903	5990	5495	410	8	...	...
83	25	83	10	10	810	4	84	810	86	82	3	3	84	82	30	81½	50	81½	...	...
3876	62	456	548	900	220	440	2100	3020	3168	270	495	270	21932	1806	1790	8242	205	10	288731	...



RECAPITULATION.

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in district No. 1 (Island of Cape Breton)  
for the Year 1908.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
			\$	\$
Salmon, fresh.....	Lb.	164,002	24,689	25,779
" preserved in cans ..	"	3,000	450	
" smoked and salted ..	"	3,200	640	
Herring, salted ....	Brls.	38,912	175,103	182,676
" fresh.....	Lb.	757,302	7,573	
Mackerel, fresh .....	Lb.	367,530	44,103	501,303
" salted .....	Brls.	30,480	457,200	
Lobsters, preserved in cans.....	Lb.	753,918	226,175	242,285
" fresh in shell.....	Cwt.	3,222	16,110	
Cod, dried .....	Cwt.	58,622	263,798	265,158
" fresh or green.....	Lb.	.....	.....	
" tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	136	1,360	
Haddock, fresh .....	Lb.	10,62,806	31,883	116,490
" dried .....	Cwt.	22,795	68,385	
" finmans .....	Lb.	270,700	16,222	
Hake, dried.....	Cwt.	1,702	5,106	5,223
" sounds.....	Lb.	552	117	
Pollock, dried.....	Cwt.	8,167	.....	24,501
Halibut .....	Lb.	138,145	.....	13,814
Trout .....	"	20,625	.....	2,062
Shad, salted.....	Brls.	74	.....	740
Smelts .....	Lb.	67,000	.....	2,680
Alewives or gaspereau.....	Brls.	1,469	.....	5,876
Eels .....	"	2,054	.....	20,540
Oysters.....	"	754	.....	4,524
Clams .....	"	5,711	.....	11,422
Flounders.....	Lb.	297,659	.....	8,929
Tom-cod .....	"	63,126	.....	1,893
Squid.....	Brls.	12,069	.....	48,276
Mixed and coarse fish.....	"	2,492	.....	4,984
Fish oil.....	Galls.	34,156	.....	10,246
Fish as bait.....	Brls.	14,856	.....	22,284
Fish as fertilizer.....	"	4,100	.....	2,050
Seal skins.....	No.	8	.....	10
Total for 1908 .....		.....	.....	1,523,745
" 1907.....		.....	.....	1,281,325
Increase.....		.....	.....	242,420



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION.

OF the Number and Value of Crafts and Fishing Gear, &c., and the Number of Fishermen in the **Island of Cape Breton** for the Year 1908.

Number.	Description.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$	\$
108	Fishing Vessels (2,027 tons).....	52,870	
2,930	Fishing boats .....	88,806	
			141,676
15,148	Gill-nets (326,197 fathoms).....	118,837	
23	Seines and cod-nets (625 fathoms)...	620	
23	Trap-nets .....	15,400	
3,167	Trawls, (long lines) ..	25,427	
12,323	Hand lines .....	11,343	
213	Smelt nets ..	1,407	
30	Weirs.....	600	
			173,634
50	Lobster canaries.....	47,300	
134,575	Lobster traps.....	102,142	
			149,442
47	Freezers and ice houses.....	31,050	
1,506	Smoke and fish houses.....	116,428	
395	Piers or wharfs (private).....	116,575	
65	Tugs and smacks.....	17,345	
			281,398
			746,150

Number of fishermen in vessels.....	543
" " boats.....	5,328
Persons employed in canneries, etc.....	1,487
Total.....	7,358



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

NOVA SCOTIA,

RETURN showing the Number. Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,  
the Fishing Industry in the County of **Cumberland**,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.							FISHING GEAR									
		Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets.		Trawls.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Cumberland County.</i>			\$		\$				\$		\$	\$	\$				
1	Pugwash Shore and Malagosh . . . . .	1	23	700	4	74	2579	76	156	3080	780	1	60	30	...	130	150	
2	Port Philip, North port and Amherst Shore. . .	1	15	250	2	86	4300	140	522	10440	2000	...	...	...	...	34	350	
3	Wallace River . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14	220	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	River Philip . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10	150	10	15	180	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Laplanche . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5	75	5	10	200	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Nappan and Macan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	38	6	4	90	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Minudie to Apple River. . . . .	...	...	...	...	15	217	27	105	3820	428	...	...	...	...	8	60	
8	Advocate . . . . .	...	...	...	...	24	440	35	70	2680	250	...	...	...	...	16	150	
9	Spencer's Island . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6	115	9	15	525	65	...	...	...	...	5	96	
10	Port Greville . . . . .	1	10	250	4	11	176	20	24	840	84	...	...	...	...	12	40	
11	Parrsboro and Two Islands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10	160	20	26	900	91	...	...	...	...	9	75	
	Total . . . . .	3	48	1200	10	258	8470	362	947	22755	3815	1	60	30	...	214	921	



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

DISTRICT No. 2.

and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.						OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.		
Wiers.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can- neries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Sm'cks			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	
		10	300	15	8 23	29700	44130	34330	269											
		36	720		8	1125	8800	6800	31											
		12	225										12	140						
		27	1080																	
		7	10																	
1	80			40	45			150	75				3	40						
				85	90			1200	600				12	180			2	4800		
2	100			20	22					1	60		3	30			1	260		
3	180			50	55			50	25				5	75						
2	260			35	40								4	60						
8	620 92	2335		245	260 31	30825		54330	41830	300 1	60		39	525			3	5060		



RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.							
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.
	<i>Cumberland County.</i>								
1	Pugwash Gulf Shore and Malagash				60000	2800	46068		41
2	Port Philip, Northport and Amherst Shore		150	6000	600000		54720	35	20
3	Wallace River								
4	River Philip	1000							
5	La Planche								
6	Nappan and Maccan								
7	Minudie to Apple River	6000	35	700	200			9	22
8	Advocate		50	2000	100			140	70
9	Spencer's Island	4000	30	400	100	200			30
10	Port Greville	5000	75	600	400	250		3	40
11	Parrsboro' and Two Islands		45	1400	500	400			35
	Totals	16000	385	11100	661300	3650	515328	187	258
	Values...	\$ 2400	1732 50	111	13226	438	154598 40	1309	1161

\* Large increase accounted for by transference of 25 licenses from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia this



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Cumberland, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1908.

KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF FISH.	Number.
Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspereau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17500	..	.....	381	...	...	.....	.....	382	a20200	154,086 90 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*180000	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	20000	.....	.....	6560	45,996 00 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13200	103	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1,666 00 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	20400	50	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,928 00 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	8	.....	25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 00 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205 00 6
10	30	.....	.....	750	75	1000	30	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	6	12	2,426 50 7
35	25	160	1400	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1000	.....	.....	50	60	2,519 50 8
20	15	35	1700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	16	1,284 00 9
28	8	12	800	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	40	1,612 50 10
20	.....	18	1200	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	24	729 00 11
113	78	225	5100	2710	83	233600	233	13	441	75	1000	20000	15	462	26912	212,783 40
339	195	562	50	510	271	830	16352	932	130	2646	150	30	600	30	693	13456

year. a A large quantity of squid drifted ashore and were used for manure.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR										
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.	Trawls.				
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Colchester Co.			\$		\$			\$								\$		
1	Sterling				20	1600	20											
2	Stewiacke				135	1325	245	265	8100	2065								
3	Five Island				7	240	14										300	
4	Economy				2	100	6	2	700	100								
5	Little Bass Riv. to Highland Village				12	480	24	12	4200	720								
6	Great Village to Queen's Village				15	455	30	15	5250	900								
					191	3600	339	294	18250	3785						7	300	

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS														
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, lb.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.
	Colchester Co.															
1	Sterling .....						53856									
2	Stewiacke .....	17500														
3	Five Island .....	1000						250		4000	25			15		7
4	Economy .....	500						20		2000	5			5		
5	Little Bass Riv. to Highland Village .....	490						25		500						
6	Great Village to Queen's Village .....	15040														
	Totals .....	34530					53856	295		6500	30			20		7
	Values .....	\$ 5179.50					16156.80	1327.50		195	90			50		17.50



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of Colchester, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

OR MATERIAL.				LOBSTER PLANT.							OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.
Weirs.		Smelt Nets		Hand Lines.		Canne- ries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Sm'cks		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
.....		12	300	.....		2	1300	4400	2200	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	150	.....		11	15	.....		.....		.....		2	550	.....		.....		.....	3
3	300	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	4
2	500	.....		5	10	.....		.....		.....		4	150	.....		.....		.....	5
.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		8	300	.....		.....		.....	6
6	950	12	300	16	25	2	1300	4400	2200	29	.....	14	900	.....		.....		.....	

County of Colchester, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

OF FISH.																TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or gaspe- reau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Eels, brls.	Sardines.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	
.....	200	.....	12500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	cts.
.....	1800	5	.....	105	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,201 80
4200	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	32	.....	3,315 00
.....	1200	1	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	2,527 00
.....	600	11	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	408 50
.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,336 00
4200	5000	25	12500	105	900	.....	.....	.....	150	180	.....	.....	.....	220	32	500	27,195 30
420	500	250	875	420	90	.....	.....	.....	900	360	.....	.....	.....	66	48	250	.....



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quan  
in the county of Pictou, province

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR										
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.		Trawls.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
<i>Pictou County.</i>																		
1	West Pictou .....					176	4,440	186	115	3,450	805							
2	Pictou Island.....					57	2,950	100	62	580	470							
3	Central Division. .	1	16	900	3	5	120	7	14	320	100							
4	Southern Division.					23	350	25	55	6,480	1,850						12	50
5	Merigomish Island .					6	120	6	16	1,040	870						5	20
6	North Beach.....					8	100	8	21	820	600						5	20
7	Ponds.....					14	180	14	31	1,720	850						4	16
8	Lismore.....					10	150	10	22	1,300	760						5	20
		1	16	900	3	299	8,370	356	336	15,710	6,305						31	126

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in

Number.	Districts.	KINDS								
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.
	Pictou County.									
1	West Pictou .....	740	180	36000	980		306000	38		17
2	Pictou Island .....		120	15000	3000	20	167664	10		
3	Central Division. . .			120000	800			60		18
4	Southern Division. .	14500		61500	590		15696	42	800	7
5	Merigomish Island . .	4220		3200	350			5	300	3
6	North Beach .....	4350		5000	2500			6	450	6
7	Ponds .....	3600		42300	600		43200	8	500	8
8	Lismore .....	2100		12600	1200			12	650	11
	Totals .....	29510	300	295600	10030	20	532560	181	2700	70
	Values .....	4426 50	1350	2956	1203 60	300	159768	814 50	81	175



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of Nova Scotia, for the year 1908.

OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING Gear.
Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canne- ries.		Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs. Steamers & Sm'cks		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
.....		12	360	46	46	12	14,600	35,550	25,780	176									1
						3	10,300	20,325	17,525							2	6,300		2
		9	270																3
		3	115	6	3	1	300	1,800	650	8		5	100	1	25				4
		6	300	5	3	1	600					3	35						5
		5	300	6	3	1	300	2,000	1,000			4	60						6
		5	300	6	3	2	1,300	3,200	1,900	14		2	40	1	20				7
		5		5	3	1	300	1,800	900	1		2	35						8
.....	45	1645		74	61	21	27,700	64,675	47,755	199		16	270	2	45	2	6,300		

the County of Pictou, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

OF FISH.												TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed Fish, brls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.			
											\$		
300	14120	.....	6	16	18	1800	80	22	425	3060	97208 00	1	
500	9000	50	25	25					500	1700	53294 20	2	
370	1500	12	5								2933 00	3	
	9300		6						27	150	8156 80	4	
	6700		7				10		16		1521 00	5	
	4800		9				25		30		1742 00	6	
100							25		46	430	14876 00	7	
							10		30		781 00	8	
1270	45420	62	58	41	18	1800	150	22	1074	5340	180512 00		
127	3179 40	248	580	246	36	54	600	44	1611	2670			



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the county of Antigonish, Province

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING				
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total fisher-men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.
	<i>Antigonish County.</i>			\$		\$		\$				
1	Harbour Au Bouché Linwood and Cape Jack.. . . .	3	45	950	7	77	1373	87	471	9462	2170	3
2	Tracadie, Bayfield, Monk's Head and South Side Antigonish Harbour....					83	1518	85	130	2700	676	27
3	North Side of Antigonish Harbour, Lakevale and South Side Cape George.. . . .					49	905	65	112	2280	547	6
4	North Side Cape George and Georgeville....					18	298	31	39	780	225	..
5	Malignant Cove, Doctor Brook, Arisaig, Knoidart and Moydart .....					30	493	39	79	1460	426	7
	Totals .....	3	45	950	7	257	4587	307	831	16682	4044	43

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in Cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.			
	<i>Antigonish County.</i>													
1	Harbour au Bouché, Linwood and Cape Jack.....	5900	337	14500	9750	157	42816	189	360	31	73			
2	Tracadie, Bayfield, Monk's Head and South Side Antigonish Harbour.....	36500	60	6600	2150	2	26688	125	.....	6	10			
3	North Side Antigonish Harbour Lakevale and South Side Cape George.....	18500	75	4400	1700	1	56592	302	.....	53	161			
4	North Side Cape George and Georgeville .....	.....	41	900	1525	.....	9696	54	.....	35	148			
5	Maligant Cove, Doctor Brook, Arisaig, Knoydart and Moydart.....	9500	95	2200	1900	1	23376	80	.....	52	213			
	Totals.....	70400	608	28600	17025	161	159168	750	360	177	605			
	Values.....	10560	2736	286	2043	2415	47750	40	3375	10	80	531	1512	50



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of Nova Scotia, for the year 1908.

GEAR OR MATERIALS							LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								
Nets.		Trawls.		SMELT Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can-neries.		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers & Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers & Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks.	
Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.		Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢			¢		¢		¢		¢	
750	78	293	28	53	143	80	1	1000	6000	3000	40	1	1200	40	460	1	2000	2	100	1
6450	33	151	60	152	98	49	1	850	2750	1500	24	2	1600	36	301	.....	.....	2	300	2
1200	42	210	2	80	57	25	2	2400	6100	3660	47	1	1200	11	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	16	110	..	...	14	7	1	700	2500	1500	20	.....	8	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1200	28	157	2	80	46	20	1	1400	3497	2087	24	1	1200	15	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
9600	197	921	92	365	358	181	6	6350	21847	11747	155	5	5200	110	1279	1	2000	4	400	

County of Antigonish, Province of Nova Scotia for the year 1908.

KINDS OF FISH.																	Number.
Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspareau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish Oil, Galls.	Fish as Bait, brls.	Fish as Manure, brls.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	
																\$ cts.	
200	27	50	3620	1	.....	13	.....	.....	6450	1140	284	372	569	427	662	23,812 90	1
30	13	225	11200	7	1000	52	124	3	2900	1200	65	116	346	454	270	18,490 20	2
338	2	420	3000	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	4900	.....	12	123	132	401	560	24,047 20	3
350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	3	95	148	122	90	4,595 20	4
630	.....	175	3000	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	167	520	184	234	11,574 80	5
1548	42	870	20820	8	1000	76	124	3	15250	2340	386	873	1715	1588	1816	.....	
387	105	87	1457 40	32	100	760	744	6	457 50	70 20	1544	1746	514 50	2382	908	82,520 30	



RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1908.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.									
DISTRICTS.				Vessels.		Boats.		Gilt-Nets.		Seines.		Trap-Nets.	
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fisher. Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.
		\$			\$				\$			\$	
Guysborough County.													
1 Ecum Secum				54	1000	50	50	1100	350	2	260	120	1
2 Marie Joseph				48	900	45	60	1200	360				2
3 Liscomb and Spanish Ship Bay				100	2500	95	120	2600	650	2	250	125	3
4 Gegogin				30	600	30	40	1000	300				4
5 St. Mary's Bay and River				35	400	32	70	2000	800				5
6 Wine Harbour				34	400	22	60	1500	350	1	100	50	6
7 Port Hilford Bay and Lake				45	900	38	90	2000	550	1	150	100	7
8 Holland's Harbour and Indian River				10	500	12	30	600	150				8
9 Port Beckerton				65	3000	45	180	3600	1000				9
10 Fisherman's Harbour				38	1200	34	100	2000	500				10
11 Country Harbour				14	150	12	40	1000	250				11
12 Isaac's Harbour				30	800	32	60	1200	300				12
13 Drum Head				38	1100	42	200	4000	1200	2	180	150	1
14 Seal Harbour				28	800	30	130	2600	700	1	100	50	13
15 Coddles Harbour				30	600	28	60	1200	350	1	100	50	14
16 New Harbour				75	2800	80	500	10000	3000	2	150	100	15
17 Tor Bay				21	1180	27	215	2300	2150				16
18 Larry's River	8	8000	40	86	4390	88	984	19680	9840				17
19 Charles Cove	6	4200	33	57	3380	50	550	10450	5500				18
20 Cole Harbour	2	1200	6	40	2460	41	485	9700	4850	1	100	200	19
21 Port Felix	1	400	5	120	5950	124	1038	20760	10380				20
22 Whitehead	11	9500	47	115	6900	103	1200	24160	12040				21
23 Raspberry and Dover	4	3000	22	46	2640	40	150	3000	1500	3	440	1000	22
24 Canso and Canso Tittle	26	23400	104	180	10600	165	2067	21340	20670	5	460	1500	23



RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

22—5½

Fishing Vessels and Boats.										Fishing Gear or Materials.					
Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.				Seines.		Trap-Nets.			
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fisher-men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
Guyborough County.															
25	1	600	4	20	790	22	247	4510	2470	1	120	300	1	800	
26	17	600	4	45	2250	50	1130	22600	11300	1	120	300	1	4000	
27	29	1000	4	36	1320	38	584	11680	5840	1	120	400	1	400	
28	1	1000	4	48	2420	52	744	14880	7440	1	120	400	1	3600	
29	1	1000	4	30	1200	32	427	8540	4270	1	120	400	1	700	
30	1	1000	4	74	2860	80	780	15600	7800	1	120	400	1	2500	
31	1	1000	4	50	2070	54	545	10905	5590	1	120	400	1	1500	
32	1	1000	4	30	1240	32	435	9350	4450	1	120	400	1	1500	
33	1	1800	5	36	1300	41	463	9260	4630	1	120	400	1	1500	
34	26	1800	5	50	2080	58	740	14800	7400	1	120	400	1	1500	
35	1	1800	5	48	2030	54	656	13120	6560	1	120	400	1	1500	
36	1	1800	5	30	1350	32	490	9800	4900	1	120	400	1	1500	
37	1	1700	5	55	3140	60	1460	29200	14600	2	160	500	1	37	
38	1	1700	5	18	1080	20	320	6400	3200	1	120	400	1	38	
Totals.....				275	80580	1890	17500	329665	168190	26	2790	4945	59	28300	



RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										
Trawls.		Weirs.	Shoet Nets.	Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Snacks.		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Persons Employed in Canneries.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
Guysborough County.																		
1	150		75	55	43	1	300	2500	1500	8	1	45	16	300	4	200	1	200
2	80		80	90	45	1	700	3500	2100	1			22	600	6	250		
3	180		200	140	70	1	1200	4300	2580	26	2	100	10	1000	3	150		
4	60		30	40	20	1	700	1500	1000	8			8	120	1	150		
5	30		75	28	14	1	600	1000	600	1	4	250	10	200	1	50		
6	50			20	10			1200	720				12	300				
7	75		75	60	30			1300	780		2	200	16	300	1	50		
8	75			20	10			800	540				8	300	2	75		
9	320			80	40	1	1200	2700	1620	4	3	1200	16	500	6	300		
10	75			60	30	1	800	1500	900	23			10	250	2	100		
11	20			10	5			500	300				6	100				
12	80			60	30	1	1200	3000	1800	15	1	300	15	400	4	200		
13	500			150	75						1	1200	14	1500	3	400		
14	300		25	100	50	1	1000	2500	1250				8	250	2	100		
15	150			80	40	1	1000	2000	1200	16			9	300	4	175		
16	250		100	300	150	1	800	1000	600		2	1200	30	1200				
17	175			120	120	1	200	1000	1000	13			14	1800	5	4100	1	150
18	1100	1	20	268	268			4000	2400	24	1	1500	35	5750	22	10600		
19	850	1	10	184	184	1	1600						15	2900	2	2600		
20	730	2	60	94	94								17	2950	16	9600		
21	1250			258	258	2	800	600	300	11			10	4860	26	12000		
22	2200			300	300	3	3000	19700	14700	52	2	3000	38	9810	27	16900	1	500
23	800			120	120	2	900	4500	4500	16			12	2400	9	5700		
24	7800			745	745	3	6000	19500	15250	60	6	75000	60	17800	30	57800	6	16500



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.																	
DISTRICTS.				Trawls.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Line.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Guysborough County.																									
25	400	40	44	44	44	1	200	8	900	24	7150	1	1000	1	1500	25	1500	25	1500	25	1500	25	1500	25	1500
26	1150	115	120	120	120	2	15000	24	7150	24	7150	1	1000	1	1500	26	1500	26	1500	26	1500	26	1500	26	1500
27	600	60	62	62	62	2	2000	8500	8000	20	16000	23	8600	3	4600	27	1500	27	1500	27	1500	27	1500	27	1500
28	980	98	84	84	84	4	16000	23	8600	23	8600	14	1400	14	1400	28	1500	28	1500	28	1500	28	1500	28	1500
29	550	55	64	64	64	1	400	20	3000	20	3000	25	3500	25	3500	29	1500	29	1500	29	1500	29	1500	29	1500
30	1000	100	160	160	160	1	1200	18	6850	18	6850	20	3000	20	3000	30	4000	30	4000	30	4000	30	4000	30	4000
31	640	64	96	96	96	1	400	20	3000	20	3000	25	3500	25	3500	31	4000	31	4000	31	4000	31	4000	31	4000
32	300	30	64	64	64	1	1200	18	6850	18	6850	20	3000	20	3000	32	4000	32	4000	32	4000	32	4000	32	4000
33	490	49	75	75	75	1	1200	18	6850	18	6850	20	3000	20	3000	33	4000	33	4000	33	4000	33	4000	33	4000
34	700	70	84	84	84	1	400	20	3000	20	3000	25	3500	25	3500	34	4000	34	4000	34	4000	34	4000	34	4000
35	380	38	75	75	75	1	400	20	3000	20	3000	25	3500	25	3500	35	4000	35	4000	35	4000	35	4000	35	4000
36	390	39	54	54	54	1	400	20	3000	20	3000	25	3500	25	3500	36	4000	36	4000	36	4000	36	4000	36	4000
37	500	50	80	80	80	1	400	20	3000	20	3000	25	3500	25	3500	37	4000	37	4000	37	4000	37	4000	37	4000
38	160	16	50	50	50	1	400	20	3000	20	3000	25	3500	25	3500	38	4000	38	4000	38	4000	38	4000	38	4000
Totals.	25540	2615	4	90	110	890	4524	3863	27	25000	102100	64640	330	37	126795	737	106230	199	153700	15	27590				



RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

MARINE AND FISHERIES

9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Number.	SALMON.			HERRING.		MACKEREL.		LOBSTERS.		COD.		HADDOCK.		HAKE.	
	Fresh, lb.	Preserved in cans, lb.	Salted or smoked, lb.	Salted, brls.	Fresh, lb.	Smoked, lb.	Fresh, lb.	Preserved in cans, lb.	Fresh in Shell, cwt.	Dried, cwt.	Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Fresh, lb.	Dried, cwt.	Smoked (finnan haddies), lb.	Number.
Guysborough County.															
1 Ecum Secum.....	1000		100		1500			9840	67	550	3	300	45		1
2 Marie Joseph.....	150				1500					500	12	300	30		2
3 Liscomb and Spanish Ship Bay.....	800	100			2000					600	3	600	50		3
4 Gleggin.....	3000	100			800			41376	196	160	1	300	25		4
5 St. Mary's Bay and River	8000		500		1000			9600	44	50		290	6		5
6 Wine Harbour.....	400				300					15		300	1		6
7 Port Hilford and Lake..	4000		300		1000					60			18		7
8 Hollands Harbour and Indian River.....	250				100					9			2		8
9 Port Beckerton.....	200				1200					600	5	1200	60		9
10 Fisherman's Harbour	100				1000			25920	216	250	4	800	30		10
11 Country Harbour.....	1200				500					15		300	1		11
12 Isaac's Harbour.....	1000				1500			24864	52	90		1000	30		12
13 Drum Head.....	200				1200		1200			1000	8	1500	100		13
14 Seal Harbour.....	100				1000		500	14400	109	500	3	800	60		14
15 Gaddles Harbour.....	150				600			17664	111	250	1	500	30		15
16 New Harbour.....	300				2000		1500			850	6	1500	200		16
17 Tor Bay.....								12672		310			78		17
18 Larry's River.....	100									930			549		18
19 Charles Cove.....								31968	129	695		80000	320		19
20 Cole Harbour.....										480		20000	340		20
21 Port Felix.....								4032	560	1000		45000	1600		21
22 Whitehead.....					15000		22900	43824	613	2798		140000	1570		22
23 Raspberry & Dover					30		38100	24000	230	950		25000	233		23



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

24 Canso and Canso Tittle...	10000	1200	55.50	450	17700	123400	210750	3241	78494	11851	5960	...	889600	1960	240000	196	200	24
25 Fox Island Main .....	...	...	...	90	...	...	9250	450	...	...	55	...	...	22	...	4	...	25
26 Half Island Cove .....	...	...	...	260	90000	...	105800	2860	...	...	350	...	250000	268	...	75	100	26
27 Philip's Harbour .....	...	...	...	148	...	...	...	1247	...	...	165	...	9000	181	...	37	...	27
28 Queensport....	...	...	...	290	100000	...	120000	2600	26166	...	320	...	240000	250	...	60	100	28
29 Peas Brook .....	...	...	...	150	4000	...	...	760	...	...	170	...	...	130	...	26	...	29
30 Half Way Cove.....	100	...	...	320	10000	...	...	1600	...	...	280	...	9000	166	...	140	100	30
31 Sandy Cove & Cook's Cove	6450	...	...	186	8000	...	10000	1024	...	...	185	...	7750	200	...	80	70	31
32 Guysboro and Manchester	7120	...	...	110	9000	...	9000	530	...	...	160	...	4000	25	...	18	...	32
33 Port Shoreham . . . .	200	...	...	160	...	...	...	1140	...	...	180	...	...	78	...	16	...	33
34 St. Francis .....	...	...	...	207	...	...	...	1800	...	...	193	...	20000	112	...	121	100	34
35 Oyster Ponds.....	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	1690	...	...	66	...	...	70	...	4	...	35
36 Sand Point.....	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	450	...	...	70	...	2500	30	...	6	...	36
37 Middle Melford.....	...	...	...	228	...	...	...	2150	...	...	35	...	1700	6	...	4	...	37
38 Mulgrave & Aulds Cove..	8000	...	...	100	10000	...	...	280	37296	...	100	...	60000	10	45000	10	...	38
Totals.....	52820	1300	68.50	12208	280900	123400	529000	23273	402116	3600	21120	36	1813150	8886	285000	1679	1320	
Values.....\$	7923	195	1027 50	54936	2809	2468	63480	349095	120634 80	25200	95040	360	54394 50	26658	17100	4197 50	330	







## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

24 Canoe and Canoe Tittle	3950	153700	1800	1100	10	10	1700	150	21000	890	780	240,025	7024
25 Fox Island Main	15	1800	100	60	2	2	100	100	100	76		9,434	2025
26 Half Island Cove	250		100	75	4	4	350		1200	220		70,527	7526
27 Philip's Harbour	25				2	2			800	84		21,467	5027
28 Queensport	1000		300	200	8	8	480		1000	190	260	78,418	8028
29 Peas Brook	9		200	40	1	1			120	100		13,666	3029
30 Half Way Cove	18		800		10	10	20		450	280		28,858	5030
31 Sandy Cove & Cook's Cove	106		700	1000	20	20			400	140		21,262	0031
32 Guysboro & Manchester	96		1800	3000	30	30			200	100		12,799	0032
33 Port Shoreham	75		200		10	10			190	130		19,493	5033
34 St. Francis	10		300		25	25			240	146		10,659	5034
35 Oyster Ponds	9		60		10	10			100	100	20	27,265	5035
36 Sand Point	8		80				200		110	80	90	9,126	0036
37 Middle Melford	6		100				100	10	40	90	60	34,154	5037
38 Mulgrave & Aulds Cove	85		600		10	10	80		120	50	370	23,174	3038
Totals	9087	230410	21440	55200	167	512	118	990	37665	6079	4320	44	
Values	22717 50	23041	2144	3864	668	5120	236	1980	11299 50	9118 50	2160 55		934,511 80



RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other  
Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Halifax**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1908.

MARINE AND FISHERIES

9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.										FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.											
DISTRICTS.					Vessels.					Boats.		Hill-nets.			Seines.			Trap-nets.		Trawls.	
					Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
							\$							\$			\$		\$		\$
Halifax County.																					
1	North Shore.	3	177	1800	38	126	3000	90	1500	30000	7500	59	5900	20650	20	2900	40	200	1	200	
2	East St. Margarets.	6	83	3000	29	300	5900	250	2500	50000	12500	45	4500	15750	14	2200	600	3000	2	3000	
3	Indian Harbour.	3	48	1300	15	249	6500	120	4200	84000	20000	9	900	3150	4	400	500	2500	3	2500	
4	Peggy's Cove	1	35	400	7	120	4000	70	1400	28000	7000	10	1000	3500	...	...	70	350	4	350	
5	Dover	8	135	3000	40	300	5000	220	6000	120000	30000	99	9900	34650	...	...	500	2500	5	2500	
6	Prospect.	5	114	2000	26	250	6000	130	4500	90000	22500	77	7700	26950	10	800	260	1300	6	1300	
7	Terrance Bay.	2	53	1000	12	191	4975	170	1900	38000	9500	38	3800	13300	...	...	160	800	7	800	
8	Pennant.	1	15	400	5	60	1500	35	290	5800	1450	7	700	2450	...	...	35	175	8	175	
9	Sambo.	7	176	3200	40	70	1600	60	500	10000	2500	1	100	350	...	...	60	300	9	300	
10	Ketch Harbour.	1	35	800	70	65	1790	50	500	10000	2500	11	1100	3850	...	...	45	225	10	225	
11	Portuguese Cove	1	14	200	3	100	2200	160	790	15800	3950	13	1300	4550	...	...	48	240	11	240	
12	Herring Cove	1	14	200	3	79	1100	85	275	5500	1375	22	2200	7700	...	...	129	645	12	645	
13	Ferguson's Cove	1	35	800	70	9	250	10	30	600	150	5	500	1750	...	...	...	...	13	...	
14	Bedford and Grand Lake	1	35	800	70	30	600	15	60	1200	300	2	200	700	...	...	...	...	14	...	
15	Halifax.	1	35	800	70	15	300	15	20	400	100	...	...	...	...	...	6	30	15	30	
16	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island	1	95	1000	11	105	4180	88	348	30600	1410	...	...	...	7	2100	...	...	16	...	
17	Cow Bay and Lawrencetown	...	...	...	...	22	460	19	87	5220	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	
18	Seaforth and Threefathom Harbour.	...	...	...	...	27	445	24	154	9240	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	
19	West Chezetcook	5	275	8450	65	133	1741	55	530	31800	2120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	
20	East Chezetcook	1	10	125	4	32	495	32	114	6840	456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	
21	PetpeswickHarbour	...	...	...	...	44	803	42	84	4920	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	
22	Musquodoboit Harbour	...	...	...	...	62	1380	48	114	6840	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	
23	Jeddore	3	70	1400	19	83	1853	62	203	12180	812	1	60	30	...	...	...	...	23	...	
24	Clam Harbour and Owl's Head.	1	14	300	3	76	1600	63	246	14760	980	6	4400	800	1	220	...	...	24	...	
25	West Ship Harbour.	1	14	200	3	17	343	19	91	5460	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	
26	East Ship Harbour.	...	...	...	...	30	145	34	95	1920	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	











## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

27 Pleasant Harbour and Tangier.....	105	53	1	300	3200	1280	16	1	30	37	2920	13	370	127
28 Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island.....	96	18	1	300	3200	1280	16	1	30	18	370	10	175	128
29 Spry Bay, Taylor Head and Mushaloom.....	208	104	2	1200	5000	3500	21	1	30	10	726	23	520	129
30 Sheet Harbour and Sober Island.....	88	44	1	1000	1500	900	3	1	30	15	285	2	128	130
31 Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin.....	40	20	2	1400	6500	4200	33	1	30	6	60	5	10	131
32 Quoddy and Harrigan Cove.....	63	32	2	2500	10240	6844	28	1	30	10	83	3	25	132
33 Moser River and Smith's Cove.....	8	1	1	2000	8000	5200	19	1	30	4	15	1	100	133
34 Mitchell's Bay and Fourn Secum.....	43	22	2	2000	8000	5200	19	1	30	10	150	9	100	134
Totals.....	8568	4337	20	16325	91140	19624	233	14	30030	976	103009	703	19188	13600







## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

25 West Ship Harbour.....	60	166	.....	2	.....	195	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	25
26 East Ship Harbour.....	.....	431	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	26
27 Pleasant Harbour and Tangier.....	700	1030	.....	27	.....	510	.....	65	.....	45	96	27
28 Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island	150	1416	.....	43	13104	600	.....	65	.....	85	128	28
29 Spy Bay, Taylor Head and Musha- boon.....	95	2807	.....	103	28800	994	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	29
30 Sheet Harbour and Sober Island.....	1000	724	.....	62	.....	388	.....	11	.....	74	200	30
31 Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin.....	250	212	.....	1	48912	133	.....	5	.....	5	.....	31
32 Quoddy and Harrigan Cove.....	700	117	.....	3	52752	380	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	32
33 Moser River and Smith's Cove.....	400	9	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	33
34 Mitchell Bay and Ecum Secum.....	.....	150	.....	.....	57072	275	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	34
Totals.....	37913	20386	8000	730	363360	24723	73	136870	2322	5185	1048	
Values.....	5686.95	91737	160	10950	109008	111253.50	730	4106	106966	12062.50	262	



Return showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.															Total Value of ALL FISH.	Number.
	KINDS OF FISH.																
	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gaspe- reau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tong cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, gals.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as human food, brls.	Seal skins, No.	
Halifax County.																	
1 North Shore .....	100	100	2000	.....	25	10	.....	45	3000	300	60	180	400	90	160	2	14,189 00
2 East St. Margaret's .....	140	8000	1500	.....	40	60	.....	30	4000	900	216	100	1400	350	220	4	34,850 50
3 Indian Harbour .....	90	7000	600	.....	22	8	.....	22	3000	600	30	122	1300	225	10	2	29,632 50
4 Peggy's Cove.....	50	100	900	.....	4	4	.....	4	1500	200	15	6	150	65	7	.....	19,209 00
5 Dover.....	100	600	70	.....	90	22	.....	34	7000	1200	45	23	2000	320	46	.....	44,177 50
6 Prospect .....	120	400	80	.....	20	22	.....	47	2000	1100	62	20	300	100	24	1	37,434 25
7 Terrance Bay.....	160	2000	600	.....	45	20	.....	16	1500	1000	25	36	500	200	44	.....	39,170 00
8 Pennant.....	50	1200	300	.....	25	6	.....	3	1500	1000	10	10	400	170	6	.....	12,120 00
9 Sambro.....	160	200	250	.....	10	4	.....	12	2500	500	5	2	100	40	600	.....	25,400 00
10 Ketch Harbour.....	150	.....	100	.....	95	2	.....	4	1700	600	14	6	260	90	.....	.....	13,333 00
11 Portuguese Cove.....	190	160	120	.....	9	6	.....	12	2600	1000	16	10	200	100	.....	.....	19,628 00
12 Herring Cove.....	60	20000	100	.....	16	7	.....	11	2200	700	9	6	400	190	.....	.....	20,047 50
13 Ferguson's Cove.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	300	100	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	949 00
14 Bedford and Grand Lake.....	.....	.....	1920	.....	143	10	.....	15	600	600	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2,782 00
15 Halifax.....	10	.....	1260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	399 00
16 Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island.....	255	23000	.....	.....	5	7	.....	160	12000	.....	.....	.....	520	152	.....	.....	12,437 00
17 Cow Bay and Lawrencetown .....	34	180	550	700	6	.....	.....	120	2000	.....	.....	.....	30	12	.....	.....	2,051 60
18 Seaforth and Threefathom Harbour .....	6	180	300	10000	.....	5	.....	220	6000	.....	.....	.....	30	10	.....	.....	3,052 70
19 West Chezetcook.....	35	4420	200	5000	12	6	.....	3240	8000	.....	.....	.....	990	280	.....	.....	25,999 50
20 East Chezetcook .....	35	720	1000	650	4	13	.....	2520	10000	.....	.....	.....	80	20	.....	.....	9,103 00
21 Petpeswick Harbour .....	251	1280	1000	1100	.....	27	.....	1210	8000	.....	.....	.....	230	70	.....	.....	6,913 90
22 Musquodoboit Harbour .....	136	4040	2800	6500	.....	14	5	2400	9000	.....	.....	.....	350	100	.....	.....	13,224 65
23 Jeddore .....	183	6990	600	500	.....	14	.....	40	13000	.....	.....	.....	520	150	570	.....	28,850 15
24 Clam Harbour and Owl's Head .....	54	5380	800	1200	.....	7	.....	1800	15000	.....	.....	.....	240	60	600	.....	39,253 55







9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, &c., in the County of **Hants**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the year 1908.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.		
		Boats.			Gill Nets.		Wiers.		Hand Lines.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Hants County.</i>		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$	
1	Noel to Shubenacadie	40	560	50	85	2550	850						1
2	Shubenacadie to Grand Lake	50	400	50	80	800	450						2
3	Hantsport to Windsor	7	350	10	15	1200	300						3
4	Windsor to Noel	7	600	10	7	900	360	3	60	15	8	2	150
		104	1910	120	187	5450	1960	3	60	15	8	2	150

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of **Hants**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the year 1908.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.							TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Alewives, or Gaspe run, brls.	Bass, lb.		
	<i>Hants County.</i>								\$ cts.	
1	Noel to Shubenacadie.....	4000			400		120		1120	1
2	Shubenacadie to Grand Lake.....	900			800	15	110	400	845	2
3	Hantsport to Windsor.....	2000			1000	20	47		780	3
4	Windsor to Noel.....	800	20	20	1500	10	10		590	4
		7700	20	20	3700	45	285	400	3335	
		1155	90	90	370	450	1140	40	.....	



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION.

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, Province of Nova Scotia during 1908.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.		Totals.
	1908.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh. . . . . Lb.	248,873	0	15	37,330 95
"    preserved in cans. . . . . "	1,300	0	15	195 00
"    smoked . . . . . "	12,001	0	15	1,800 15
Herring, salted. . . . . Brls.	33,907	4	50	152,581 50
"    fresh. . . . . "	754,800	0	01	7,548 00
"    smoked. . . . . Lb.	792,700	0	02	15,854 00
Mackerel, fresh. . . . . "	1,675,285	0	12	201,034 20
"    salted. . . . . Brls.	24,184	15	00	362,760 00
Lobsters, preserved in cans. . . . . Lb.	2,026,388	0	30	607,916 40
"    fresh in shell . . . . . Cwt.	7,496	7	00	52,472 00
Cod, dried . . . . . "	47,347	4	50	213,061 50
"    tongues and sounds. . . . . Brls.	109	10	00	1,090 00
Haddock, fresh. . . . . Lb.	1,962,280	0	03	58,868 40
"    dried. . . . . Cwt.	11,542	3	00	34,626 00
"    smoked (finnan haddies) . . . . . Lb.	286,700	0	06	17,202 00
Hake, dried. . . . . Cwt.	7,637	2	50	19,092 50
"    sounds . . . . . Lb.	3,916	0	25	979 00
Pollock. . . . . Cwt.	12,205	2	50	30,512 50
Halibut. . . . . Lb.	343,400	0	10	34,340 00
Trout . . . . . "	54,450	0	10	5,445 00
Shad . . . . . Brls.	153	10	00	1,530 00
Smelts . . . . . Lb.	402,660	0	07	28,186 20
Alewives or Gaspereau . . . . . Brls.	1,434	4	00	5,736 00
Bass . . . . . Lb.	2,300	0	10	230 00
Eels. . . . . Brls.	997	10	00	9,970 00
Oysters . . . . . "	761	6	00	4,566 00
Flounders . . . . . Lb.	152,150	0	03	4,564 50
Tom cod. . . . . "	40,440	0	03	1,213 20
Squid . . . . . Brls.	7,529	4	00	30,116 00
Coarse or mixed fish. . . . . "	2,421	2	00	4,842 00
Fish oil. . . . . Galls.	52,865	0	30	15,859 50
Fish used as bait. . . . . Brls.	12,277	1	50	18,415 50
Fish products as fertilizer. . . . . "	42,991	0	50	21,495 50
Seal skins. . . . . No.	110	1	25	125 00
Clams . . . . . Brls.	12,441	2	00	24,882 00
Total . . . . .				2,026,440 50



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RECAPITULATION.

SHOWING the number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, &c., in District  
No. 2, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
128 vessels (2,585 tons).....	91,425 00	
5,859 boats.....	172,835 00	264,260 00
47,892 gill nets (1,054,672 fathoms).....	323,488 00	
441 seines (47,837 fathoms).....	145,375 00	
159 trapnets.....	46,820 00	
5,529 trawls .....	40,268 00	
21 weirs.....	1,720 00	
441 smelt nets.....	6,420 00	
13,800 hand lines.....	8,735 00	572,826 00
107 lobster canneries.....	107,500 00	
338,492 " traps..	217,796 00	325,296 00
57 freezers and ice-houses.....	162,985 00	
1,894 smoke and fish-houses. ....	213,263 00	
905 piers and wharfs .....	205,233 00	
39 tugs and smacks.....	52,950 00	634,431 00
Total....		1,796,813 00

	No.
Number of men in vessels.....	722
" " boats.....	5,634
" persons employed in canneries..	1,246
Total.....	7,602



NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

DISTRICT No. 3

# FISHERIES STATISTICS

COUNTIES OF LUNENBURG, QUEENS, SHELBURNE, YARMOUTH,  
DIGBY, ANNAPOLIS AND KINGS.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR								
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>		\$		\$		%		\$		%		\$		%		
1	Fox Point.....					125	2400	150	50	3000	1700	20	1800	6000	11	2000
2	Mill Cove.....					200	3000	250	30	4000	2000	20	1800	4000	10	2000
3	Lodge and N. W. Cove.....					75	1400	95	22	2200	1300	15	1500	2800	8	1500
4	Aspotogan.....					40	800	50	4	500	200	7	800	1200	4	700
5	Bayswater Bland- ford and Deep Cove.....	2	32	1500	10	195	3750	210	14	1500	750	17	1600	1250	11	830
6	Chester Bay.....					130	2500	75	200	12000	2400	12	900	2500	9	1800
7	Mahone Bay and Martin River..	18	1500	63000	300	200	2500	240	200	12000	2800	12	900	2300	5	1000
8	Little and Big Tancook.....					400	9000	420	40	6000	2000	45	4000	2600	20	2100
9	Lunenburg Har. to Kingsburg.	56	4318	302340	797	220	15350	270	1550	31000	15500	6	600	1200	50	12000
10	La Have River....	45	3536	247520	709	190	12605	154	1450	29000	14500	8	800	1600	8	1800
11	Petite rivière to Port Medway ..	1	61	4270	10	132	5150	136	900	18000	9000	2	200	400	2	500
Totals.....		122	9447	618630	1826	1907	58455	2050	4460	119200	52150	164	14900	2.850	138	26230



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								Whole Fishing Gear.			
Trawls.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can-neries.		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Sm'cks		Value.	Number.		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.				
																					\$	\$
10	70	..	..	150	75	..	..	500	120	..	..	..	..	7	300	..	..	..	12665	1		
10	70	..	..	20	20	..	..	500	200	..	..	..	..	10	400	10	300	..	..	11990	2	
9	85	..	..	70	70	..	..	300	140	..	..	..	..	10	400	15	750	..	..	8445	3	
4	30	..	..	40	40	1	750	1000	500	25	..	..	..	6	300	8	400	2	200	5120	4	
4	40	..	..	125	128	..	..	950	425	..	..	..	..	18	900	22	1100	..	..	10673	5	
3	25	2	20	10	8	2	1200	3500	1200	45	3	800	10	400	6	1000	5	450	14303	6		
50	400	4	40	200	150	..	..	500	120	..	..	..	..	20	920	25	4200	..	..	77430	7	
44	392	..	..	210	210	..	..	2400	1200	..	..	..	..	37	1850	37	1850	..	..	21202	8	
550	22000	..	..	2500	1250	3	600	3500	2100	50	2	600	200	15000	140	40000	2	900	428840	9		
430	17200	..	..	3000	1500	1	200	4000	2400	8	..	..	170	9000	75	22500	4	4000	334825	10		
....	....	3	120	750	375	..	..	1500	900	..	..	..	..	35	3500	30	15000	..	..	39215	11	
1114	40312	9	180	7075	3826	7	2750	18650	9305	128	5	1400	516	32670	375	87400	13	5550	964708			



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	Districts.	KIND OF FISH.																
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in Shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.					
	<i>Lunenburg County.</i>																	
1	Fox Point.....	140	...	100	200	300	10	.....	200	350	....	250	50					
2	Mill Cove.....	100	....	50	400	1400	10	....	200	250	2	500	25					
3	Lodge and N. W. Cove.....	90	....	30	400	2200	75	.....	180	50	...	700	35					
4	Aspotogan.....	.....	....	25	200	200	10	26000	2	24	....	200	8					
5	Bayswater Blandford and Deep Cove...	200	....	710	700	325	50	.....	6	30	....	600	40					
6	Chester Bay.....	1500	500	800	2000	500	50	40000	250	100	4	1000	200					
7	Mahome Bay and Martin River.....	3000	150	300	500	2000	.....	.....	5	20000	25	3000	2000					
8	Little and Big Tan-cook .....	500	....	4000	800	750	95	.....	37	155	...	900	300					
9	Lunenburg Har. to Kingsburg .....	.....	....	2328	12000	10000	459	58800	77	74046	59	7000	13554					
10	La Have River.....	7600	500	1692	10000	4500	301	14976	71	65286	40	6500	144					
11	Petite Rivière to Port Medway.....	8545	....	1270	2000	300	64	.....	95	1500	5	1500	49					
	Totals.....	21675	1150	11305	29200	22475	1124	139776	1123	461791	135	22150	16405					
	Values.....	3251	25	230	50872	50	292	2697	16860	41932	80	11230	728059	50	1350	664	50	49215



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1908.

KIND OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.		Number.			
Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sound, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gas- peran, brls.	Eels, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	\$	cts.				
....	100	...	10	500	100	...	...	2	...	4000	1500	....	240	40	250	....	5778	50	1			
...	25	...	18	200	60	...	...	2	...	30000	1500	....	240	40	200	....	5719	50	2			
....	24	...	22	700	...	...	...	10	2	19000	230	...	110	30	130	....	5000	50	3			
....	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12000	2000	....	70	10	70	....	8944	50	4			
...	24	...	29	400	60	...	...	...	...	48000	1200	...	250	35	325	7	7010	00	5			
500	12	300	10	500	400	400	40	4	10	30000	800	...	200	...	300	....	22635	00	6			
600	10	200	180	15000	250	800	12	6	3	10000	3000	...	250	400	500	...	102457	00	7			
....	35	...	38	2500	...	...	...	...	...	73000	700	...	1000	140	1100	160	28008	00	8			
...	3440	...	1778	141700	...	...	...	15	...	...	2000	200	....	58114	...	...	457419	20	9			
....	7	...	153	2970	...	3000	...	30	...	...	2500	110	....	48964	...	...	330347	00	10			
....	...	...	46	...	...	2500	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1100	...	...	16599	75	11			
1100	3684	500	2289	164470	870	6700	70	71	13	226000	17500	310	2360	108873	2875	167						
66	9210	125	5722	50	16447	87	268	280	710	26	6780	525	1240	4720	32661	90	4312	50	83	50	989918	95



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity of Fishing Gear in the County of **Queens**, Province of

Number.	Districts.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR.										
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.	Trawls.				
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fisher men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Queen County.																		
1	Port Melway . . . . .					145	3500	290	430	8620	3500	7	265	150	1	400	14	120
2	Mill Village and Greenfield . . . . .					79	825	100	60	900	300							
3	Liverpool, Brooklyn and Western Head . . . . .					80	1600	110	220	35600	700	9	990	2250	9	4000		
4	Gull Islands, Summer- merville and White and Hunts Points . . . . .					30	450	50	75	1250	220				2	1000		
5	Port Mouton and vicinity. . . . .	2	27	400	9	48	800	70	175	3200	510	3	240	200				
6	Port Joli & Hebert . . . . .					69	1100	40	150	2400	550	2	200	250				
7	Beach Meadow to Berlin including Kempt. . . . .					60	1200	55	250	4500	750	3	330	600				
	Totals . . . . .	2	27	400	9	511	9475	715	1360	56470	6530	22	2025	3450	12	5400	14	120



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry  
Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

FISHING MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canne-ries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Sm'cks		Other Fishing Imple-ments.	Value.	Number.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.				
	\$		\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
135	675	375	187	.....		4900	4900	.....	2	220	60	1500	24	750	...	850	16752	1		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	425	60	600	50	420	.....	.....	2570	2		
3	60	250	125	1	2000	3500	3500	20	3	1600	70	3000	4	2000	4	2500	23335	3		
.....	.....	225	63	.....	.....	3000	3000	.....	.....	.....	20	800	2	700	1	600	6833	4		
.....	.....	200	100	4	3500	4000	4000	30	.....	.....	40	5000	10	3500	8	24000	42010	5		
.....	.....	125	63	1	100	3600	3600	1	.....	.....	25	800	4	1200	...	.....	7663	6		
.....	...	225	113	...	.....	3600	3600	.....	.....	.....	35	1800	2	400	.....	.....	8463	7		
138	735	1400	651	6	5600	22600	22600	51	21	2245	310	13500	96	8970	13	27100	850	107626		



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.
Queen's County.														
1	Port Medway .....	10500	225	250	600	.....	14200	25	...	850	800	...	1200	120
2	Mill Village and Green field .....	12218	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Liverpool, Brooklyn & Western Head. . . .	1000	250	1200	3000	1500	200000	60	.....	33	2000	5	4500	350
4	Gull Islands, Summer-ville, White and Hunts Points .....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	3000	30	.....	60	1200	.....	500	118
5	Port Mouton and vicinity .....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	2000	25	105600	1700	1100	.....	600	100
6	Ports Joli and Hebert .....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	360	.....	.....	65
7	Beach Meadows and Berlin .....	600	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	35400	500	650	2	600	300
Totals. . . . .		24318	775	4475	3600	1500	219200	140	141000	3393	6110	7	7400	1053
Values. . . . .		3647.70	155	20137.50	36	30	26304	2100	42300	33930	27495	70	222	3159



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Queen's, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

KINDS OF FISH.													TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Seal skins, No.		
													\$ cts.	
340	600	.....	12475	30	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	400	30	19,972 50	1
.....	.....	4900	.....	190	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,332 70	2
250	800	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	20	25	100	700	.....	.....	3
175	1000	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	10	15	50	40	...	43,100 00	4
100	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1800	5	10	125	3000	...	9,262 50	5
25	250	300	.....	10	8	.....	2000	6	12	100	2200	.....	68,684 50	6
25	400	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	5	10	140	120	.....	10,690 50	7
915	5050	5850	12475	230	72	20	7500	46	72	615	6460	30	20,565 00	
2287 50	505	585	499	920	720	40	225	184	144	184 50	9690	37 50	175,607 70	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, &c.,

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.														FISHING GEAR				
DISTRICTS.		Vessels.		Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.		Trawls.				
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Tot Fishmen	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
Shellburne County.				\$		\$				\$		\$		\$		\$		
1	Lockeport . . . .	9	327 78	19000	77	173	3200	210	500	15000	2500	2	...	1000	4	2000	200	1000
2	Jordan . . . . .	3	32 60	1050	10	53	1300	66	300	9000	1500	...	...	...	1	300	40	200
3	Shelburne & Sandy Pt. . . . .	9	45 67	25450	91	32	900	56	500	15000	2500	1	...	250	...	...	75	375
4	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown. . . .	1	11 08	300	3	35	800	50	150	4500	750	...	...	...	...	...	30	150
5	Roseway McNutts Is. and Carleton.	1	10 11	400	2	35	1800	63	250	7500	1250	...	...	...	...	...	60	300
6	Black Point, Red Head and Round Bay. . . . .	2	32 39	1200	7	24	9 0	43	500	15000	2500	...	...	...	...	...	40	200
7	Port Saxon, N.W. & N.E. Harbors.	5	55 37	2100	21	6	200	15	150	4500	750	...	...	...	...	...	17	85
8	Cape Negro Island and Port Clyde..	5	53 09	1750	18	90	3000	90	850	17000	5950	...	...	...	...	...	46	276
9	Port La Tour and Baccaro . . . . .	20	244 00	8900	81	300	9000	200	1000	20000	6000	...	...	...	2	2000	150	900
10	Barrington. . . . .	9	202 00	7500	39	65	1950	65	300	6000	1800	...	...	...	...	...	20	120
11	Cape Island . . . .	68	762 00	27000	266	350	17500	250	1200	24000	7200	...	...	...	1	1500	4000	2000
12	Shag Harbor and Bear Pt . . . . .	9	103 00	3150	33	63	2000	83	600	12000	3600	...	...	...	...	...	10	50
13	Woods Harbor. . . .	14	167 00	4900	50	150	7000	180	600	12000	3500	1	100	500	...	...	20	100
		155	24 38	92800	698	1376	49550	1731	6800	161500	39800	4	100	1750	8	5800	1108	5756



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of **Shelburne**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1908.

OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										WHOLE FISHING GEAR.
Smelt Nets.	Hand Lines.		Canne- ries.	Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Tugs, Steam's Smacks		Dories Motors Boats.				
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1000	1000	1	5000	7000	7000	60	2	1500	60	6000	35	5000	2	8000	1200	63,400	1		
2	80	300	300	1	100	2500	2500	3	...	...	47	940	35	200	...	170	8,640	2	
...	900	900	...	...	1500	1500	...	5	750	36	3500	19	6500	...	850	43,475	3		
1	15	150	150	...	...	2500	2500	...	...	...	40	900	23	1400	...	100	7,065	4	
...	250	250	...	...	3500	3500	...	...	...	40	900	17	500	...	200	9,100	5		
...	275	275	...	...	3500	3500	...	2	200	45	1000	10	2200	...	200	12,175	6		
...	175	175	...	...	2500	2500	...	1	100	16	400	11	1200	...	220	7,730	7		
10	25	300	300	1	300	10000	10000	9	...	...	20	2000	20	1500	...	800	25,901	8	
...	1143	1143	...	...	12000	12000	...	1	1000	100	10000	20	5000	...	4200	59,243	9		
...	200	200	...	...	5000	5000	...	...	...	15	2000	10	1000	...	1750	21,320	10		
...	1500	1500	4	6000	25000	25000	87	3	1000	150	20000	100	15000	6	4000	12000	137,700	11	
...	250	250	3	4000	6000	6000	67	...	...	28	2800	20	2000	9	6000	1750	31,600	12	
...	544	544	5	3500	12000	12000	66	...	...	30	3000	20	2000	13	6000	2400	15,444	13	
13	120	6987	6987	15	18900	93000	93000	292	14	4550	627	53440	340	43500	30	24000	25840	472,793	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.											
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brl.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.
	<i>Shelburne County.</i>												
1	Lockeport .....	1000	4500	310000	500	24000	120	127200	2880	6700	10	5000	1500
2	Jordan .....	3606	3150	600000	1500	500	16	624	140	400	3	2500	175
3	Shelburne and Sandy Pt ..	1861	1250	9000	1500	500	32	.....	100	6000	10	6000	325
4	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown .....	500	1600	165000	1200	250	10	.....	200	240	.....	1000	100
5	Roseway McNutts Island & Carleton ..	46	1750	3500	500	500	42	... ..	425	300	1	500	300
6	Black Point Red Head and Round Bay .....		1460	1500	2000	500	40	.....	575	380	1	500	275
7	Port Saxon, N.W. & N.E. Harbors..	5670	1040	1000	1000	200	8	.. ..	100	77	2	1000	150
8	Cape Negro Island and Port Clyde..	5000	2500	..	..	2000	20	30392	400	3500	...	...	1000
9	Port La Tour and Baccaro .....		1000	40000	...	1400	...	.....	608	13680	.....	...	2336
10	Barrington .....	500	109	...	...	...	...	.....	192	1375	.....	...	350
11	Cape Island.....		3500	...	...	15000	...	176712	13450	29750	...	...	2670
12	Shag Harbor and Bear Point .....		250	...	...	500	...	94080	1350	1860	.....	1920	540
13	Woods Harbour...		275	...	...	1000	...	144000	3456	2325	...	...	836
	Totals .....	18177	22384	1130000	8200	46350	288	573008	23876	67285	27	18420	10557
	Values .....	2726 55	100728	11300	164	5562	4320	171902 40	238760	302782 50	270	552 60	31671



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Shelburne, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

KINDS OF FISH.																TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Haddock, smoked finnan Haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brl.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brl.	Eels, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod, or Frost fish, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Squid, brls.	Fish oil, lb.	Fish as bait, brls.	\$ cts.	
500	150	3575	25000	1000	....	600	....	7	170	1200	1000	32	....	2500	1000	144,506 50	1
300	10	70	900	1000	....	2000	15	5	5	1000	700	2	....	200	125	25,973 60	2
.....	.....	500	425	4000	....	200	15	10	200	1500	1200	12	....	4600	200	39,864 65	3
.....	.....	130	.....	300	....	100	15	5	3	800	500	....	....	75	75	13,188 00	4
.....	1	200	300	300	....	300	20	10	10	1000	500	12	....	200	100	16,194 50	5
.....	.....	60	820	250	....	200	45	8	20	1000	400	15	....	200	100	16,442 00	6
.....	35	70	300	1000	....	3500	67	7	3	500	300	....	....	80	30	11,661 50	7
.....	.....	2000	5000	4000	150	3750	50	....	50	....	....	....	....	100	1500	54,537 60	8
.....	.....	1125	20000	....	....	....	....	....	180	....	....	....	....	200	2000	87,948 50	9
.....	40	250	13035	1000	....	....	250	....	50	....	500	....	....	100	2000	15,996 50	10
15000	66	900	185000	....	....	....	....	....	260	....	....	....	25	200	12000	387,443 60	11
1000	.....	250	3000	100	....	....	10	2	40	....	....	....	....	50	3000	58,606 60	12
.....	.....	200	2000	100	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	50	6000	101,913 00	13
16800	302	9330	255780	13050	150	10650	487	54	1041	7000	5100	73	25	8555	28130	974,576 55	
1008	755	23325	25578	1305	1500	426	1948	540	2082	210	155	146	100	2566 50	42195	974,576 55	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,  
the Fishing Industry in the County of Yarmouth,

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.										FISHING GEAR							
DISTRICTS.		Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Trap Nets.		Trawls.		Weirs.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Yarmouth County.		\$				\$			\$			\$		\$		\$	
1	Port Maitland . . . . .	3	57	1996	18	45	675	90	160	3200	1600	1	4000	25	375		
2	Sandford . . . . .	3	35	1410	15	45	675	90	300	6000	3000	2	8000	25	375		
3	Yarmouth. . . . .	20	780	25900	170	75	1125	150	535	10700	5350	1	4000	200	3000		
4	Arcadia . . . . .	4	60	1700	24	20	300	40	40	800	400						
5	Pinkney's Point and Comeau Hill. . . . .	11	158	5615	54	60	450	120	225	4500	2250			15	225	1	150
6	Tusket Wedge . . . . .	32	370	15800	190	165	2925	265	470	9400	4700			30	450	1	150
7	Salmon River. . . . .					50	750	100	100	2000	1000						
8	Tusket. . . . .					250	1750	250	2100	42000	21000					10	1500
9	Eel Brook . . . . .					50	750	100	150	3000	1500						
10	Argyle. . . . .	1	15	450	1	75	1125	150	300	6000	3000			10	150		
11	Pubnico. . . . .	16	510	35330	220	160	2400	320	475	9500	4750			20	300		
Totals. . . . .		90	1985	88201	692	995	12925	1675	4855	97100	48550	4	16000	325	4875	12	1800

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH.												
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobster, preserved in Cans, lb.	Lobster, fresh, in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, smoked, finnan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.		
	<i>Yarmouth County.</i>													
1	Port Maitland . . . .	3500	84625	400	40000	43200		2601	16	293848	15000	25		
2	Sandford . . . . .	5000	230375	500	80000			1463	18	106600	12000	20		
3	Yarmouth. . . . .	3000	312500	900	120000	147216	33883	12033	35	412500	6000	300		
4	Arcadia . . . . .		129250			54432		950		31900				
5	Pinkney's Point and Comeau Hill. . . . .		273500			33360		1813		70600				
6	Tusket Wedge. . . .	1200	589125			188208		2940	8	141800		20		
7	Salmon River . . . .	4000												
8	Tusket . . . . .	15500	1200	1000										
9	Eel Brook. . . . .													
10	Argyle. . . . .		2500		9900			618	12	9900				
11	Pubnico. . . . .	3000	142125			131520		18637	50	247000				
	Totals. . . . .	35200	1765200	2800	1419000	397936	33883	41055	139	1314148	33000	365		
	Values . . . . . \$	5280	17652	56	17028	179380	80	*338830	123165	1390	39424	44	1980	365

\* About 40 per cent of these live lobsters pass through



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1908.

OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can-neries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs		Tugs, Steamers & Sm'cks		Motor Boats.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Number.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	\$		
..	..	900	450	1	1000	1400	1400	22	2	500	25	2500	4	4000	..	..	15	7500	25996	1
..	..	600	300	..	..	3675	3675	..	1	200	5	750	3	1000	..	..	10	5000	24385	2
..	..	800	400	3	2800	17800	17800	73	12	7200	35	7000	6	32000	9	29000	40	20000	155575	3
..	..	175	88	1	300	600	600	19	1	250	..	..	6	3000	..	..	5	2500	9138	4
..	..	225	113	1	700	2355	2355	20	..	..	10	1000	2	3000	..	..	..	..	15858	5
..	..	800	400	5	19800	9020	9020	114	6	1500	30	3900	3	5000	3	7000	10	5000	66645	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1750	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	560	560	..	3	600	15	1500	3	3000	1	6000	..	..	35350	8
..	..	100	50	..	..	4790	4790	..	2	450	..	..	3	600	..	..	..	..	3860	9
15	300	775	388	3	4100	6800	6800	61	6	6000	30	3000	9	6000	..	..	5	2500	17565	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5000	74368	11
15	300	4375	2189	14	19700	47000	47000	309	35	17200	160	20650	43	61600	13	42000	95	47500	430490	

County of **Yarmouth**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1908.

KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.		Number.		
Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspareau, lb.	Eels, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	\$	cts.			
2725	5390	...	...	1000	...	...	50	...	...	15	1000	2100	200	400	47,524	19	1		
22	200	...	...	1000	...	...	50	...	...	...	1400	1400	300	600	25,355	75	2		
3115	103510	600	...	20000	...	...	60	3000	...	15	250	3000	200	200	458,580	30	3		
145	2000	1200	...	9000	10	30	60	..	1200	...	5	25	...	...	22,985	10	4		
190	1400	...	...	1400	...	24	70	...	...	15	50	160	27	...	21,599	50	5		
820	1100	...	...	1000	...	5	70	...	5000	50	450	1500	160	...	80,037	65	6		
...	...	9000	...	1200	500	50	25	...	3000	...	...	...	100	...	4,338	08	7		
...	...	20000	80	18000	3000	80	75	...	2000	...	20	...	500	...	19,977	00	8		
...	...	15000	...	2000	500	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	4,742	50	9		
80	...	13000	...	1300	90	20	100	...	2000	...	...	...	...	120	5,916	00	10		
3405	5500	1000	...	18000	25	12	125	..	6000	75	50	3500	200	..	117,430	75	11		
10502	119100	59800	80	73900	4125	321	735	3000	29200	170	3225	11685	1687	1445	.....				
26255	11910	5980	800	2956	16500	3210	1470	90	876	680	6450	3505	50	2530	50	722	50	808,486	74

Yarmouth as shipments from other counties.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, &c.,

Number.		DISTRICT.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.										
			Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trawls.		Wiers.			
			Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total, fisher-men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
				\$			\$			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1	Westport . . . . .	9	179	5000	60	147	13000	285	285	5700	1450	11	600	2400	200	4000			
2	Freeport. . . . .	10	323	9300	95	115	10000	118	118	2360	590	3	250	200	225	4400			
3	Tiverton and Central Grove . . . . .	3	86	5000	27	171	13000	147	143	2860	715	3	250	550	187	3800			
4	Tidville and East Ferry . . . . .	1	11·03	500	3	30	2600	42	36	720	180				50	900			
5	Little River and Whale Cove . . . . .	2	29·50	1800	7	54	5800	73	68	1360	340	3	200	345	102	2235			
6	Sandy & Mill Coves . . . . .					48	4611	41	46	920	225	6	1470	1700	47	1500	2	1000	
7	Centreville . . . . .					40	5000	62	65	1300	310	1	50	50	80	2000			
8	Gullivers Cove to Waterford . . . . .					44	1290	57	51	1040	255	4	135	150	64	920	2	1000	
9	Bay View to Culloden . . . . .	1	22·39	800	5	36	1700	55	55	1100	275	3	150	300	64	1200	1	600	
10	Digby and vicinity . . . . .	10	505	37000	125	142	4590	48	55	1000	275	3	450	750	582	11640	4	1500	
11	Smiths Cove and Brighton . . . . .					23	1025	30	14	280	70	8	320	320	15	300	10	1900	
12	Plympton to Weymouth . . . . .	1	17	600	3	40	2200	52	45	900	220				50	1000	1	500	
13	Belleveau's Cove and vicinity . . . . .	1	15	400	6	32	890	64	19	570	114				12	76	2	400	
14	Comeauville and vicinity . . . . .					51	3755	98	25	750	150								
15	Meteghan & River . . . . .	2	47	600	12	34	1075	62	32	960	192						1	200	
16	Cape St. Mary to County Line . . . . .	10	156	3400	51	148	6310	246	126	3780	756				126	756	2	400	
		50	1390·92	64400	394	1155	76846	1480	1183	25600	6117	45	3875	6765	1804	34727	25	7050	



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of Digby, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1908.

		LOBSTER PLANT.							OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canne-ries.		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steam'r Smacks.		Additional Cars, and Dories, etc.		Value.	Number.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	\$		\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
...	...	475	475	...	...	2850	2850	...	5	500	24	3100	35	11600	2	600	...	...	44,975	1
...	...	160	160	1	300	3120	3120	5	1	350	20	4600	21	3900	2	725	...	...	37,645	2
...	...	335	335	2	1800	3800	3800	6	4	350	32	3075	16	20000	4	1150	...	...	53,575	3
...	...	70	70	...	...	750	750	...	1	50	8	250	1	150	...	...	...	...	5,450	4
...	...	110	110	1	1500	1950	1950	10	4	675	29	1790	8	1450	2	1000	...	...	18,995	5
...	...	62	62	3	3350	1570	1570	...	4	1850	19	1025	4	18100	1	300	...	...	35,293	6
2	40	60	60	1	10000	2400	2400	50	3	150	17	5000	2	3000	1	4000	...	...	32,010	7
...	...	66	66	...	...	1688	1688	...	5	275	7	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,829	8
...	...	77	77	...	...	1220	1220	...	4	350	6	200	2	6200	2	150	...	...	13,072	9
2	60	208	208	1	1000	1500	1500	4	5	5000	27	3500	9	15000	1	2000	...	...	84,023	10
4	130	33	33	...	...	170	170	...	3	90	8	685	4	750	...	...	...	...	5,473	11
12	500	110	110	...	...	650	650	...	4	120	5	150	4	2550	...	...	...	...	8,150	12
...	...	116	58	...	...	750	750	...	...	...	14	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,898	13
...	...	110	55	1	300	3250	3250	17	1	30	41	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,300	14
...	...	108	54	2	700	2640	2640	17	...	...	26	800	...	...	1	800	...	...	7,061	15
1	80	430	215	4	2200	8240	8240	45	...	...	46	1160	2	400	1	300	...	8650	32,867	16
21	810	2530	2148	16	21150	36548	36548	154	44	9790	329	26490	118	83100	17	11025	...	8650	395,616	



RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Digby, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908—Continued.

Number.	KINDS OF FISH.															Number.
	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh, in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	
Digby County.																
1 Westport . . . . .	...	50	75000	...	...	...	650	7500	25	10000	500	324000	1500	1800	19037	1
2 Freeport . . . . .	...	30	75000	...	...	...	500	21774	140	350000	2744	6700	3970	5000	12835	2
3 Tiverton and Central Grove. . . . .	...	200	134400	...	...	...	1080	7900	73	258500	470	1600	32409	12400	6045	3
4 Tidville and East Ferry . . . . .	...	100	57700	...	...	...	180	850	10	113850	50	...	1876	1050	935	4
5 Little River and Whale Cove. . . . .	...	250	30000	15000	...	...	1350	1532	60	241000	1240	150000	9100	5550	265	5
6 Sandy and Mill Coves . . . . .	...	600	493700	...	200	27264	500	1184	22	78500	175	...	6270	1900	896	6
7 Centreville. . . . .	...	337	30000	152672	...	...	350	3150	35	100000	50	214845	9411	5000	300	7
8 Gullivers Cove to Waterford. . . . .	...	...	421500	...	200	...	650	914	40	158500	...	...	2920	1850	375	8
9 Bay View to Culloden . . . . .	480	...	31000	...	...	...	525	975	29	158000	50	...	2977	1700	1115	9
10 Digby and vicinity . . . . .	250	700	215300	200000	...	...	750	4350	28	25000	1000	1528250	11300	5000	1150	10
11 Smiths Cove and Brighton. . . . .	100	300	363000	...	300	...	23	210	5	12000	...	...	100	25	275	11
12 Plympton to Weymouth. . . . .	...	...	22400	...	...	...	225	440	52	157000	...	...	275	69	843	12
13 Belliveau's Cove and vicinity . . . . .	...	60	...	...	...	...	113	50	...	...	30	...	...	...	425	13
14 Comeauville and vicinity . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	40368	310	40	...	...	72	...	...	...	235	14
15 Meteghan and River. . . . .	...	30	...	...	...	63224	135	190	...	...	70	...	...	...	110	15
16 Cape St. Marys to County Line. . . . .	...	140	...	...	...	36728	775	1515	...	...	678	206500	...	...	820	16
Totals . . . . .	830	2797	1949000	367672	700	167584	8116	52574	519	1665350	7129	2431795	82108	41344	45665	
Values . . . . .	121 50	12586 50	19490	7353 44	84	50275 20	81160	236583	5190	49060 50	21389	145907 70	205270	10336	114162 50	



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Digby,<sup>1</sup> Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Hallbut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Eels, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.		
Digby County.															
1	Westport	30000					600	2000	500	7000	4500	800	6000	500	139,148 00 1
2	Freeport	45000	40			140	650	300	75	4300	5000	900	6000		187,227 00 2
3	Tiverton and Central Cove.	5100	175				1000	400	205	10250	1490	2700	6700	500	187,569 00 3
4	Tidville and East Ferry	350	30				600	550	100	1400	1200	900	2500		23,840 00 4
5	Little River and Whale Cove.	700	25	200		35	900		75	1500	4450	885	4500		75,959 00 5
6	Sandy and Mill Coves	300	80	600		35	750	250	15	265	835	508	700		41,593 50 6
7	Centreville.	5000	25				350	350	250	600	3080	1000	3050	600	79,329 84 7
8	Gullivers Cove to Waterford.	600	35	200	500	80	1080		124	1100	895	700	1320		39,245 40 8
9	Bay View to Culloden.	1100	15				525		34	400	710	600	850		28,455 75 9
10	Digby and vicinity	177998	100	800		1000	300	225	4	5000	4150	775	2000	320052	205,797 85 10
11	Smiths Cove and Brighton.		60	1300		325	750	200	5	650	40	165	1600		10,675 75 11
12	Plympton to Weymouth	25	220	12500		460	500	2050	7	175	114	465	825	1500	15,576 95 12
13	Belliveau's Cove and vicinity					80						690			3,972 50 13
14	Comeauville and vicinity					50						16			16,317 90 14
15	Meteghan and River.	1100				100					50	77			22,232 70 15
16	Cape St. Marys to County Line	4570		200		815					420	1111			46,551 40 16
Totals		271643	805	15800	500	3120	8005	6325	1394	32940	26934	12292	36045	323152	
Values		271643 30	80 50	632	5000	6240	240 15	189 75	5576	65880	8080 20	18438	18022 50	8078 80	1,123,492 54



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry in the County of Annapolis, Province

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING			
		Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	TotalFisher-men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.
	<i>Annapolis County.</i>			\$		\$				\$	
1	Margaretsville.....	1	30	800	5	20	9400	20	67	2010	670
2	Port George.....					24	475	29	59	1770	590
3	Port Lorne.....					37	740	70	126	3780	1224
4	Hampton.....					16	250	15	40	1200	400
5	Phinney's Cove.....					31	465	52	104	3120	1040
6	Parker's Cove.....	2	26	625	16	46	1220	78	92	2760	920
7	Hillsburn.....	1	13	500	5	30	950	35	65	295	650
8	Litchfield.....					35	1050	46	69	2070	690
9	Port Wade.....	10	284	8400	125	8	400	16			
10	Victoria Beach.....	2	63	900	22	60	4000	88	20	600	200
11	Clementsport.....					6	240	6	12	360	120
12	Annapolis River and Basin, Lequille including Round Hill River.....					145	5225	145	100	10000	5000
	Totals.....	16	416	11225	167	458	24415	600	754	27965	11504

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products, in

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobster, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, Finnan Haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.
	<i>Annapolis County.</i>											
1	Margaretsville .....	6000	275	3000	.....	.....	35	400	2500	400	.....	350
2	Port George.....	20000	300	7500	2000	2000	188	350	7500	350	.....	375
3	Port Lorne .....	.....	875	3600	.....	.....	1000	400	5500	375	.....	350
4	Hampton.....	.....	300	6000	3500	.....	125	225	12000	375	3500	300
5	Phinney's Cove..	.....	500	4500	2000	.....	115	425	2000	500	1600	1750
6	Parker's Cove. ....	.....	1000	5000	.....	.....	1900	600	65000	2600	27500	2000
7	Hillsburn. ....	.....	700	1200	.....	.....	170	1600	5000	1500	20	4200
8	Litchfield. ....	.....	675	5000	.....	.....	100	300	3000	1400	.....	1500
9	Port Wade.....	.....	.....	40000	1500	.....	1000	1600	.....	1000	.....	9000
10	Victoria Beach.....	.....	.....	25000	.....	.....	900	1000	710000	500	.....	10000
11	Clementsport.....	450	.....	2500	.....	.....	-----	50	7000	110	.....	325
12	Annapolis River and Basin, Lequille including Round Hill River.....	18000	.....	1300	..	...	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals .....	44450	4625	104600	9000	2000	5533	6965	819500	9110	32620	30150
	Values .....	\$ 6667 50	20812 50	1046	180	240	55330	31342 50	24585	27330	1957 20	75375



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.		OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Trawls.		Weirs.		Hand Lines.		Crates.		Traps.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Number.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	
12	60	4	1000	68	35	.....	.....	150	150	2	100	11	500	.....	.....	12715 00	1
54	500	5	1200	88	88	.....	.....	675	150	10	500	18	416	..	.....	4444 00	2
25	125	.....	.....	190	190	.....	.....	700	700	3	75	24	870	.....	.....	3924 00	3
24	120	4	700	63	55	.....	.....	375	375	2	200	10	610	.....	.....	2708 00	4
134	620	1	200	104	104	.....	.....	2200	2200	.....	.....	23	700	.....	.....	5329 00	5
184	920	1	250	184	138	.....	.....	4000	4000	2	250	35	1000	1	1000	10323 00	6
130	650	.....	.....	130	100	.....	.....	1400	1400	1	100	16	320	1	3000	7670 00	7
92	460	.....	.....	46	46	.....	.....	1100	1100	.....	.....	23	1150	.....	.....	4496 00	8
500	2500	3	600	125	125	.....	.....	250	250	1	200	18	900	4	3000	16375 00	9
264	1320	.....	.....	176	176	.....	.....	2100	2100	.....	.....	88	4400	8	2000	15096 00	10
20	100	4	400	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	300	1	2000	3172 00	11
10	50	7	700	.....	.....	1400	1400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12375 00	12
1449	7425	29	5050	1186	1067	1400	1400	12950	12950	21	1425	272	11166	15	11000	98627 00	

the County of Annapolis, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.		Number.
Hake, Sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Alewives or Gaspereau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Eels, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Fish Oil, gall.	Fish as Bait, brls.	Fish as Manure.	\$	cts.	
250	500	1100	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1200	5000	8	125	120	350	8532	50	1
275	500	2000	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	5	5000	7500	15	125	475	450	13343	25	2
250	350	1000	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1600	9000	20	135	460	650	20449	50	3
225	475	300	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1700	6500	7	125	175	350	8230	25	4
1150	375	1100	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1600	7000	12	345	950	1750	15493	00	5
1400	450	5500	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2200	2500	20	400	1200	1500	47574	00	6
1200	500	5000	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1700	5500	6	400	800	1200	31439	20	7
1050	400	1150	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1500	5000	7	300	950	1000	17113	00	8
5000	350	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	3000	2500	18	1500	1300	7000	53092	00	9
9800	6000	6500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1300	1200	1500	60	2200	8000	9000	99731	00	10
205	110	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1200	650	1600	8	60	85	400	4883	25	11
.....	.....	.....	6500	115	.....	750	5	.....	750	700	22	.....	.....	30	4852	00	12
20805	10010	28650	6500	115	52	750	7	3105	22100	53700	203	5715	14515	23680	324732	95	
5201 25	25025	2865	650	1150	208	75	70	6210	663	1611	812	1714 50	21772 50	11840	324732	95	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the quan  
in the County of **Kings**, Province

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING						
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-nets.			Seines.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total fisher-men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.
<i>Kings County.</i>				\$			\$			\$			\$	
1	Morden and Vicinity					24	375	32	13	400	175	3	300	200
2	Victoria Harbour and Ogilvie Wharf					9	135	12	10	445	150	2	300	200
3	Harbourville	1	20	350	3	3	225	6	11	500	300	3	450	300
4	Canada Creek	1	25	275	3	12	200	20	14	250	100	3	450	300
5	Chipman's Brook and Hunting Point	1	14	150	2	14	235	14	14	410	150	2	350	225
6	Hall's Harbour	2	38	350	6	27	525	45	37	800	325	2	300	200
7	Race Point and Sheffield Vault					5	65	8				2	300	200
8	Baxter's Harbour					25	500	35	45	1200	350	3	300	200
9	Whalen Beach and Well's Cove					5	60	10	10	100	125	2	350	300
10	Scott's Bay					12	1310	24	30	450	230	2	3500	1300
11	Blomidon and Kingsport	3	90	990	9	8	170	16	5	100	125	2	350	152
12	Starr's Point to Wolfville					4	40	4				1	2000	800
13	Avonport to County Line and Inland Waters					8	125	8	8	1000	400	3	1000	500
Totals		8	187	2025	23	156	3965	234	197	5655	2430	30	9950	4877

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.								
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.
<i>Kings County.</i>										
1	Morden and vicinity	4100	50	11500	1000	250	10	240	...	1800
2	Victoria Harbour and Ogilvie Wharf	6000	30	22000	...	100	78	55	...	1100
3	Harbourville	12000	10	15000	1000	150	55	25	...	1000
4	Canada Creek	14000	100	15000	2000	550	75	222	...	7700
5	Chipman's Brook and Hunting Point	14000	25	21000	...	450	110	83	...	6000
6	Hall's Harbour	12500	75	20000	...	1000	100	289	3	41500
7	Race Point and Sheffield Vault	8000	10	18000	...	1100	30	65	...	1700
8	Baxter's Harbour	2500	25	7500	...	200	2	211	...	2500
9	Whalen Beach and Well's Cove	10000	14	13000	2000	1000	54	16	...	2000
10	Scott's Bay	6000	75	15000	8000	1000	95	380	...	25400
11	Blomidon and Kingsport	200	...	11200	2000	500	...	80	...	6150
12	Starr's Point to Wolfville	100	...	700	...	...	...	15	...	...
13	Avonport to County Line and Inland Waters	2700	20	...	...	...	70	...	...	...
Totals		92100	434	169900	16000	6300	679	1681	3	96850
Values		13815	1953	1699	320	756	6790	7564.50	30	2905.50



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of Nova Scotia, for the year 1908.

GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.			OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Trawls.		Weirs.		Hand Lines.		Traps.		Persons Employed.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Square Nets.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.
	\$		\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	
.....		4	1000	100	100	100	100	2	4	100	10	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2250	1
.....		5	1250	22	22	160	160	3	2	50	4	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	2092	2
.....		7	1850	25	25	200	200	2	3	75	4	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3425	3
6	85	5	1250	50	50	300	300	8	1	25	5	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	2710	4
10	150	4	1000	32	32	300	300	4	2	50	7	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	2467	5
35	425	2	500	150	150	150	150	4	4	160	6	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	3085	6
.....		2	500	18	18	150	150	3	2	50	3	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	1158	7
25	325	4	1000	100	100	25	25	1	4	100	6	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2900	8
4	75	4	950	16	16	200	200	4	2	50	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1816	9
6	91	6	1500	100	100	200	200	8	1	25	20	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5256	10
.....		3	400	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	1897	11
.....		1	200	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1098	12
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	180	6	11500	17	120	12705	13
86	1151	47	11400	646	646	1785	1785	39	25	685	73	2395	6	11500	17	120	42979	

the County of Kings, Province of Nova Scotia for the year 1908.

KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.		Number.
Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked Kinnaird Haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe-reau, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Clams, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.		\$	cts.	
.....	.....	20	320	1600	3000	.....	10000	10	.....	.....	20	375	300	.....	4,707	50	1
.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	125	.....	.....	225	200	.....	2,855	50	2
.....	.....	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	300	450	.....	3,460	50	3
.....	.....	26	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	450	.....	25	300	650	.....	5,846	00	4
5	.....	50	70	150	.....	1	.....	14	625	.....	20	450	750	.....	5,644	50	5
131	300	127	50	1250	.....	2	.....	25	500	.....	125	550	4500	.....	10,369	00	6
7	.....	.....	37	100	.....	.....	.....	13	400	.....	.....	250	500	.....	3,041	00	7
51	.....	64	47	200	.....	.....	.....	4	200	.....	50	300	2000	.....	3,582	50	8
.....	.....	.....	19	100	.....	.....	.....	6	350	.....	.....	180	1200	.....	3,511	50	9
45	.....	43	51	1500	.....	10	.....	5	500	.....	35	800	4000	.....	8,990	00	10
.....	.....	5	25	900	.....	.....	.....	10	250	1100	.....	100	1300	.....	4,016	50	11
.....	.....	5	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	100	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	214	50	12
.....	.....	20	2	.....	5000	13	.....	1176	50	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	6,599	00	13
239	300	375	693	5800	8000	26	10000	1305	3650	1100	275	3830	15895	.....	.....	.....	
717	18 937	50	1732	50	580	800	260	400	5220	365	2200	82	50	5745	7947	50	62,838 00



RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 3, Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.	Rate.	Value.	Total Value.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon fresh .....	lb.	236,750	15	35,512 50	
" smoked.....	"	1,925	20	385 00	
					35,897 50
Herring pickled .....	brls.	46,020	4 50	207,090 00	
" fresh.....	lb.	5,151,500	01	51,515 00	
" smoked.....	"	405,172	02	8,103 44	
					266,708 44
Mackerel fresh .....	"	438,925	12	52,671 00	
" salted .....	brls.	1,552	15 00	23,280 00	
					75,951 00
Lobsters preserved in cans .....	lb.	1,619,304	30	485,791 20	
" fresh in shell .....	cwt.	76,603	10 00	766,030 00	
					1,251,821 20
Cod dried.....	"	296,406	4 50	1,333,827 00	
" fresh.....	"	41,055	3 00	123,165 00	
" tongues and sounds.....	brls.	830	10 00	8,300 00	
					1,465,292 00
Haddock fresh.....	lb.	3,943,818	03	118,314 54	
" dried.....	cwt.	44,493	3 00	133,479 00	
" smoked (finnan haddies).....	lb.	2,515,615	06	150,936 90	
					402,730 44
Hake fresh.....	cwt.	365	1 00	365 00	
" dried.....	"	116,619	2 50	291,547 50	
" sounds .....	lb.	62,649	25	15,662 25	
					307,574 75
Cusk .....	"	323,152	02½		8,078 80
Pollock .....	cwt.	79,404	2 50		198,510 00
Halibut ..	lb.	850,493	10		85,049 30
Trout .....	"	94,875	10		9,487 50
Shad.....	brls.	371	10 00		3,710 00
Alewives.....	"	6,269	4 00		25,076 00
Smelts .....	lb.	129,525	04		5,181 00
Bass .....	"	4,400	10		440 00
Eels .....	brls.	1,025	10 00		10,250 00
Clams .....	"	9,134	2 00		18,268 00
Squid.....	"	2,148	4 00		8,592 00
Flounders.....	lb.	273,605	03		8,208 15
Tom cod or frost fish.....	"	111,825	03		3,354 75
Mixed fish .....	brls.	38,670	2 00		77,340 00
Fish oil.....	galls.	162,652	30		48,795 60
" as bait.....	brls.	69,789	1 50		104,683 50
" as fertilizer .....	"	77,232	50		38,616 00
Seal skins.....	No.	30	1 25		37 50
Total for 1908 .....					4,459,653 43
" 1907 .....					4,530,699 45
Decrease .....					71,046 02



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in District No. 3,  
Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

No.	Articles.	Value.	Totals.
		\$	\$
443	Fishing vessels (15,891 tons).....	884,681	
6,653	" boats.....	308,971	
			1,193,652
19,609	Gill nets (493,490 fathoms).....	167,081	
265	Seines (30,750 fathoms).....	42,692	
162	Trap nets.....	53,430	
5,900	Trawls.....	94,366	
113	Weirs.....	25,300	
196	Smelt nets.....	2,145	
24,199	Hand lines.....	17,514	
			402,528
58	Lobster canneries.....	68,100	
232,893	" traps.....	223,548	
			291,648
165	Freezers and ice-houses.....	37,295	
2,287	Smoke and fish-houses.....	160,311	
993	Fishing piers and wharfs.....	307,070	
86	" tugs and smacks.....	109,675	
			614,351
	Additionnal equipment, cars, crates, &c.....		10,660
	Totals.....		2,512,839

STATEMENT of men employed, 1908.

Number of men fishing in vessels.....	3,809
" " boats.....	8,485
Persons employed in lobster canneries.....	973
Total number of persons.....	13,267



RECAPITULATION

Of the Fisheries of the whole of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.	Value.		Total Value. 1
			\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh	lb.	650,225	97,532	45	101,002 60
" preserved in cans.	"	4,300	645	00	
" smoked and salted	"	17,126	2,825	15	
Herring, pickled.	brls.	118,839	534,774	50	625,367 94
" fresh.	lb.	6,663,602	66,636	00	
" smoked and kippered.	"	1,197,872	23,957	44	
Mackerel, fresh	"	2,581,740	297,808	20	1,141,048 20
" pickled.	brls.	56,216	843,240	00	
Lobsters, preserved in cans.	lb.	4,399,610	1,319,882	00	
" fresh in shell.	cwt.	87,321	834,612	00	2,154,494 60
Cod, dried.	"	402,375	1,810,686	50	
" fresh.	"	41,055	123,165	00	
" tongues and sounds.	brls.	1,075	10,750	00	1,944,601 50
Haddock, fresh.	lb.	6,968,904	209,065	94	
" dried.	cwt.	78,830	236,490	00	
" smoked, (finnan).	lb.	3,073,015	184,360	90	629,916 84
Hake, dried	cwt.	126,322	316,111	00	
" sounds	lb.	67,117	16,758	25	
Pollock, dried.	cwt.	82,636			332,869 25
Halibut	lb.	1,332,038			261,601 80
Trout	"	169,950			133,203 30
Shad	brls.	598			16,994 50
Alewives	"	9,172			5,980 00
Smelts.	lb.	659,185			36,688 00
Bass.	"	6,700			36,047 20
Eels	brls.	4,076			670 00
Clams.	"	27,236			40,760 00
Oysters	"	1,515			54,572 00
Squid.	"	21,747			9,090 00
Flounders.	lb.	723,414			86,984 00
Tom cod or frost fish.	"	215,391			21,701 65
Mixed fish	brls.	43,583			6,460 95
Fish oil.	galls.	249,673			87,166 00
" as bait.	brls.	96,922			74,901 10
" as fertilizer.	"	124,323			145,383 00
Seal skins.	No.	148			62,161 50
Total for 1908.					172 50
" 1907.					8,009,838 93
Increase.					7,632,330 61
					377,508 32



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

Of Vessels, Boats, Nets and Fishing Material, and of the capital invested in the whole of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1908.

Number.	Description.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$	\$
679	Fishing vessels (20,503 tons) .....	1,028,976	
15,442	" boats .....	570,612	
			1,599,588
82,649	Gill nets (1,874,359 fathoms).....	609,406	
729	Seines.....	188,687	
344	Trap nets.....	115,656	
14,596	Trawls, (long lines).....	160,061	
164	Weirs.....	27,620	
850	Smelt nets .....	9,972	
50,322	Hand lines ...	37,592	
2	Otter trawls.....	1,000	
			1,149,994
215	Lobster canneries, &c.....	222,900	
705,960	" traps .....	543,486	
			766,386
269	Freezers and ice-houses .....	231,330	
5,687	Smoke and fish-houses.....	490,002	
2,293	Piers and wharfs.....	628,878	
190	Tugs and smacks.....	179,970	
1	Steam trawlers.....	15,000	
			1,546,180
	Total .....		5,062,148

STATEMENT of number of men employed, 1908.

Number of men fishing in vessels.....	5,074
" " boats.....	19,447
Persons employed in lobster canneries, &c.....	3,706
Total number of persons.....	28,227



## APPENDIX No. 4.

# NEW BRUNSWICK.

District No. 1, comprising the counties of Charlotte and St. John. *Inspector John F. Calder, Campobello.*

District No. 2, comprising the counties of Albert, Westmoreland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche. *Inspector R. A. Chapman, Moncton.*

District No. 3, comprising the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria. *Inspector H. E. Harrison, Fredericton.*

### REPORTS OF THE FISHERY OFFICERS OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE SEASON 1908.

#### DISTRICT No. 1,

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF CHARLOTTE AND ST. JOHN.

CAMPOBELLO, 1909,

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my third annual report on the fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick, for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1909, with the statistics of the different sub-divisions.

I regret to report a decrease in the value of the catch as compared with that of last year of \$179,808.60. The value of the catch for 1907-8 was \$1,554,601. The value of this year's catch is \$1,374,792.40. While the value of the yield for this year is 11 per cent less than the previous year, yet it is slightly greater than the value of the catch for 1906. The decrease for this year cannot be attributed to a scarcity of fish, but is wholly due to the extremely poor condition of the dry fish market, and the dispute between the American sardine canners and the Canadian weir owners over the price to be paid for sardine herring. The weather was exceptionally fine during the greater part of the season and sardine herring and also most kinds of ground fish were very plentiful and if the market conditions had been at all satisfactory there would have been a record breaking catch.

#### HERRING.

This has been another poor year for the large herring industry both smoked and salted in barrels. There were 2,560 barrels salted this year, against 2,460 in 1907, but a good catch would be at least 8,000 barrels. There is also a large decrease in the amount of herring smoked as compared with last year, or any recent year. Last year there were 3,995,700 pounds of smoked herring and this year only 1,493,000 pounds. This large decrease is due to the failure of the medium sized and large herring fishery at Grand Manan. Their weirs were teeming with small sardine herring, but very few larger ones.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22.

## SARDINES.

I have to report an increase of 33,985 barrels in the catch of sardine herring over the previous year. In 1907, 252,269 barrels were caught while the catch for this year totalled 286,254 barrels. But this increase of 13 per cent does not, by any means, show the relative proportion of these fish that were in the weirs this year, as compared with last year. Never in the history of the sardine industry were there so many of these fish in the weirs as there were this season, but owing to the disagreement regarding the price to be paid for them only an ordinary yield was taken out.

## SALMON.

There is a large falling off in the salmon catch for this season. Carefully prepared returns show that the amount of salmon sold fresh in 1907 was 430,000 pounds and 310,000 lbs. this season; a decrease of 27 per cent. A large portion of the decrease is due to the fact that the traps in St. John Harbour did very poorly. The drift fishermen out in the Bay of Fundy had an average catch.

## LOBSTERS.

Again I have to report a decrease in the catch of the lobster fishermen, about 17 per cent in the amount sold fresh and 42 per cent in the amount canned. I would respectfully urge the adoption of the  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inch size limit upon lobsters in this district. The State of Maine lobster regulations are much better for this section than our present regulations. In Maine they have a size limit that is the equivalent of the ten one half inch measure on our side, and it is highly satisfactory, and almost unanimously our fishermen are asking for it. I would very much like to see the Maine regulations, both as regards the size limit and a long open season given a good trial in this district. I feel sure that if it is done and the regulations are rigidly enforced that this fishery will be placed on a much better basis than at present. I have to report, however, that the nine inch limit is being well observed, but situated so closely as our fishermen are to the American markets, they prefer to allow the nine inch lobster remain in the ocean until it has reached  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, when it will not only increase ten fold in value, but will be large enough to reproduce it's kind.

## COD.

This fishery remains about stationary. There is a slight decrease in the amount dried, and quite a large increase in the amount sold fresh; taken altogether there has probably been a small increase in the yield for this year. The figures are: 1907, 5,042 cwt. dried and 202,800 lbs. sold fresh and frozen. In 1908, 4,639 cwt. were dried and 386,800 lbs. fresh.

## HAKE.

The extraordinary large catch of hake for 1907 was duplicated this year; in fact the catch this year exceeded that of the previous year, but there is a lamentable difference in the price paid for dry hake last year and this. In 1907 they brought as high as \$3 per cwt. This year they sold as low as \$1.25 per cwt. There were 38,032 cwt. caught during 1907 and 39,400 cwt. this year. Hake sounds also dropped from an average of fifty cents per lb. in 1907, to about twenty five cents in 1908.

## HADDOCK.

The quantity of haddock sold either fresh, dried, or as finnan haddies was greater than the previous year. In 1907 there were 1,486,000 lbs. sold fresh, 686 cwt. dried and 108,300 lbs. of finnan haddies. In 1908 there were 1,547,700 lbs. sold fresh, 996 cwt. dried and 194,900 lbs. of finnan haddies.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

## POLLOCK.

An increase of about 20 per cent is to be noted in the returns of the pollock fishery. There were 25,860 cwt. caught in 1907 and 30,565 cwt. this season. Very little dynamiting was done this year. The *Curlew* did good work in patrolling the off shore grounds, and I cannot speak too highly of the work performed by Guardian Harvey at Whitehead. Patrolmen Mitchell and Cline assisted by Guardian Fountain at Deer Island, working in conjunction with the fishery officer from the State of Maine, were able to effectually check the American dynamiters and as a result the pollock were very plentiful and remained on the shores until December.

## CLAMS.

47,943 brls. of clams were sold in 1907 and only 10,765 brls. this season ; a falling off of about 78 per cent. There were 594,000 cans of clams put up at the Charlotte County canneries this year as against 649,864 cans in 1907. The shortage in the yield of the clam industry is occasioned by the lack of demand for canned clams in the American markets. There were so many of the sardine canneries at Eastport and Lubec, Me., converted into clam canneries during the winter of 1907-8 that their market was simply glutted with the product, and as a result very few operated this year. As the Canadian canners sell a large part of their pack in the United States there was a decrease in the quantity put up by them as compared with 1907.

## ALEWIVES.

The catch of alewives for this year is considerably less than last year. The totals are 13,133 brls. in 1907 and 10,150 in 1908.

## DOGFISH.

Dogfish were not very numerous this season and the fishermen were bothered very little by them

## VIOLATIONS.

The different regulations for the protection of the fisheries were well observed and I have to report very few violations.

In conclusion I may say that the prospects for the coming year look very good. Fishermen also report ground fish as being plentiful, but owing to the low prices prevailing not much energy is being put forth in their capture. The trawl and hand line fishermen are nearly all supplied with motor boats of the very best models and all they need to make the business a success is good markets, and I would urge upon your department to exert your utmost through our foreign commercial agents to open up markets for our fishery products. The paying of a portion of the express charges upon fresh fish from the maritime provinces to the western Canadian markets, by your department has helped our fishermen immensely and is greatly appreciated by them.

Again I have to thank your officials for courteous treatment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. CALDER,  
*Inspector of Fisheries.*



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## DISTRICT No. 2.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF ALBERTA, WESTMORLAND, KENT,  
NORTHUMBERLAND, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE.

MONCTON, 1909.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the fisheries for district No. 2 in the province of New Brunswick, consisting of the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland and Albert, together with the parish of Stanley in the county of York, and the parish of Aberdeen in the county of Carleton, for the fiscal year 1908-9, and returns giving the products and values by districts and counties, also an estimate of the capital employed in the prosecution of these fisheries.

These returns show aggregate values of \$3,346,146 which is below that of last year, but the difference except in smelts is made up by reduction in prices of several kinds of fish.

I will now briefly review in detail, the conditions, and catch of the principal kinds of fish.

## SALMON.

Very nearly as many were taken as in 1907, the falling off was in the Miramichi River districts, though they were exceedingly plentiful during spawning season, in the fall, in all the streams emptying into this river, and tributaries, as well as everywhere else.

## SHAD.

More of these in the past few years came up into our freshwater streams at the head of the Bay of Fundy to spawn than previously, but no real improvement can take place with this fishery, until a close time is made and enforced, while they are spawning. I do hope the recent commission may lead to something along these lines.

## HERRING

were if possible, more plentiful than ever in the spring of 1908, and immense quantities were taken for every purpose for which they could be used, fall fishing on the Miscou, Caraquet banks was also good, though these fish were followed by large numbers of dogfish.

## MACKEREL.

There was a fair catch of these fish on all parts of our coasts where usually taken.

## COD.

Larger catches were reported in most places than the year before but prices were lower.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

## SMELTS

appeared to be extremely plentiful on our coasts last fall but did not come into the rivers in anything like the usual quantities, while in outside districts the catch was large, many believe the very dry weather last fall, and the very small run of fresh water in the rivers was largely the cause of such a small catch in them which very much reduced the quantity especially from the enormous one of the previous year.

## LOBSTERS.

The pack was fully up to that of the year before which was larger than for a good many years, better attention to the preservation of the berried lobsters of late years, and the hatcheries are both no doubt helping the supply.

## OYSTERS.

More were raked than for some years notwithstanding the much shorter season allowed by the present regulations.

## CLAMS.

Not so many quahaugs were raked, the market being dull, owing to general depression, but a great many were sold in adjacent towns and villages, and some peddled around even in country districts. Rather more soft shell were taken than ever, Messrs. A. & R. Loggie having put up large quantities in there cannery at Inkerman, and many were used locally.

Of the other kinds of fish caught in our waters fully the usual quantity was taken in the aggregate.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. CHAPMAN,  
*Inspector of Fisheries.*



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## DISTRICT No. 3.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF KINGS, QUEENS, SUNBURY, YORK,  
CARLETON AND VICTORIA.

FREDERICTON, 1909.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report on the condition of the fisheries in district No. 3 (inland), in the province of New Brunswick, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, together with statistics showing the quantity and value of fish taken, also the materials used and value of same.

In comparing the results of operations in 1908-9 with 1907-8, I find that last year, from a general view point, fishermen received considerably better returns for their labour.

	Value of fish.	Value of materials.
1907-8 .....	\$30,092 00	\$44,848 00
1908-9 .....	37,394 50	43,158 00

showing an increase in value of fish taken of \$7,302.50, with a decrease in value of material used amounting to \$1,690.

While this was quite satisfactory to fishermen, it does not prove a proportionately larger catch of fish as one might suppose from a first glance. In 1907-8 your department directed me to put the price of fresh salmon at 15 cents per lb., whereas for many years it had been quoted at 20 cents. This, I consider, did not show a correct valuation, so I have put the price of salmon at 20 cents this year. Also I have put the price of salted shad at \$12 per brl. instead of \$10 as formerly, fresh shad I have put at 10 cents per lb. instead of 5 cents, sturgeon at 9 cents instead of 8 cents, and caviare at 85 cents instead of 90 cents. Apart from the consideration of enhanced prices, or taking the same prices for both years, and still we have a net gain of \$1,761.50.

The conditions for fishing were quite favourable throughout the season.

The regulations enacted in June, 1908, allowing the taking of salmon with nets in the non-tidal waters of the St. John river up to Andover Bridge, in Victoria county, each alternate two weeks throughout the fishing season, were, generally speaking, highly appreciated, but, as is the case sometimes, there are those who do not appreciate a generous act, but clamour for more. There is an agitation on foot to ask the honourable the minister of Marine and Fisheries to grant those persons living between the head of tide-water and Andover Bridge the same privilege, that is, continuous net fishing in open season, as is allowed in tidal water. I would very strongly protest against any such regulation. Now that the salmon fishery of the St. John river is good, and is, I think, without any doubt, improving, it would in my opinion be unwise to grant any further concessions. With proper protection, unless some unforeseen thing arises, salmon fishing on the St. John river will assuredly be good for many years to come.

I am very pleased to report that a few salmon were taken with the fly at the Hart's Islands pools again last season. As reported a few were taken in 1906, but none in 1907. An effort was made last year to have the provincial Legislature pass legislation authorizing a company to build a fifty foot dam on the Tobique river for the purpose of pulp and paper manufacture, but without success. Had authority been given for this and had the Dominion authorities not interfered, it would, I think, in a very short time, have been fatal to the salmon fishery on the whole St. John river waters and possibly the harbour fishery as well.

At the close of the salmon fishing season I came in a canoe from Andover Bridge to Fredericton and found matters in very good condition and a free passage for fish the whole distance. Through the season, a few persons who seemingly consider themselves wise, undertook to defy the law, but a few introductions to the police court had the desired effect. Two assaults were made on two of my special guardians, but as this



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

is always done in dark nights, it is most difficult to get convicting evidence against these illegal fishermen. The salmon fishing on the Tobique river was not a great success last season. I do not think it was because of few salmon reaching the pools, but for causes which affect surface fly fishing more or less everywhere.

There has been more or less agitation to have fishways built in dams in different places in my district. I have examined these places and the condition of the streams and I am of the opinion that it would be utterly useless to have them built. There may be an exception where it would be advisable to build a fishway, but I have failed to find the exception.

## SHAD.

Regarding these splendid fish, I have to make the same report as last season. It is useless to speculate as to the cause of the deterioration in this fishery. Possibly regulations allowing a very limited fishing season for shad might in time bring it back to something like its former large proportions; otherwise, it seems to be going the way the great sturgeon fishery of the St. John river did some years ago. I sincerely trust that the commissioners appointed last year, and who collected information on this matter, may be able to suggest some remedy.

## ALEWIVES.

There was a gratifying increase in the catch of alewives last season over 1907-8. This fishery is a great source of income to our people and does not take very much of their time from the fact that they swim in great schools, if they come at all worth bothering with and one man can attend to many nets. They come in upon the height of the spring freshet and for only a short time. Nets are set about in the streams, and over meadows where later in the season a good crop of hay is harvested. There was a ready sale for alewives.

## TROUT.

These fish are not very important in size, but they are probably responsible for the movements of more people than any other fish in the inland waters of the province. Some angling permits (foreign) were sold last season and sportmen did not seem to mind paying \$5 fee, in fact they very willingly pay it if they can be assured of one or two days good trout fishing. There are a great many very beautiful lakes in this district, if conditions are suitable for trout, and they were stocked for a few years with fry, which would become quite revenue producers to both the government and the people living near them, in fact I believe quite a good percentage of the cost of fishery protection in my district could be made up through the sale of angling permits, if the stocking process were successful, besides the very great pleasure afforded our own people.

## PICKEREL.

Reports from my overseers indicate about the same quantity of pickerel taken in 1908-9 as the year previous. The average size of these fish is much smaller than it used to be.

## BASS.

I am very pleased to be able to report an increase again in the catch of bass. This fishery, some years ago, was a quite important item of revenue to people along the Belleisle bay, Kings county, and more or less were caught on the St. John river, but for some reason the profit and glory departed. I hope the present improvement will be steady.

## STURGEON.

The reported catch of sturgeon is not encouraging for the past season, and possibly it is being carried on too extensively until these fish are given more chance to propagate. Probably it would not pay fishermen to incur the necessary expense in fitting out for this work if the season were shortened, but it does seem necessary to take some steps for the better preservation of the small sturgeon. A salmon fisherman has no use for sturgeon as they tear and tangle up his nets, and I believe many young fish



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

are destroyed when caught in salmon nets, simply to get rid of them. It is difficult though to get proof.

## WHITEFISH.

There is a species of fish caught in Baker lake, Victoria county, called whitefish by the natives. They are somewhat smaller than the alewife, very good eating and quite plentiful. The same fish is found in the lakes between New Brunswick and Maine (St. Croix waters), though of a brighter colour, when the water gets cold in the autumn, but as this happens to be close season in New Brunswick they cannot be caught.

## SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS FROM FISHERY OVERSEERS.

There is nothing of particular interest from the special guardians in Kings county.

*Guardian Belyea*, on the St. John river again suggests that sturgeon fishing be prohibited for a few years.

*In Queens county (east) overseer Hetherington* says it is most difficult to get correct statistics from the fishermen. Speaking of one man from whom he asked returns and of which he was not quite satisfied, he found out from his shipping bills that he had shipped about double the amount of shad for which he had accounted. Apart from shad, the fisheries had yielded about the usual amount.

*Overseer Belyea, Queens (west)*, reports conditions about as usual. Shad and alewives not as plentiful. Salmon and pickerel more plentiful.

*Overseer McLean, Sunbury county*, strongly urges the necessity for a larger meshed pickerel net.

*For York County, overseer McKay* reports that on the south-west Miramichi, salmon were very scarce throughout the fishing season, but after the nets were removed from the tidal waters, salmon became plentiful in the upper waters, and a goodly number reached the spawning grounds. The result of this is that where a great many sportsmen used to visit the head waters for fly fishing, very few go now. Trout fishing was very good, well up to the average.

Alewives are so scarce now that very few people attempt to catch them.

On the St. John river, salmon fishing was a fair average and much better than the previous year and the fish were of a larger size, many weighing from 20 lbs. to 28 lbs. He recommends a few days extension of open season for fly fishing at the Hartt's Island pools, as salmon do not take the fly there until about the 15th of August. In early spring land locked salmon were very plentiful at Skiff lake but after a short time they did not take the fly well. Mr. McKay again urges that lakes in his county be annually stocked with trout fry, for some years at least. Quite a large number of American sportsmen have their summer homes on the borders of the lakes now and they are good money spenders. It is the trout fishing that induces them to come.

*Overseer Leclair, Victoria county*, reports salmon fishing on the Tobique river about the same as in 1907-8. As last year was the first time residents of his county, to Andover Bridge, had the legal right to fish for salmon with nets, and the regulations came in force so late in the season, the people had not prepared for it. It gave general satisfaction and the people living between Andover and Grand Falls would like the privilege. Trout fishing was exceedingly good last season.

*Overseer Gagnon, Madawaska*, says the condition of the fisheries in his district was normal, with nothing of particular interest to report. In Carleton county, under the new salmon fishing regulations of last year, a large number of people applied for and took out licenses and some were quite successful in their catches of salmon.

As stated last year, I see nothing discouraging regarding the fisheries in my district, apart from the shad deterioration.

In conclusion I wish to thank all with whom I have official dealings, for unfailing courtesy throughout the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. HARRISON,  
*Inspector of Fisheries.*







## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the District No 1, Province of New Brunswick, for the year 1908-9—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.		LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										WHOLE FISHING GEAR.				
	Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers and Snacks.		Scows and Reels.		Value.	Number.	
	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.					
																	\$	\$			\$
<i>Charlotte County.</i>																					
1	Lepreau to Red Head	40	40	1	4000	1300	1300	45	7	2950	6	1800	5	2200	7	7000	12	600	42210	1	
2	Red Head to Letang	350	175	1016	508	2065	2065	280	22	3800	24	9000	24	9000	7	6600	31	1050	105685	2	
3	Letang to St. George	1465	1465	2	5000	12800	12800	50	2	600	3	2300	1	600	15	4460	88	3800	44845	3	
4	St. George to St. Stephen	745	375	1	2500	1250	950	11	1	500	418	14000	76	63000	...	...	32	1700	70360	4	
5	Grand Manan	400	200	750	700	750	700	75	...	...	40	1600	43	2500	1	1500	...	...	342565	5	
6	Campobello	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48175	6	
7	West Isles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114045	7	
8	St. George and vicinity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals		3000	2255	4	11500	19615	18760	477	10	4050	612	127910	212	81740	30	19560	163	7150	767835	...	
<i>St. John County.</i>																					
1	St. John Harbour	...	...	240	240	240	240	...	7	3500	32	24000	84	35000	...	...	...	...	87140	1	
2	Lepreau to Chance Harbour	...	...	535	535	535	535	...	...	...	9	1200	6	600	...	...	...	...	7965	2	
3	Chance Harbour to Mispice	12	10	2025	2025	2025	2025	...	2	1100	24	2450	10	3210	1	1000	...	...	41385	3	
4	Mispice to Tynemouth Creek	...	...	1500	1100	1500	1100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4275	4	
5	Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co	80	65	600	900	600	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2430	5	
Totals		92	75	4900	4800	4900	4800	...	9	4600	65	27650	100	38810	1	1000	...	...	143195	...	
Charlotte County		3000	2255	4	11500	19615	18760	477	10	4050	612	127910	212	81740	30	19560	163	7150	767825	...	
Grand totals		3092	2330	4	11500	24515	23560	477	19	8650	677	155560	312	120550	31	20560	163	7150	911030	...	

+ Including persons employed in fish factories or canneries.



RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in District No. 1, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1908-9.

KINDS OF FISH.																				
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Herring, kippered, lb.	Herring, skinned and boned, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, fresh, lb.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked in nan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sound, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Number.
Charlotte County.																				
1	Lepreau to Red Head			800	77600				3904	545	620	45000	205000	800	20600	18500	6500	925		1
2	Red Head to L'Etang				15000	3000				1495	241	48300	50000			900	450	2665		2
3	L'Etang to St. George				77000					355	241	30000	34700	96	154300	100	240	75		3
4	St. George to St. Stephen			10		54000	16000	33000		822	127	30000	9000	100		6550	6000	6600	1800	4
5	Grand Manan			1610	55000	1351000		70000	20544	1600	1545	50000	1004000		20000	7170	8000	16750	9200	5
6	Campobello				60000	15000			5520	95	1030		71000			300	200	3500		6
7	West Isles									450	1000									7
8	St. George and vicinity																			8
Totals				2420	284600	1423000	16000	103000	31968	5362	4563	173300	1373700	996	194900	33520	21390	30515	11000	
St. John County.																				
1	St. John Harbour	84000	6500	125	25000	70000				110		63500	63000			3840	4000			1
2	Lepreau to Chance Harbour	42900								343	56		105000			2040	2500	50		2
3	Chance Harbour to Mispic	184040		10	1500					560		150000								3
4	Mispic to Tynemouth Creek									405										4
5	Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co			5	2000					400	20									5
Totals		310940	6500	140	28500	70000				1818	76	213500	174000			5880	6500	50		
Charlotte County				2420	284600	1423000	16000	103000	31968	5362	4563	173300	1373700	996	194900	33520	21390	30515	11000	
Grand Total		310940	6500	2560	313100	1493000	16000	103000	31968	7180	4639	386800	1547700	996	194900	39400	27890	30565	11000	



RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in District No. 1, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1908-9—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.			
		Shad, brls.	Snelts, lb.	Alewives or gaspe- reau, brls.	Canned haddies, cans.	Scallops, brls.	Eels, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Canned sardines, brls.	Clams, brls.	Canned clams, lb.	(Clams shelled, galls.	Squid, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.			Cockles, No.	Dulse.	\$
Charlotte County.																					
1	Lepreau to Red Head.....				24000	2560		12770	4399000	1740	115200	8000		50	3300				48,476	00	
2	Red Head to L'Etang.....	73						14550		4550	364800			4600	4100	2675			388,857	20	
3	L'Etang to St. George.....		4100			613		32457		2070				830	385				68,927	50	
4	St. George to St. Stephen.....		20000					142227			690000			320	1350	30	530		217,025	00	
5	Grand Manan.....							34700		700				6050	6880	250		146000	202,565	70	
6	Campobello.....		400					4150		200			275	14850	1550			7000	117,188	00	
7	West Isles.....		50000					30400	500000	1000	45000		20	1600	1000				103,340	00	
8	St. George and vicinity.....		25000							500									2,750	00	
Totals.....		73	99500		24000	3173		271254	4899000	10765	594000	8000	295	28200	18515	2955	530	153000	1,189,129	40	
St. John County.																					
1	St. John Harbour.....	400	7000	10000			300	8000											88,822	50	
2	Lepreau to Chance Harbour.....																		26,287	00	
3	Chance Harbour to Mispec.....	130		150				7000						1210	400				62,371	00	
4	Mispec to Tynemouth Creek.....													1100	600				4,050	00	
5	Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co.....																		4,132	50	
Totals.....		530	7000	10150	24000	3173	300	15000	4899000	10765	594000	8000	295	2300	1000				185,663	00	
Charlotte County.....		73	99500		24000	3173		271254	4899000	10765	594000	8000	295	28300	18515	2955	530	153000	1,374,792	40	
Grand Total.....		613	106500	10150	24000	3173	300	286254	4899000	10765	594000	8000	295	30600	19515	2955	530	153000	1,374,792	40	



RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 1, New Brunswick, comprising the Counties of St. John and Charlotte, for the Fiscal Year 1908-9.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.		Value.
			\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh	Lb.	310,940	0	15	46,641 00
" smoked	"	6,500	0	20	1,300 00
Herring, salted	Brl.	2,560	4	50	11,520 00
" fresh	Lb.	313,100	0	01	3,131 00
" smoked	"	1,493,000	0	03½	52,255 00
" kippered	"	16,000	0	06	960 00
" boneless	"	103,000	0	10	10,300 00
Lobsters, preserved	Cans.	31,968	0	30	9,590 40
" fresh in shell	Cwt.	7,180	10	00	71,800 00
Cod, dried	"	4,639	4	50	20,875 50
" fresh	Lb.	386,800	0	04	15,472 00
Haddock, fresh	"	1,547,700	0	03	46,431 00
" dried	Cwt.	996	3	00	2,988 00
" finnan haddies	Lb.	194,900	0	06	11,694 00
Hake, dried	Cwt.	39,400	2	50	98,500 00
" sounds	Lb.	27,890	0	25	6,972 50
Pollock	Cwt.	30,565	2	50	76,412 50
Halibut, fresh	Lb.	11,000	0	10	1,100 00
Shad	Brl.	613	12	50	7,537 50
Smelts	Lb.	106,500	0	08	8,520 00
Alewives	Brl.	10,150	5	00	50,750 00
Haddies, canned	Cans.	24,000	0	10	2,400 00
Scallops, in shell	Brl.	3,173	2	00	6,346 00
Eels	"	300	10	00	3,000 00
Sardines	"	286,254	1	50	429,381 00
" canned	Cans.	4,899,000	0	05	244,950 00
Clams in shell	Brl.	10,665	1	50	16,147 50
" canned	Cans.	594,000	0	10	59,400 00
" shelled	Galls.	8,000	0	50	4,000 00
Squid	Brl.	295	4	00	1,180 00
Fish Oil	Galls.	30,600	0	30	9,180 00
" used as bait	Brl.	19,515	1	50	29,272 50
" fertilizer	"	2,955	1	00	2,955 00
Cockles	"	530	5	00	2,650 00
Dulse	Lb.	153,000	0	06	9,180 00
Total value of catch for 1908					1,374,792 40
" " 1907					1,554,601 00
Amount of decrease for 1908					179,808 60



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Weirs, Fish-houses, &c., used in the Fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick, comprising the Counties of St. John and Charlotte, for the Fiscal Year 1908-9.

No.	Material.	Value.	No.	Material.	Value.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
104	Fishing vessels (1849 tons)....	67,300 00	4	Lobster canneries..... ..	11,500 00
2399	Fishing boats .....	150,730 00	24515	Lobster traps..... ..	23,560 00
2877	Gill nets (282,340 fathoms)...	40,110 00	19	Freezers and ice houses. ....	8,650 00
431	Seines (13,640 fathoms).....	28,765 00	677	Smoke and fish houses.....	155,560 00
10	Fish factories.....	53,500 00	312	Piers and wharfs..... ..	120,550 00
602	Trawls.....	8,165 00	31	Tugs and smacks.....	20,560 00
408	Weirs .....	212,500 00	163	Pile drivers and scows.....	7,150 00
11	Smelt nets.....	100 00			
3092	Hand lines.....	2,330 00		Total value of material...	911,030 00

Number of persons employed in 1908 :—

Men in vessels.....	362
Men in boats.....	2,109
Persons in canneries and fish-houses.....	477
Total.....	2,948















## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

13 Parish of Dundas.....	74	3500	140	50	6	2500	10200	10000	120	1	200	6	700	...	...	...	22,350 00 13
Totals .....	540	23100	1180	450	41	14500	54500	52000	661	22	16300	18	1900	17	5500	1	214,600 00
<i>Westmorland County.</i>																	
14 Shediac, Moncton, &c .....	165	8200	120	40	29	6500	31700	30000	720	1	1000	20	5000	...	...	...	85,240 00 14
15 Pictou .....	70	2500	110	30	30	11000	64000	60000	1310	38	4500	64	4500	1	3000	5	118,430 00 15
16 Sackville and Westmorland.....	45	1600	100	25	...	...	...	...	...	10	600	52	5000	4	1000	3	17,925 00 16
17 Dorchester .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	200	...	...	...	4,200 00 17
Totals .....	280	123000	330	95	59	17500	95700	90000	2030	49	6100	146	14700	8	4000	8	225,795 00
18 Albert County .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	3,400 00 18
Grand totals .....	2252	140100	6620	4305	184	102300	287300	270600	5342	182	84600	429	51500	47	41200	77	1,411,385 00



RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1908-09.

Number.	KINDS OF FISH.																	Number
	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls	LoBSTERS, preserved in cans, lb.	LoBSTERS, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.		
1 Above Dalhousie.....	108200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	
2 Below Dalhousie.....	144200	.....	1360	148000	247050	.....	.....	37800	200	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	4450	
Totals.....	252400	.....	1360	448000	247000	.....	.....	37800	300	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	8450	
Restigouche County.																		
3 Beresford and part of Bathurst.....	110000	400	13000	150000	25000	4000	4	27000	200	3500	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	10000	
4 Caraquet, New Bandon and part of Bathurst.....	290000	..	34000	350000	.....	16000	20	167000	510	41000	220	1100	2500	3000	80000	.....	9000	
5 Saumarez, Inkerman and Shippigan mainland .....	86000	.....	12000	120000	.....	25000	25	172000	250	9000	40	500	600	400	16000	.....	5500	
6 Shippigan and Miscou inlands .....	2000	1200	18000	100000	.....	32000	20	582000	140	24000	120	300	2000	2600	44000	.....	500	
Totals.....	488000	1600	77000	720000	25000	77000	69	948000	1100	77500	380	1900	5300	6000	140000	.....	25000	
Northumberland County.																		
7 Neguac and vicinity .....	78000	.....	9000	30000	.....	3000	.....	116000	100	1000	.....	1000	200	.....	2000	.....	6500	
8 Bay du Vin and vicinity .....	162000	.....	3000	70000	.....	60000	.....	95000	130	500	.....	.....	500	600	1500	.....	1600	
9 Chatham and vicinity .....	95000	.....	160	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	150	20	.....	.....	.....	5000	
10 Southwest and Northwest Miramichi rivers.....	96000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20000	
Totals.....	431000	.....	12160	103000	.....	63000	.....	211000	230	1580	.....	1150	720	600	3500	.....	33100	
Kent County.																		
11 Richibucto, St. Louis, &c.....	116000	320	6200	265000	.....	185000	190	303700	157	1248	.....	500	1700	1750	1550	.....	6200	



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

[illegible]



Return showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1908-09—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Shad, lbs.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gaspe- pearl, lbs.	Bass, lb.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, lbs.	Clams, lbs.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost fish, lb.	Squid, lbs.	Coarse and mixed fish, lbs.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, lbs.	Fish as manure, lbs.	Seal skins, number.		
<i>Restigouche County.</i>																		
1	Above Dalhousie.....		258000			50			40000	15000		45		20			1	37560 00
2	Below Dalhousie.....		133000			46			19000	14000				120	600		2	61615 00
	Totals.....		391000			96			59000	29000		45		140	600			99205 00
<i>Gloucester County.</i>																		
3	Beresford and part of Bathurst.....		4000		1000	20		2500	14000	12000	5	375	200	1800	22000	8	3	129970 00
4	Caraquet, New Brandon and part of Bathurst ..	42	310000		9000	200	800	4300	40000	150000	420	800	15000	12000	35000	20	4	553340 00
5	Saumarez, Inkerman and Shippigan mainland....	80	450000	180	7000	360	30	9500	30000	50000	60	850	2500	4000	10000	24	5	262095 00
6	Shippigan and Miscou inlands .....		420000		8000	110	50	3500	25000	30000	200	700	8000	16000	25000	20	6	470495 00
	Totals .....	122	1184000	180	25000	690	880	19800	109000	242000	685	2725	25700	33800	92000	72		1415900 00
<i>Northumberland County.</i>																		
7	Negamie and vicinity .....	300	360000	180	12000	140	2400	300		32000			100	2000	4000		7	150120 00
8	Bay du Vin and vicinity.....	120	800000	400	5000	200	9000	200	30000	70000		4000		4000	30000		8	226910 00
9	Chatham and vicinity .....	200	940000	350	5000	60	600		300000	1400000					500		9	141510 00
10	Southwest and Northwest Miramichi rivers .....	400	20000	1720	124000	560				80000							10	49680 00
	Totals.....	1020	2120000	2650	146000	960	12000	500	330000	1582000		4000	100	6000	34500			568220 00
<i>Kent County.</i>																		
11	Richibucto, St. Louis, &c.....	120	410000	1640	22000	460	310	170	22000	50000	120	210	900	3800	4600	12		234702 50



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

12	Pouetche, St. Mary's &c.....	.....	320000	650	3000	120	2800	3400	10000	40000	.....	1200	.....	4200	26000	.....	215437 50	12
13	Parish of Dundas.....	.....	140000	340	2000	150	1600	3600	15000	20000	.....	400	.....	1700	15000	.....	92925 00	13
	Totals...	120	870000	2630	27000	730	4710	7170	47000	110000	120	1810	900	9700	45600	12	543065 00	
<i>Westmorland County.</i>																		
14	Shediac Moncton, &c. ....	45	320000	360	3100	165	1050	2700	.....	32000	.....	900	.....	14000	60000	.....	261510 00	14
15	Botsford.. ..	30	340000	180	2000	70	300	1100	.....	12000	.....	.....	.....	32000	30000	.....	381240 00	15
16	Sackville and Westmorland.....	180	850000	200	1900	85	140	1000	12000	18000	20	.....	.....	6500	5000	.....	53931 00	16
17	Dorchester.....	1050	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	6000	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	14480 00	17
	Totals.. ..	1305	745000	740	7000	390	1490	4800	12000	68000	20	1000	.....	52500	95000	.....	711161 00	
18	Albert County.....	110	6000	.....	600	70	.....	40	.....	38000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8595 00	18
	Grand totals.. ..	2677	5316000	6200	205600	2936	19080	32310	557000	2069000	825	9580	26700	102140	267700	84	3346146 00	



RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, New Brunswick,  
for the Year 1908-09.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.	Price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh.....	lb.	1,310,200	0 15	196,530 00
" preserved in cans.....	"	1,920	0 15	288 00
" smoked.....	"	5,040	0 15	756 00
Herring, salted.....	brls.	151,470	4 50	681,615 00
" fresh.....	lb.	2,491,000	0 01	24,910 00
" smoked.....	"	1,952,000	0 02	39,040 00
Mackerel, fresh....	"	339,800	0 12	40,776 00
" salted.....	brls.	259	15 00	3,885 00
Lobsters, preserved.....	cans.	2,685,000	0 30	805,500 00
" in shell.....	cwt.	3,137	5 00	15,685 00
Cod, dried.....	"	80,118	4 50	360,531 00
" tongues and sounds.....	brls.	380	10 00	3,800 00
Haddock, dried.....	cwt.	3,550	3 00	10,650 00
Hake.....	"	8,230	2 50	20,575 00
" sounds.. ..	lb.	8,500	0 25	2,125 00
Halibut.....	"	145,050	0 10	14,505 00
Trout.....	"	112,350	0 10	11,235 00
Shad.....	brls.	2,677	10 00	26,770 00
Smelts.....	lb.	5,316,000	0 07	372,120 00
Alewives.....	brls.	6,200	4 00	24,800 00
Bass.....	lb.	205,600	0 10	20,560 00
Eels.....	brls.	2,936	10 00	29,360 00
Oysters.....	"	19,080	6 00	114,480 00
Clams.....	"	32,310	4 00	129,240 00
Flounders.....	lb.	557,000	0 03	16,710 00
Frost fish.....	"	2,069,000	0 03	62,070 00
Squid.....	brls.	825	4 00	3,300 00
Coarse fish.....	"	9,580	2 00	19,160 00
Fish oil.....	galls.	26,700	0 30	8,010 00
Fish as bait.....	brls.	102,140	1 50	153,210 00
" fertilizer.....	"	259,632	0 50	129,816 00
Seal skins.....	No.	84	1 25	100 00
Total .....				3,342,112 00



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, &c., engaged in the Fisheries  
in **District No. 2, New Brunswick**, in the Year 1908-09.

Materials.	Values.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
262 fishing vessels (3295 tons).....	120,700	
5,567 fishing boats.....	181,580	
730,700 fathoms gill nets.....	357,000	
482 trawls.....	3,050	
277 bass nets.....	1,900	
2,252 Smelt nets.....	140,100	
6,620 band lines.....	4,305	
		808,635
184 lobster canneries.....	102,600	
287,300 lobster traps.....	270,600	
		373,200
182 freezers and ice houses.....	84,600	
429 fish and smoke houses.....	51,500	
47 piers and wharfs.....	41,200	
77 tugs and smacks.....	25,800	
1,326 smelt shanties.....	26,450	
		229,550
Totals.....		1,411,385

STATEMENT of the number of persons employed in 1908:—

In vessels.....	1,060
In boats.....	10,623
In canneries and fish-houses.....	5,342
Total.....	17,025











RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 3, **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1908-09.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon . . . . .	Lb.	47,020	0 20	9,404 00
Shad, fresh . . . . .	"	55,900	0 10	5,590 00
" salted. . . . .	Brl.	130	12 00	1,560 00
Whitefish . . . . .	Lb.	3,850	0 15	577 50
Trout. . . . .	"	78,700	0 10	7,870 00
Bass . . . . .	"	5,000	0 08	400 00
Pickarel . . . . .	"	42,700	0 07	2,989 00
Alewives, fresh and smoked. . . . .	"	65,200	0 02	1,304 00
" salted. . . . .	Brl.	1,730	3 00	5,190 00
Sturgeon . . . . .	Lb.	5,000	0 09	450 00
Eels. . . . .	Brl.	70	10 00	700 00
Perch . . . . .	Lb.	3,300	0 07	231 00
Mixed and coarse fish. . . . .	Brl.	437	2 00	874 00
Fish products. Caviare. . . . .	Lb.	300	0 85	255 00
				37,394 50

RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, &c., used in the Fisheries in District No. 3, **New Brunswick**, in the Year 1908-09.

Material.	Number.	Value.
		\$ cts.
Men employed . . . . .	1,446	
Vessels (tonnage 25) + 4. . . . .	2	900 00
Boats . . . . .	1,059	11,750 00
Gill nets (fathoms 49,100). . . . .	2,050	18,365 00
Hand lines. . . . .	1,780	4,268 00
Eel traps. . . . .	75	75 00
Smoke and ice houses and building used exclusively by fishermen. . . . .	267	7,800 00
Total. . . . .		43,158 00



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION.

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the whole Province of New Brunswick  
for the year 1908-09.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Value.		Total Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, fresh..... Lb.	1,668,160	252,575	00		
" smoked..... "	11,540	2,056	00		
" preserved in cans..... "	1,920	288	00		
				254,919	00
Herring, salted..... Brls.	154,030	693,135	00		
" fresh..... Lb.	2,804,100	28,041	00		
" smoked and kippered..... "	3,461,000	92,255	00		
" boneless..... "	103,000	10,300	00		
				823,731	00
Mackerel, fresh..... "	339,800	40,776	00		
" salted..... Brls.	259	3,885	00		
				44,661	00
Lobster, preserved cans..... Lb.	2,716,968	815,090	00		
" fresh or alive..... Cwt.	10,317	87,485	00		
				902,575	00
Cod, dried..... "	84,757	381,406	50		
" fresh..... Lb.	386,800	15,472	00		
" tongues and sounds..... Brls.	380	3,800	00		
				400,678	50
Haddock, fresh..... Lb.	1,547,700	46,431	00		
" dried..... Cwt.	4,546	13,638	00		
" smoked and canned..... Lb.	218,900	14,094	00		
				74,163	00
Hake, dried..... Cwt.	47,630	119,075	00		
" sounds..... Lb.	36,390	9,097	50		
				128,172	50
Pollock..... Cwt.	30,565			76,412	50
Halibut..... Lb.	156,050			15,605	00
Trout..... "	191,650			19,105	00
Shad, fresh and salted..... Brls.	3,699			41,457	50
Smelts..... Lb.	5,422,500			380,640	00
Alewives fresh and salted..... Brls.	18,406			82,044	00
Bass..... Lb.	210,600			20,960	00
Eels..... Brls.	3,306			33,060	00
Whitefish..... Lb.	3,850			577	50
Pickarel..... "	42,700			2,989	00
Sturgeon..... "	5,000	450	00		
" caviare..... "	300	255	00		
				705	00
Sardines..... Brls.	286,254	429,381	00		
" canned..... Cans.	4,899,000	244,950	00		
				674,331	00
Flounders..... Lb.	537,000			16,710	00
Frost Fish..... "	2,069,000			62,070	00
Oysters..... Brls.	19,080			114,480	00
Clams, quahaug and scallops..... "	46,248	151,733	00		
" canned..... Cans.	594,000	59,400	00		
" shelled..... Gall.	8,000	4,000	00		
				215,133	00
Squid..... Brls.	1,120			4,480	00
Coarse fish, mixed..... "	10,017			20,034	00
Fish oil..... Galls.	57,300			17,190	00
" as bait..... Brls.	121,655			182,482	50
" fertilizer..... "	262,587			132,771	00
Seal skins..... "	84			100	00
Dulse..... Lb.	153,000			9,180	00
Cockles..... Brls.	530			2,650	00
Percn..... Lb.	3,300			231	00
Total Value for 1908.....				4,754,298	00
" " " 1907.....				5,300,564	00
Decrease.....				546,266	00



RECAPITULATION

Of the Number of Fishing Crafts, Nets, &c., in the whole Province of **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1908-09.

Articles.	Number.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fishing vessels, (5,169 tons) .....	368	188,900	
Fishing boats.....	9,025	344,060	532,960
Fathoms of gill nets.....	1,062,140	415,465	
Fathoms of seines .....	13,640	28,765	
Smelts nets. ....	2,263	140,200	
Bass nets ..	277	1,900	
Weirs .....	408	212,500	
Trawls .....	1,084	11,215	
Eels Traps .....	75	75	
Hand lines and rod and lines .....	11,492	10,903	821,023
Lobster canneries.....	188	114,100	
Lobster traps.....	311,815	294,160	408,260
Ice houses and freezers .....	201	93,250	
Fish and smoke houses .....	1,373	214,860	
Fishing piers and wharfs. ....	359	161,750	
Fishing tugs and smacks .....	108	46,360	
Smelt shanties ..	1,326	26,450	
Fish and clam factories.....	10	53,500	
Pile drivers and scows. ....	163	7,150	603,320
Total.....			2,365,563

NUMBER of men engaged in the Fisheries of New Brunswick during 1908 : —

Men in vessels.....	1,427
Men in boats.....	14,173
Persons employed in canneries.....	5,819
Total .....	21,419

Decrease in total value of fish landed .....	\$546,266
Increase of workers .....	3,240
Increase in value of crafts and material. ....	\$33,108



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## APPENDIX No. 5.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

## REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE BY INSPECTOR J. A. MATHESON.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the fisheries of the province of Prince Edward Island for the year 1908, together with tabulated statistics, showing the catch in detail in each county and locality, also synopsis of reports of overseers for the past year, with references to the principal features of the season's operations.

## LOBSTERS.

I have to report an increase of 258,955 lb., which goes to show there is no falling off in this fishery.

The following figures show the average number of one pound cans per trap for the past ten years, viz. :

1899	.....	8- $\frac{1}{2}$
1900	.....	7- $\frac{5}{8}$
1901	.....	7- $\frac{7}{8}$
1902	.....	8- $\frac{1}{2}$
1903	.....	9- $\frac{1}{6}$
1904	.....	8- $\frac{7}{8}$
1905	.....	7- $\frac{1}{6}$
1906	.....	7- $\frac{1}{5}$
1907	.....	8- $\frac{1}{4}$
1908	.....	8- $\frac{3}{8}$

From the above average I see no cause for any great alarm, as the catch at the present time is equal to the demand, and should it be increased, no doubt it would have a tendency to decrease the price to the fishermen and shippers, which is not the desire of either, to go back to the low price of four dollars per case, which existed when the catch was greater than the demand.

## OYSTERS.

I have to report an increase in this industry over 1907 of 1,530 barrels.

In Grand River I fear the quahaugh fishing has materially interfered with the oyster fishing, as the fishermen keep encroaching on, and destroying the beds.

I have prevented the fishing of quahaugs in the upper part of Grand River, as I am in hopes it may be the means of reviving the oyster industry in that river. Over-fishing induced by the high price of oysters is the great cause of the scarcity of this fish, and I would recommend that Richmond Bay be divided into three sections, one section to be fished each year in succession, which would allow one section rest every third year.

I am of the opinion that a change like this would eventually help to preserve this valuable fishery in Richmond bay.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Last spring two private parties in Summerside imported a few barrels of small oysters from the United States, and they report satisfactory results, and if the department would import a trial shipment and have Captain Kemp, our oyster expert, have them put on some of our beds, (which are becoming depleted), in about two years it would be demonstrated what the results would be, and if found successful, the department might assist in restoring the old beds. There is generally a quantity of small oysters on the rocks at Curtain Island, that might be picked and used to assist the old beds, or building new ones. If Captain Kemp were provided with more assistance and two or three small boats, a good work might be accomplished in restoring this industry, and prevent the destruction of those small oysters during the winter months by the ice.

## COD.

I am pleased to report an increase in the cod fishery of 7,166 quintals over last season, but low prices were received by fishermen.

## HAKE.

In this fishery I have to report a decrease of about ten per cent from 1907.

## HERRING.

In salted there was a falling off of about 50 per cent from 1907, but an increase in quantity of herring as bait of 9,119 barrels.

## QUAHAUGS.

There was a large decrease in the quantity of quahaugs from 1907 a falling off of 36,814 bags. This industry is becoming exhausted and the prices paid were much lower than in 1907.

A great deal of trouble was experienced to control quahaug fishermen from infringing on oyster areas, and much injury must have been done to the oyster beds from the settling of sediment on them, caused by quahaug fishermen, and on the whole it would be a benefit to oyster-fishermen if the quahaug fishing would altogether cease.

## SMELTS.

Smelt fishing was about equal to that of last season; was not remunerative owing to weather being usually mild, which prevented the shippers from getting their fish to the market in good condition.

---

SYNOPSIS OF OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

Overseer McCormack, Kings county, reports as follows:

Lobsters were first packed on the south side on the 28th April, on the north side about ten days later, with fishing very good all through the season, it being a calm summer the result was a large pack, and scarcely any traps destroyed, as on former years.

Herring struck in about the first of May very plentiful, fishermen having abundance of bait all through the season, and a number of bankers got bait at Georgetown and a few at Souris. The fall school were scarce from East Point to Georgetown, but from there to High Bank quite a number of barrels were caught, some going to Pictou and vicinity, the balance for local use.

Cod struck in about May 26th, large fish, but fell off in a few weeks, resulting in a decrease of about 1,000 quintals from 1907.

Hake came in early about July 20th; good fishing for about four weeks, then slackened off considerably and ran small in size. Fresh bait for Hake was scarce in August and September, and resulted in a small catch. Had bait been more plentiful, no doubt the catch would have been greater.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Dogfish,—Very few complaints were made about dogfish this year. A small school struck here in August but remained only a few days, and all disappeared as suddenly as they came.

Violations,—Only two cases of illegal lobster fishing came to my notice, as usual in the southern part of the county. Proceedings were taken against one, and owing to the nature of the evidence, I settled the case by the parties paying all the expenses. The other case, I could not get sufficient evidence to warrant proceedings.

Salmon are taken only at St. Peter's, and were scarce last season.

Trout about the same as usual.

Overseer Davison, Prince county, reports as follows :

There is a great decrease in quahaugs owing in a certain measure to Grand River being closed and also no market for them. Quahaugs are becoming scarce. The fishermen did not fish the whole season.

There is an increase in the cod fishery in this county, owing to the favourable season and more fishermen engaged in this fishing.

The smelts were scarce and of poor quality in this county last season.

More lobsters were caught last season, one reason being that more gear was used. The catch was poor in the late season on the south side.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MATHESON,  
*Inspector of Fisheries.*



Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1908.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.														
Vessels.				Boats.				Oil Nets.				Trawls.		Smolt nets.		Hand Lines.		Canner- ie		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke & Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs		Tugs, SS. and Smacks.				
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
Kings County.																																		
1	Souris and Red Point.....	6	73	2500	23	71	1000	120	300	4500	2000	60	600	20	100	200	200	200	4	3000	7000	6000	61	1	2000	10	100	2	400	3	1500	19400	1	
2	Bay Fortune....	...	...	...	...	31	600	52	50	1000	600	5	50	8	160	50	50	2	2500	4000	4000	40	..	..	..	5	50	2	150	..	..	..	8160	2
3	Annandale.....	...	...	...	...	40	1000	68	300	6000	3000	10	100	3	75	100	100	5	6500	18000	12000	102	..	..	..	10	100	4	200	4	600	23675	3	
4	Georgetown..	4	48	2000	13	90	2000	150	500	7500	4000	50	500	25	160	150	150	5	5000	17000	12000	107	..	..	..	10	450	1	400	5	1000	27660	4	
5	Murray Har- bour, North....	...	...	...	...	94	2000	150	300	6000	3000	15	150	20	100	150	150	12	7000	34000	20000	129	..	..	..	5	50	..	..	..	..	..	32450	5
6	Murray Har- bour, South....	12	253	7500	48	45	800	80	500	8000	4000	100	1000	30	150	200	200	200	4	4000	14000	10000	72	..	..	..	15	150	1	1000	3	1200	30000	6
7	Moore and St. Peters.....	...	...	...	...	45	1000	90	200	2000	1500	40	400	40	800	150	150	7	7000	16000	12000	130	..	..	..	15	150	1	500	..	..	..	23500	7
8	Naufrage.....	...	...	...	...	55	1000	100	200	2000	1500	8	80	..	..	150	150	5	5000	9500	8000	92	..	..	..	10	100	..	..	..	..	..	15830	8
9	North Lake.....	...	...	...	...	43	600	85	150	1200	1000	10	100	10	50	75	75	4	4000	7000	6000	71	..	..	..	10	150	..	..	..	..	..	11975	9
10	East Lake.....	...	...	...	...	30	500	55	200	2000	1500	40	400	50	250	100	100	2	2500	3500	3000	37	..	..	..	15	100	..	..	..	..	..	8350	10
Totals.....		22	374	...	84	544	...	950	2700	40200	...	338	...	206	...	1325	...	50	...	130000	...	...	841	1	...	105	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Values.....		...	12000	...	10500	...	...	...	22100	...	3380	...	1845	...	1325	...	46500	...	93000	...	2000	...	1400	...	2650	...	4300	...	201000	...	...	...	...	...



Return showing the kinds and quantities of Fish Products in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1908.

Number.	District.	Kind of Fish.													Seal, skins, number.	Total Value of All Fish.	Number.				
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Loasters, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, soups, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or sardine, lbs.				Eels, lbs.	Clams, brls.	(Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, gall.
Kings County.																					
1	Souris and Red Point..	500	100	...	110	80640	1000	2000	150	2000	4000	500	4000	...	20	50	50	50	1200	41,112 00	1
2	Bay Fortune	...	50	...	12	42912	250	1000	...	220	140	1000	10000	...	5	20	10	50	1000	17,413 60	2
3	Annandale	...	100	...	8	123168	250	1000	...	50	100	500	4000	...	...	30	10	100	1500	41,480 40	3
4	Georgetown	...	200	45000	30	138720	600	2000	100	500	1000	500	6000	...	20	50	50	50	3500	55,236 00	4
5	Murray Harbour, North	...	100	...	10	195744	400	1000	...	100	200	500	24000	...	10	50	20	200	2000	66,513 20	5
6	Murray Harbour, South	...	300	...	10	80880	800	2000	100	2000	4000	1000	10000	...	10	25	50	50	2500	42,174 00	6
7	Morell and St. Peters..	2500	150	...	70	181144	900	1000	50	500	1000	1500	50000	50	20	...	10	500	1000	66,972 00	7
8	Naufage	...	100	...	10	125040	500	500	...	30	60	1000	10000	...	5	...	...	...	1000	42,132 00	8
9	North Lake.	...	100	...	30	108912	500	500	...	50	100	500	10000	...	10	...	...	100	1000	38,093 60	9
10	East Lake	...	150	...	10	42960	300	500	100	200	400	500	5000	50	5	...	...	200	600	17,988 80	10
Totals.....		3000	1350	45000	330	1120416	5500	11500	500	5650	11300	7500	129000	100	105	225	200	3550	15300	400	429,144 80
Values .....		450	6075	900	4950	336124 80	24750	345	1500	14125	5650	750	5160	400	1050	900	400	1065	22950	1600	429,144 80



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry in the County of **Queens**, Province of

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.									
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		Trap-nets.		Trawls.		Smelt nets.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total fisher-men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
<i>Queens County.</i>		\$		\$				\$				\$				\$	
1	Tracadie					155	4700	265	479	9000	4050			50	350	34	1533
2	New London	5	85	1650	21	50	2000	120	120	1200	7500			15	100	200	1000
3	Point Prim					85	1800	130	23	400	200	10	40			20	400
4	Rustico	2	30	1000	27	120	2600	290	200	5000	1200					16	480
5	Wheatley River					4	200	12	30	400	300					4	160
6	Pownall					34	500	80								3	120
7	Charlottetown					40	750	80								9	360
8	Crapaud					30	800	60	10	1000	150					4	160
9	Lot 65					93	1600	156	100	2000	500					19	570
10	Bays and Rivers					40	400	80									
Totals		7	115		48	651		1273	930	19000		10		65		309	
Values				2650			15350				13900		40		450		4783

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, brls.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.
Queens County.														
1	Tracadie .....	250	125	1240	4020	7300	250	194640	110	2200	20	5500	20	20
2	New London .....			200	2000	6000	300	101952		800	16			100
3	Point Prim .....			160	1000	500		80448	300	90		200	10	100
4	Rustico .....			3000	20000	15000	100	149760	75	5000	30	12000	1000	
5	Wheatley River. ....									900	10			
6	Pownall .....							13440						
7	Charlottetown .....													
8	Crapaud. ....							53328						
9	Lot 65 .....				80000			54000	25	1200				
10	Bays and Rivers .....													
Totals.....		250	125	4600	107020	28800	650	647568	510	10190	76	17700	1030	220
Values ... ..		37.50	18.75	20700	1070	3456	9750	194270	3570	45855	760	531	3090	550



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1908.

		LOBSTER PLANT.						OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Hand lines.		Canneries		Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.	Freezers and Ice houses.		Smoke and Fish houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers and Smacks.		Value.	Number.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
	\$		\$		\$					\$				\$			\$
200	100	4	6000	14600	13000	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	250	1	275	30,458	1	
200	100	7	4100	12510	12300	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	350	.....	.....	29,100	2	
50	25	22	5495	16700	9620	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	300	2	400	18,280	3	
400	200	4	6200	17400	12100	108	1	1000	12	1200	10	1500	1	80	27,560	4	
50	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685	5	
.....	.....	1	1000	2400	2000	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	2	900	4,545	6	
100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160	7	
100	50	8	3450	11350	7975	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	160	.....	.....	12,745	8	
50	25	5	4075	9000	4400	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	100	2	850	12,120	9	
100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	10	
1250	....	51	..	83960	..	561	1	.....	12	..	55	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	
....	625	.	30320	....	61395	....	..	1000	..	1200	...	2885	....	2505	137,103	.....	

Queens, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year of 1908—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.												TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Nmber.
Hake, sounds, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gasparreau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Squid, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Quabaugs, bags.		
												\$ cts.	
20	1600	126000	250	185	2350	75	30	800	2366	25	250	106,733 45	1
	1000	55000			50	5		800	1800	90		46,385 60	2
1000	700	50000		1	800	15			2050	400	500	39,630 40	3
150	2000	60000		10		15	40	500	2540	220		95,788 00	4
	1000							50				4,265 00	5
		4000			25				530		300	5,737 00	6
	1000	21600		20	40	10						1,444 00	7
	500	7500				10			1420	300		18,818 40	8
	500	52000			1200	5			1500	450	2000	38,625 00	9
	5000	45000		150	100					450	800	6,450 00	10
1170	13300	421100	250	366	4565	135	70	2150	12206	1935	3850		
585	1330	16844	1000	3660	27390	540	280	645	18809	1935	7700	363,876 85	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity of Fishing Gear in the County of Prince, Province of Prince

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR								
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.			Seines.		Trap-nets.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fisherman.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Prince County.		£		£			£		£		£		£		£	
1	Tignish				60	4440	122	54	1350	270					1	3000
2	Nail Pond				29	1990	54	57	952	485	2	370	900			
3	Skinner's Pond				57	2650	89	90	2280	1450						
4	Miminecash	1	15	700	3	30	1733	44	181	3620	1488					
5	Alberton	4	105	2575	32	19	1020	51	432	6480	1620	1	200	500		
6	Narrows, Lot 11				27	1425	37	174	2450	550						
7	Ellerslie, Lot 12				35	1700	70	350	2600	1000						
8	Bideford				62	633	58	75	390	168						
9	Grand River				27	300	29	105	1250	275						
10	Malpeque	1	18	500	4	32	995	64	336	5796	562					
11	Richmond Bay				15	350	30	45	675	180						
12	Roxbury, Lot 6				13	1260	26	590	6000	1500						
13	Fifteen Point				108	6530	216	305	4649	1248						
14	Brae				8	400	16	60	1200	250						
15	West Point				15	870	30	48	1440	280						
16	Travellers Rest				18	270	30	60	800	300						
17	Summerside				8	885	12	14	280	103						
18	Carleton				17	1100	26	40	824	264						
19	Tryon				36	1570	64	92	2200	414						
20	Wellington				37	555	37	20	200	50						
Totals.....		6	138	..	39	653	....	1105	3038	45496	....	3	570	....	1	....
Values .....		8	..	3775	..	..	30676	..	..	12457	..	..	1400	..	..	3000



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixture used in the Fishing Industry  
**Edward Island, for the Year 1908.**

OR MATERIALS.		LOBSTER PLANT.		OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Trawls.	Smelt Nets.	Hand Lines.	Canne-ries.	Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.	Smoke and Fish Houses.	Piers and Wharfs.	Fugs, Steamers & Sm'cks			Value.	Number.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	\$		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$	\$	
27	233			80	80	4	3300	11200	5600	150	1	500		17190	1
11	145			24	12	3	5300	4075	3775	32				12895	2
33	352	3	45	30	30	4	8750	18100	9500	134			1	22525	3
63	630	32	1280	89	56	5	4000	10375	8600	63	1	700		17674	4
				32	20	7	1800	7110	7110	61				16555	5
		4	130			3	2300	5000	3800	33				8205	6
				50	30	3	600	6000	6000	50			1	10030	7
														801	8
		3	105			3	480	2725	1545	19		2	50	2755	9
		2	25	20	15	3	2100	5020	3520	45				7717	10
							3000	8000	6000	50				9530	11
		2	25	20	15									2800	12
						20	5750	25590	19975	180				33503	1
		10	300			2	1500	1500	1500	8			2	7450	1
						5	750	4500	4500	38				8800	15
				10	5									575	16
		9	300			1	400	775	500	6				2188	17
		2	100			5	2000	5500	3895	26				7359	18
		7	70			9	3900	12200	5500	60				11454	19
		5	100			2	1900	8689	7000	43				9605	20
134	79	355		82			136359	998	2	2		4	6		
..	1360	2480	..	263	..	47830	..	98320	..	1200	..	50	2900	3900	209611



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	FISHING DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF						
		Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.
	<i>Prince County.</i>							
1	Tagnish....	1000			100	213552		1200
2	Nail Pond..	175			50	41784		2200
3	Skinner's Pond.	25			45	103032		3500
4	Mimnégash	40			59	89808		493
5	Alberton....	500			223	160224		380
6	Narrows, Lot 11.	52				51696		139
7	Ellerslie, Lot 12					53280		200
8	Bideford....	30						
9	Grand River...	100				24288		100
10	Malpeque	75			55	43420		647
11	Richmond Bay....					78080		2150
12	Roxbury, Lot 6	75	3000		18			1010
13	Fifteen Point	200	10000			205920		
14	Brae					21696		
15	West Point.....	36				26736		10
16	Travellers Rest.	10						
17	Summerside...		2200			13440	20	
18	Carleton		3400			30920		
19	Tryon.....					97920		
20	Wellington	40	1500	500		71664		
	Totals.....	2358	20100	500	550	1330460	20	9879
	Values . . . . .	10611	201	10	8250	399138	140	44455.50



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Prince, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1908.

FISH.														
Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sound, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or gaspereau, bbls.	Eels, bbls.	Oysters, bbls.	Quahogs, bags.	Squid, bbls.	Coarse and mixed fish, bbls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, bbls.	Fish as manure, bbls.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.
														Number.
														\$ cts.
...	1000	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	6000	...	88,145 60 1
220	2000	4000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	616	112	33,802 70 2
...	200	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	980	...	49,683 10 3
...	692	1384	350	8500	...	4	...	...	15	40	290	912	...	31,657 90 4
...	10	20	...	110000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2430	...	63,452 20 5
...	...	...	300	8000	...	...	303	...	...	...	...	700	...	19,586 30 6
10	25	12	400	8000	...	5	1000	...	...	...	100	1000	...	24,922 50 7
...	...	...	...	6000	...	...	1470	3084	...	...	...	...	...	15,363 00 8
...	...	...	...	14200	...	...	200	300	...	...	...	110	...	10,719 40 9
...	...	...	200	18000	...	...	1000	400	...	...	80	750	...	25,853 50 10
...	...	...	...	6000	...	...	525	400	...	...	...	600	...	28,514 00 11
...	40	80	500	6000	...	...	1000	...	...	...	50	...	...	11,627 50 12
...	...	...	...	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6685	...	72,883 50 13
...	...	...	300	40800	12	...	655	2174	...	...	...	900	...	17,846 80 14
...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	...	9,495 30 15
...	...	...	...	1000	...	5	420	1200	...	...	...	300	...	5,505 00 16
...	...	...	700	14000	...	...	14	80	...	...	...	175	...	5,330 50 17
...	...	...	...	4500	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	810	60	10,885 00 18
...	...	...	...	10400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1135	...	31,494 50 19
...	...	...	300	10000	...	25	300	300	...	...	...	700	...	25,834 20 20
230	3967	7896	3650	26740	12	39	6907	7938	15	40	2120	25608	172	...
690	9917.50	3948	365	10696	48	390	41442	15876	60	80	636	38412	172	585,602 50







# RECAPITULATION by Counties showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1908.

Number.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.															Number.
DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.															
	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Herring, salted, lbs.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, lbs.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Coil, dried, cwt.	Coil, tongues and sounds, lbs.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Trent, lb.
1 Kings	3000		1350		45000		330	1120416		5500		11500	500	5050	11300	7300
2 Prince.			2358	20100	600		550	1330460	20	9879		2150	230	3967	7896	3650
3 Queens.	250	125	4000	107020		28800	650	647568	510	10190	76	17700	1030	220	1170	13300
Totals.	3250	125	8308	127120	45500	28800	1530	3098444	530	25569	76	31350	1760	9867	20366	24450

Number.	Districts.	Kinds of Fish and Fish Products.												TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
		Sablets, lb.	Alewives or (Clas- petean, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	(Ysters, lbs.	(Clams, lbs.	Quahaugs, bags.	Squid, lbs.	Coarse and mixed fish, lbs.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, lbs.	Fish as manure, lbs.	Clams in cases, 48 lb.			
1	Kings.....	129000	100	105	.....	225	.....	.....	200	3550	15300	.....	400	429,144	80	1
2	Prince.....	267400	12	39	6907	.....	7938	15	40	2120	25608	172	.....	585,602	50	2
3	Queens.....	421100	250	366	1565	135	3850	70	.....	2150	12206	1935	.....	363,876	85	3
	Totals . . . . .	817500	362	510	11472	360	11788	85	240	7820	53114	2107	400	1,378,624	15	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING Yield and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of Prince Edward Island, during the Year 1908.

KINDS OF FISH.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.
		\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh . . . . .	lb. 3,250	0	15	487 50
" preserved in cans . . . . .	lb. 125	0	15	18 75
Herring, salted . . . . .	brls. 8,308	4	50	37,386 00
" fresh . . . . .	lb. 127,120	0	01	1,271 20
" smoked . . . . .	lb. 45,500	0	02	910 00
Mackerel, fresh . . . . .	lb. 28,800	0	12	3,456 00
" salted . . . . .	brls. 1,530	15	00	22,950 00
Lobsters, cans . . . . .	lb. 3,098,444	0	30	929,533 20
" fresh in shell . . . . .	cwt. 530	7	00	3,710 00
Cod, dried . . . . .	cwt. 25,569	4	50	115,060 50
Tongues and sounds . . . . .	brls. 76	10	00	760 00
Haddock, fresh . . . . .	lb. 31,350	0	03	940 50
" dried . . . . .	cwt. 1,760	3	00	5,280 00
Hake, dried . . . . .	cwt. 9,837	2	50	24,592 50
Hake, sounds . . . . .	lb. 20,366	0	50	10,183 00
Trout . . . . .	lb. 21,450	0	10	2,445 00
Smelts . . . . .	lb. 817,500	0	04	32,700 00
Alewives or Gaspereaux . . . . .	brls. 362	4	00	1,448 00
Eels . . . . .	brls. 510	10	00	5,100 00
Oysters . . . . .	brls. 11,472	6	00	68,832 00
Clams, in cases . . . . .	cases 400	4	00	1,600 00
Clams . . . . .	brls. 360	4	00	1,440 00
Quahaugs . . . . .	bags. 11,788	2	00	23,576 00
Squid . . . . .	brls. 85	4	00	340 00
Coarse and mixed fish . . . . .	brls. 240	2	00	480 00
Fish oil . . . . .	gals. 7,820	0	30	2,346 00
Fish as bait . . . . .	brls. 53,114	1	50	79,671 00
Fish as manure . . . . .	brls. 2,107	1	00	2,107 00
Total . . . . .				1,378,624 15



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Lobster Canneries, Traps, &c.,  
used in Fisheries of the Province of **Prince Edward Island**, for the Year 1908.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
35 fishing vessels (627 tons).....	18,425	
1,848 fishing boats.....	56,526	
6,668 gill-nets (104,696 fathoms) ..	48,457	
3 seines (570 fathoms) .....	1,400	
11 trap-nets.....	3,040	
537 trawls.....	5,190	
594 smelt-nets .....	9,108	
2,930 hand lines.....	2,213	144,359
183 lobster canneries.....	124,650	
350,319 lobster traps.....	252,715	377,365
4 freezers and ice-houses.....	4,200	
119 smoke and fish houses.....	2,650	
70 piers and wharfs .....	8,435	
29 steamers and smacks .....	10,705	25,990
Total .....		547,714

NUMBER of persons employed in the fisheries of Prince Edward Island :—

Men in fishing vessels.....	171
Men in fishing boats .....	3,328
Persons in lobster canneries.. ..	2,400
Total .....	5,899

Decrease in number of workers.....	350
Increase in value of gear used.....	\$56,609
Decrease in value of fish landed .....	\$114,071.55



## APPENDIX No. 6.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GULF DIVISION, QUEBEC, BY INSPECTOR WM. WAKEHAM, M.D.,  
GASPÉ BASIN.

INLAND DISTRICTS, BY INSPECTOR JOSEPH RIENDEAU,  
OF MONTREAL.

GASPÉ, 1909.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual statement giving the return of the yield, and value of the Fisheries of the Gulf Division, province of Quebec, for the year just closed, together with a statement showing the number of men employed in the fishery, together with the amount of capital invested, &c.

The return shows a slight decrease in the value as compared with the previous year. Dealing with the leading divisions of the fishery in detail it will be shown that there was a very considerable increase in the volume of the salmon net fishing on the north coast of the gulf—while the fisheries for mackerel, lobsters, and cod show a diminution.

The prices of all fish which had been abnormally high during 1907, fell off greatly, and large quantities of cod and lobsters are being held for an improved market, and the chances, are that prices for the coming season will also be low. Except on the Labrador, fishermen are not seriously affected by these low prices owing to the enormous demand for labour offered by the many mills now in operation along the coast, and the extensive railway works now being prosecuted along the Gaspé shore, and in various other localities easily reached from the coast.

## HERRING.

Spring herring were as abundant as ever. There does not seem to be the slightest diminution in the volume of spring herring, from year to year, in spite of the apparently great drains made on the fish at the various points where they strike the coast in April and May. Herring were fairly constant throughout the season—though the cure of fat fall herring was not as considerable as usual.

## COD.

Cod fishing began about the 20th May, and was fairly good along the coast of Gaspé county, the yield being above that of 1907—but in Saguenay and Bonaventure counties there was a considerable falling off—this was I think altogether due to the absence of the usual fall fishing. The demand for labour was so great, that fishermen in most places hauled up their boats, and abandoned the fishing with the end of August. This condition will continue, and we are not likely ever to have much fall fishing in the future. The class of hardy men who devoted themselves entirely to the fishing, from the early spring to late in the fall, has passed—the young men of the present will not endure hardships which their fathers were accustomed to, and made nothing of.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

In spite of the great outcry now being made about the use of steam in the fishery, and the change in the manner of fishing which naturally follows, it is my firm belief that in a very few years we will see the same methods employed on our Atlantic coast, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as are now almost universally followed in the North Sea. The very same outcry that we are hearing now, was made by the line fishermen of the British Islands when trawls were first used about the British coasts. Royal Commissions were appointed to investigate, and on these were the ablest scientists of the day. Their reports were not unfavourable—the result is that to-day we find fully one thousand steam trawlers operating from British fishing centres while almost as many more are fitted out from French and Dutch ports. Speaking for my own coasts, it will never be possible for trawling to interfere with the line fishermen, as the inshore bottoms are too rough—but experience is certain to show that there are many banks and bottoms off shore, not now frequented by the line fishermen, where the trawl will work. The use of the trawl will also show that there are many bottom fish—plaice, brill-flounder, &c., which are only taken by the trawl—these fishes are not caught by the line fishermen, our people are not accustomed to their use—our markets do not know them, and actually refuse them, but with the introduction of the trawl all this will be changed. As *pan fish* these flat fishes are infinitely better than cod or haddock.

I do not think one requires to be much of a prophet to say—that whereas we are to day raising a hue and cry against the use of the trawl, and passing regulations prohibiting, as far as we can, its use—in less than twenty years from this, we will be sending our Hydrographers to locate the most favourable bottoms, and prepare charts for the use of steam trawlers fitted out from Halifax and Lunenburg. It is rather rich to find the U. S. fishermen who have ruined the mackerel fishing by the use of purse seines before the spawning season of the mackerel—now complaining about the use of trawls by the French fishermen.

## LOBSTERS.

The lobster fishing shows everywhere a falling off, not quite so many canneries were operated, and naturally the number of hands employed in these, has been curtailed, but the returns show an increased number of traps fished. I note that a committee of parliament is now taking evidence on the subject of this fishery, and I trust that the result may lead to the adoption of such regulations as may avert, or arrest, its further decrease. My personal feeling is that the regulations to be effective, and easy of enforcement should be as general and as simple as possible.

## SALMON.

As before stated this fishery shows a considerable increase, and as usual this is on the north coast of the gulf, there being a decrease in Gaspé and Bonaventure. On some parts of the north coast the catches were phenomenal, and it certainly begins to look as though the salmon were avoiding the south shore, and flocking towards the north—if this is the case, we must modify our theory that salmon always return to the rivers in which they were born.

## MACKEREL.

The returns from the Magdalen Islands, now the only point in the *gulf division* where mackerel are taken show a slight decrease in the catch. The fish struck as usual, but after remaining in shore for a short time, suddenly left the inshore water where the local boats do their fishing, and hauled off shore beyond the reach of all but the larger boats.

Dog fish were not nearly as troublesome as they have been of recent years, though they were taken off Meccatina on the Labrador where we had not met them before. The fishery regulations were generally well observed, some poaching for lobsters, during the



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

close season, was carried on in the lagoons at the Magdalen Islands, and the local officers destroyed a number of traps and confiscated several boats.

I append synopsis of the reports received from some of the local officers.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. WALKEHAM,

*Officer in charge of the Gulf of St. Lawrence Fisheries.*



## SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF LOCAL OFFICERS.

*Mr. George Forest, F. O., Bonaventure*, reports that on the whole the fishery was not a bad one, though the average yield was slightly below that of 1907. The season up to the end of October was a favourable one for fishing. Not so many men were engaged in fishing as usual, there was such a demand for labour, at very remunerative wages, that the younger men did not fish. Spring herring were very abundant, but herring were scarce in the fall. The salmon fishery with nets was a good one as the returns show.

*Mr. F. X. Chappados, F. O., for the Port Daniel Sub-division*, reports that the yield of the cod fishery was below the average—the low price paid for cod, and the great demand for labour ashore, owing to the extensive railway building in this subdivision quite accounts for this falling off. Spring herring were abundant all along the coast except in Port Daniel bay. Salmon net fishing was a little below an average. Smelt were unusually abundant in the fall. The regulations were well observed.

*A. T. Carter, F. O., Gaspé Sub-division*, reports that salmon show quite a decrease as compared with 1907. Mr. Carter thinks the failure in the fishing was due to the fishermen not having the means of shipping their fish—owing to the loss of the boat that plied in connection with the railroad—many of the fishermen did not push the fishing, fearing that the salmon would spoil on their hands. The rivers were well stocked and the fly fishermen report lots of salmon in the rivers. Spring herring were not as plentiful as the year previous, and were scarcer throughout the whole season; for bait those taken were of fair size and good quality. Squid were plentiful. Capelin and lance were scarce. Cod fishing commenced about the end of May, and the catch shows quite an increase over 1907—in spite of the scarcity of bait. In some localities, there were not so many boats fishing—this was due to so many men finding work on the railroad and at the mills. Prices were about \$1 less than in 1907—due to the failure of the foreign markets. No mackerel were seen on the coast. Lobsters show a slight decrease as compared with last season—the fishermen report them fairly plentiful. The catch of smelt shows quite an increase over that of 1907—the price paid for this fish was about the same as last season—they are all shipped to the United States—as soon as the railway is completed to Gaspé this industry will be largely developed.

*Mr. Louis Letourneau, F. O., Mont Louis Sub division*, reports that the fishing this season began with the month of June -and on the whole was satisfactory—though fish did not seem as abundant as usual—yet the continued fine weather throughout the season permitted continuous fishing from day to day—while the high prices of the previous year encouraged the fishermen to persevere—there were over 100 new fishermen at work in this sub division than in 1907. Herring were plenty all season, but were small and did not bring as good a price as usual. The price of codfish fell, this was a great disappointment to the fishermen. The sea coast salmon fishing with nets was not as good as usual. The dog-fish only remained on this coast for about a week -and no white porpoises were seen. The land harvest was better than in 1907 but it was still below an average— with the exception of a few families, who never work, and are always poor, there was no destitution in the Mont Louis sub division.

*Mr. J. A. Chevrier, F. O., Southern Division of Magdalen Islands*, reports that though the season opened favourably, yet on the whole the result has been unfavourable, the spring seal hunt on the ice was good at Grindstone Island, but poor at Amherst.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

The spring herring fishery was as good as ever, the weather was fine and the herring remained in the bay. This fishery does not seem to show any diminution, herring were never more abundant than this season. The lobster pack was less than in 1907, and the price fell, at the date of sending this report (Nov. 20, 1908) most of the pack of 1908 is still unsold. Mr. Chevrier states that it is the general opinion that the open season of September, established a few years ago, should not be continued in the future, as it is now considered to be injurious to the fishery, as far as the fisherman are concerned they could during September find employment at other branches of the fishery. Spring mackerel fishing with nets, in June was a complete failure, the yield was 2,000 brls. below that of 1907, and the price 35 per cent lower. The summer mackerel fishery done with hook and line was also below the average. The failure of the catch of mackerel, with nets in June, was due to bad weather, the fish came in as usual, but did not remain in the bay. The cod fishery was better than in 1907, but the price was 40 per cent below that paid in 1907. As a consequence of the poor fishery and the low prices the people of the islands are not well off this fall.

*Captain Azade Arsenault, F. O.*, on the steam launch *Davies*, special F. O., reports for the Eastern end of the islands. The spring catch of seals was 13,600. Herring were plentiful in the spring, but as most of the bankers succeeded in getting their baiting on the Nova Scotia coast, there was not the usual demand for bait at the islands. Spring mackerel fishery was a failure, large schools of mackerel came in and filled the nets, but owing to heavy weather the fishermen could not get out to their nets for eight days in the height of the fishing. When they could get out the nets had either sunk or been carried away, thousands of barrels of mackerel were lost in this way. Captain Arsenault picked up nets in July, which had only then come to the surface after the mackerel had rotted out of them. The lobster season was fine, and the prices, to the fishermen, good, but the pack is less than in 1907. The September fishing for lobsters is not taken advantage of, except by those who try to poach in the lagoons, about 1,000 traps were destroyed by the crew of the *Davies*, and three boats seized and confiscated. Cod fishing was poor, but very few fishermen at the islands confine themselves to the cod fishery only, only about 3,000 brls. of fall (fat) mackerel were taken. Large schools of tinker mackerel filled all the lagoons and coves about the islands, a few dog fish were about during the fall mackerel season, they may have helped to drive those fish off. On the whole the season has been a poor one for the fishermen, and many are poorly off. There should be no famine between Oct. 10 and Nov. 10. Five thousand five hundred brls. of flour were landed at the islands; this should suffice until navigation opens in the spring.

Capt. Arsenault calls attention to the necessity of a larger and better boat than the *Davies* to do all the work of the department at the islands. The work of looking after foreign fishing vessels in Pleasant bay and all around the place, requires a larger and faster boat than the *Davies*. The heavy automatic whistling and bells buoys, which are now being placed around the islands, require a good stout boat to lift and tow them.

*Mr. Bruno Theriault, F. O.*, reports for the House Harbour district. Seals appeared on the ice about March 15, and remained for a few days, allowing a good catch to be made. Newfoundland steamers appeared about this time, and killed a great many seals further out in the ice than the shore people could reach—these vessel did not save all the seals they killed. Herring struck about April 20, but were not abundant before the 25th, when enormous schools appeared—trap net fishermen did well, finding a ready sale to bankers. Mackerel struck about June 10, but owing to the heavy weather great loss of fish and nets occurred. Fall mackerel fishing was poor except at Bryon island. Dog-fish were abundant during the fall fishing—these pests may have driven the mackerel off. Lobsters appeared about May 5, but were not plenty until the 15th, the fishing was good up to June 10—when the weather came in rough and but little more was done to the end of the season. The total catch shows a decrease as compared with last year. Cod struck about June



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

25, and some good catches were made. Very few people, however, go in for codfishing until the fall, when all other kinds of fishing are over.

*Mr. N. A. Comeau, F. O., for Godbout Sub-division*, reports that salmon were late this year in making their appearance, the spring was late with clear cold weather—the ice ran out of the rivers two weeks later than usual. The first salmon was caught in the nets on June 3, and it was the 15th before any great quantity was taken. When they did come they came with a rush, and in three weeks the fishing was over. Luckily the weather was fine—and no loss of time or gear was experienced. The yield was much above the average, nearly totalling that of last season, which was a record breaker—had the yield west of Bersemis been as good as that below, this season would have been even higher than last. Mr. Comeau notes from his records that the fish averaged two pounds heavier—and smelts and grilse were rare. Trout were scarce and small as remarked last year, it will likely be some years before they become abundant again. Cod came early and ranged well up the St. Lawrence being taken up to Bersemis, but little codfishing is, however, done up there, and as bait was scarce the fishing was below an average. Halibut are increasing, both in number and size, and as the facilities for getting them fresh to market are improved, fishermen are devoting more attention to the capture of this fish. Spring herring were abundant, but this fish was scarce in the fall. No mackerel were seen. Capelin was scarce. White whales were very numerous; it is the popular idea that this caused the scarcity of capelin. The seal hunt yielded about the average return.

*Mr. T. Migneault, F. O., Moisie Sub-division*, reports that salmon fishing began at Moisie on May 25, and ended on July 25. Nearly three hundred thousand lbs. of salmon were taken in the nets, and 384 fish on the fly. The yield from the codfishing was about the same as last year, though fewer men were engaged in the fishing. So many hands find employment at the Pulp Mill at Clarke City that it is becoming difficult to find men to man the codfishing boats. Bait was abundant, herring being taken all through the season. Fifty-two whales were brought in to the whaling station at Seven Islands—the whales did not run as large as usual. More halibut are being caught now as the facilities are better for getting them fresh to market.

*Mr. Richard Joncas, F. O., for the Natashquan Sub-division*, reports salmon net fishing began on June 3, the catch was about an ordinary one. The first cod was caught on June 2. Capelin struck June 8; the codfishing was slightly above the average. The regulations were duly observed.

*Mr. Achille Cormier, F. O., Romaine Sud-division*, reports the spring herring fishery opened on May 27; fish were scarce, and several vessels from Newfoundland that came to load went away empty. Capelin struck on July 1, followed at once by the cod, but neither remained long, they passed on, down to the Eastward at once. Salmon were scarce, and the pack of lobsters was about as usual. Dog-fish were abundant during August and they came right into the harbours and bays.

## INLAND DIVISION, QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, 1909.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you my annual report for the fiscal year 1908–1909.

I have on many occasions made thorough inspection of my district.

From Dundee to Valleyfield the fisheries carried on are on the south shore of Lake St. Francis, where fishing is generally good. In some instances, however, guides take sportsmen to places where fishing is conducted illegally. Netting is not practiced but



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

there is a large quantity of night lines with which small fish and very small sturgeon are caught.

On the north side of this portion of the district, principally in the county of Soulanges, there is a lot of illegal fishing carried on.

In Lake of Two Mountains, where netting is prohibited, I found and destroyed hoop-nets and gill-nets on both shores as well as in Argenteuil, Rigaud and at La Pointe aux Anglais.

In Lake St. Louis the laws are pretty well obeyed, with the exception of the use of minnow nets, about one hundred of which I destroyed between Beauharnois and Chateauguay. I could not ascertain the names of their owners.

At Ile Perrot, in the Lake St. Francis, for a certain portion and Lake of the Two Mountains, as well as Lake St. Louis, the laws are far from being observed.

In the little River Chateauguay, which empties into Lake St. Louis the fishing is good, and the Provincial Fishery Overseer there enforces strict compliance with the regulations.

In the county of Laprairie the fishermen seem to do as they please. Netting is a common practice in the Little River during the close season, and different kinds of fish are caught there.

In the county of Chambly fishing is also done unscrupulously. The same may be said of the county of Vercheres.

The county of Richelieu is somewhat better as far as the respecting of the law is concerned.

In Lake St. Peter I am sorry to say that fishing is being practiced as though there were no laws in existence. The same remarks apply to the county of Nicolet. During last winter, in the latter county, I seized and confiscated at one time, two hundred pounds of pickerel (dore) from five to twelve inches long, also a bag of small sturgeon ranging from six to fifteen inches long; but the lesson does not appear to have been sufficient.

In the county of Champlain fishing without a license seems to be carried on the whole year round.

At Three Rivers the local overseer is an energetic officer and keeps a careful watch on the fishing operations.

In the counties of St Maurice, Maskinonge, Beithier, L'Assomption, Laval and Terrebonne, illegal fishing is freely indulged in.

I may add to this black-list the counties of Jacques-Cartier and Vaudreuil.

I beg to further report that in some cases sawdust from mills is allowed to pass into small rivers which fish frequent.

I cannot speak too strongly against the use of minnow nets, which ought to be forbidden entirely.

In the places where illegal fishing is carried on such seems due to the lack of the exercise of vigilance by the local provincial fishery overseers, as in all places where such officers are watchful, not only are infractions of the law prevented but the condition of the fisheries is much more satisfactory.

I respectfully suggest that if net fishing cannot be stopped completely in small tributaries of the St. Lawrence or in any navigable river in the province of Quebec should not be allowed except from October 1 to December 31, of each year, and then only with meshes not less than three inches extension for hoop-nets, seines and gill-nets.

I must also say a word about fish-ways as such are much needed in several places. I may name the dam at Yamaska, on Yamaska river, the one in Richelieu river at St. Ours, the one in River Delisle, county of Soulanges and at St. Martine, county of Chateauguay.

In concluding this report I regret I cannot say that there has been an appreciable increase in the fisheries in my district during the year, and this is due, in my opinion, to the fact that there is too much netting in the tributaries of the St. Lawrence river, from the county of Port-Neuf on the north shore and Nicolet county on the south shore to the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Lachine.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

With the obstructions caused by all these nets the game fish, and in fact every kind of fish, is prevented from ascending the streams to deposit their spawn and are also caught too young.

If you add to these evils the illegal fishing, the scarcity of fish in our rivers, is easily accounted for.

The whole respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JOS. RIENDEAU,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry, in the County of Bonaventure,  
RESTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION

Number.	FISHING DISTRICTS. — NAME.	FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.									
					Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trawls.		Wiers.	
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$				\$			\$				\$	
1	Restigouche Subdivision, Head of Tide to Magnasha. . . . .	20	500	40	25	5000	5000		...		....	..	..	

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION

1	Maguasha and Nouvelle	30	7000	60	100	2000	1000	2	60	60			4	30
2	Carleton	60	1000	120	200	4000	2000	4	120	120			5	40
3	Maria	70	1200	150	300	6000	3500	4	120	120			15	120
4	New Richmond and Black Capes.	50	800	100	100	3000	3000							
5	Capelin.	100	2000	200	400	8000	4000	4	120	120				
6	Bonaventure	150	3000	300	500	10000	5000	10	300	300	5	50	5	50
7	New Carlisle.	20	500	50	50	1000	500	3	90	100				
8	Paspébiac	60	1500	150	75	1500	750	4	200	200	50	500		
Totals		540	17000	1130	1725	35500	19750	31	1010	1020	55	550	29	240

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION

1	Hopetown	50	1800	80	100	4000	2000	15	400	400	50	1000		
2	Nouvelle	72	2500	120	145	5300	2650	15	400	400	72	1440		
3	Shigawake	39	2350	54	45	1800	900	10	500	300	35	700		
4	Port Daniel.	132	4500	160	150	5450	2725	30	500	500	52	1040		
5	Anse à Gascon	146	1250	227	250	10000	5000	16	450	450	150	3000		
Totals		439	12400	641	690	26550	13275	76	2250	2050	359	7180		



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Gulf of St. Lawrence District.

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908.

(Tide Head to Maguasha).

LOBSTER PLANT.								OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								VALUE OF WHOLE FISHING GEAR.		Number.
Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.					
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.				
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	cts.			
25	1250														6,750 00	1		

(Maguasha to Paspébiac Point).

		40	10			50	25		4	80	5	80			8,285 00	1
3	175	50	12	1	300	50	50	2	5	100	10	150			3,947 00	2
		30	8			50	40		6	200	15	200			5,388 00	3
1	60	40	10						8	250	10	200			4,320 00	4
		300	100	1	300	550	550	9	2	200	25	300			7,570 00	5
		600	250	1	300	800	800	9			50	600			10,350 00	6
		30	15								10	40			1,155 00	7
		120	50						1	200	40	50000	2	25000	78,200 00	8
4	235	1210	455	3	900	1500	1465	20	26	1030	165	51570	2	25000	119,215 00	

(Paspébiac Point to Point Macquereau).

		300	150	1	150	1000	1000	12			35	1150			7,650 00	1
		450	225	3	1100	5700	5700	72			50	1200			15,215 00	2
		280	190								18	400			4,840 00	3
		300	150	3	900	4850	4850	64	7	700	40	4000			19,365 00	4
		500	250	1	300						20	1000			11,250 00	5
		1830	965	8	2450	11550	11550	148	7	700	163	7750			58,320 00	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in  
RESTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION

Number.	FISHING DISTRICTS. — NAME.	KINDS						
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brl.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.
1	Restigouche sub-division, Head of Tide to Maguasha . . . . .	30000	50	4000	.....	.....	10	.....

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION

1	Maguasha and Nouvelle. . . . .	15000	100	4000	.....	.....	60	.....
2	Carleton. . . . .	55000	400	4000	10000	720	10	70
3	Maria. . . . .	40000	200	5000	5000	.....	10	80
4	New Richmond and Black Capes . . .	50000	300	4000	12000	.....	10	50
5	Capelin . . . . .	1500	400	4000	3000	1488	.....	2800
6	Bonaventure. . . . .	24500	350	5000	15000	3360	20	3500
7	New Carlisle. . . . .	.....	30	3000	.....	.....	10	75
8	Paspebiac . . . . .	.....	75	2000	.....	.....	10	3000
Totals. . . . .		186000	1855	31000	45000	5568	70	9635

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION

1	Hopetown. . . . .	.....	150	.....	4500	2784	.....	1300
2	Nouvelle. . . . .	.....	225	.....	5000	20445	.....	1450
3	Sigawake . . . . .	2000	90	.....	5000	.....	.....	600
4	Port Daniel . . . . .	10000	450	.....	10000	16728	.....	3400
5	Anse à Gascon. . . . .	10000	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	4300
Totals. . . . .		28000	1415	.....	24500	39957	.....	11050



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

the County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908.

(Head of Tide to Maguasha).

OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.											TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt	Hake, dried, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts lb.	Eels, brl.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Fish oil, gal.	Fish as bait, brl.	Fish as manure, brl.		
											\$ cts.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	70000	.. ..	25000 .....	.....	.....	700	9,815 00	1

(Maguasha to Paspébiac Point).

.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	10	500	20	10	3000	4,846 00	1
1000	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	10	.....	23	15	8000	15,090 40	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	50	.....	27	20	8000	12,098 10	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	3000	.....	400	20	15	1000	10,595 50	4
2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	400	8000	20,211 40	5
1000	50	60	.....	5000	2000	20	500	1800	400	10000	29,813 00	6
750	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	30	2000	1,657 50	7
1000	60	30	200	.....	4000	.....	.....	1900	500	2000	16,787 50	8
5750	120	90	200	12600	11000	90	1400	5015	1390	42000	111,099 40	

(Paspébiac Point to Point Macquereau).

.....	140	20	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	200	1800	9,525 20	1
.....	155	25	2500	2200	.....	.....	.....	750	350	3000	17,151 00	2
.....	35	15	600	375	.....	.....	.....	300	150	2000	5,067 50	3
.....	650	65	2000	2500	15000	.....	.....	1700	700	4000	32,018 40	4
.....	900	60	3000	2500	.....	.....	.....	2100	1000	3000	30,420 00	5
.....	1880	185	9100	7575	15000	.....	.....	5500	2400	13800	94,182 10	



Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908.  
GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION (Point Macquereau to Barachois.)

Number.	FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS										LOBSTER PLANT.				(OTHER FIXTURES USED IN MATERIALS.				WHOLE FISHING GEAR.									
	Fishing Boats		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Trawls.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can- ne- ries.		Traps.		Freezers Smoke and and Ice Fish Houses. Houses.				Piers and Wharfs.							
	Number.	Value. \$	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value. \$	Number.	Value. \$	Number.	Value. \$	Number.	Value. \$	Number.	Value. \$	Number.	Value. \$	Number.	Value. \$	Number.	Value. \$								
Gaspé County.																												
1	Newport	160	2800	189	139	2498	1285	1	40	30	50	500			300	150	21100	4000	4000	50	1	400	19	8000	1	900	19165	1
2	Pabos	40	1500	70	45	900	450	4	120	120	10	100			160	80	2	500	1600	24			6	7000	1	400	11750	2
3	Grand River	80	4000	200	273	5200	2600	2	60	60	26	390			320	160	2	700	2400	31			25	10000	2	400	20620	3
4	Cape Cove	146	5000	300	350	7500	3750	4	58	100	70	700			550	275	11000	3400	3400	30			30	7500			21725	4
5	Perceé & Bonaventure Is	79	2500	200	160	3000	1500	1	40	30	8	80			300	150	1	400	1200	22			25	7000	1	300	13160	5
6	Corner of Beach	20	800	40	40	800	400	3	90	150					100	50	1	850	760	25			3	200			3960	6
Total		525	16600	999	1007	19898	9985	15	408	490	164	1680			1730	865	9	4550	13360	182	4	600	110	160250	5	2000	90380	

1	Barachois	59	3540	113	109	1635	1526	9	450	360					1	100	327	130					10	2000				7656	1
2	Malbaie	56	3360	106	106	1590	1484	9	450	360							324	129	1	200	1400	13					400	12333	2
3	Point St. Peter	24	1440	29	27	405	378	2	100	80							81	32					20	3000	5	1000	5930	3	
4	Chien Blanc to S'dy Beach	144	8640	265	264	3960	3696	13	650	520							695	278	3	1100	1400	35						16134	4
5	Gaspé North and South	4	240	8	8	120	112								12	1200	21	8					12	8000	6	15000	24560	5	
6	Peninsula & Little Gaspé	37	2020	65	63	945	882	5	250	200							189	75										3177	6
7	Gr'de Grève to Ship Head	44	2640	63	66	990	924	3	150	120							198	79					15	7500	2	500	11763	7	
8	Cape des Rosiers to Jersey Cove	131	7860	239	240	3600	3360	4	200	160							817	326					20	500				12206	8
9	Griffin Cove	69	4140	135	135	2025	1890	1	25	40							405	162					10	6000	1	500	12732	9	
10	Fox River	127	7620	250	238	3570	3332	6	300	240							714	285					20	8000	2	400	19877	10	
11	Little Cape to Echourie	55	3300	98	104	1560	1456										306	122					25	500			5378	11	
12	Point Jaume to Fame Pt.	74	4440	127	130	1950	1820										389	155					10	300			6715	12	
Total		824	49240	1498	1490	23350	20860	53	2575	2080					13	1300	4466	1781	4	1300	2800	48	164	41300	17	17800	138461		



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908.

GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION (Point Macquereau to Barachois).

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.									TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.		Number.
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Halibut, dried, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Fish Oil, gall.	Fish as bait.		
Gaspé County.													
1	Newport .....	4000	100	10560	2450	....	30	1000	3000	2000	1000	17683 00	1
2	Pabos.....	16800	25	8688	750	..	15	.....	2800	500	350	9473 90	2
3	Grand River .. . . .	6000	200	7824	12700	10	30	500	11000	8000	2000	67487 20	3
4	Cape Cove .....	.....	360	24000	5300	....	35	..	.....	4500	1500	36105 00	4
5	Perce and Bonaventure Island .....	.....	120	4800	4500	..	.....	500	.....	3500	1200	25130 00	5
6	Corner of Beach . . . . .	17500	30	7584	1080	... ..	.....	.....	5000	700	700	11405 20	6
Total .....		44300	775	63456	26780	10	110	2000	21800	19200	6750	167104 30	

GASPE SUBDIVISION (Barachois to Fame Point).

1	Barachois .....	3500	110	.....	3476	.....	.....	7000	2317	725	18794 60 1
2	Malbaie .....	3500	216	8400	3915	.....	.....	.....	2610	908	23779 50 2
3	Point St. Peter.....	.....	50	.....	1080	.....	.....	.....	720	295	5743 50 3
4	Chien Blanc and Sandy Beach.	14390	710	5472	7554	.....	.....	.....	5036	1298	44445 90 4
5	Gaspé North and South.....	26385	10	.....	270	.....	.....	66920	180	38	8674 75 5
6	Peninsula and Little Gaspé...	10242	60	.....	1710	.....	.....	.....	1140	356	10377 30 6
7	Grande Grève and Ship Head	1049	150	.....	2062	.....	.....	.....	1375	655	11506 35 7
8	Cape des Rosiers & Jersey Cove	.....	490	.....	6811	.....	.....	.....	4540	637	35172 00 8
9	Griffin Cove .....	.....	275	.....	4564	.....	.....	.....	3043	1067	24288 90 9
10	Fox River.....	.....	470	.....	7395	.....	8200	.....	4930	1937	40597 00 10
11	Little Cape to Echourie. .	.....	155	.....	2958	.....	.....	.....	1972	383	15174 60 11
12	Pont Jaune to Fame Point	.....	179	.....	4779	.....	.....	.....	3168	444	23927 40 12
Total .....		59066	2875	21687	46574	.....	8200	73920	31011	8743	262481 80



Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, for the year 1908.  
MONT LOUIS SUBDIVISION (Fame Point to Claude River).

Number.	DISTRICTS.		FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.			OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.						WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	Number.				
									Gill Nets.		Hand Lines.		Freezers and Ice Houses.				Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.	
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.		
	\$				\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	\$				
1	13	506	21	40	1200	700	42	84	2	400	1684	1	1684	1684	1	1684				
2	30	1400	52	110	3300	2000	104	208	10	600	4208	2	4208	4208	2	4208				
3	37	1800	59	120	3600	2500	118	236	2	3000	8736	1	8736	8736	3	8736				
4	39	760	62	105	2150	1600	124	248	2	200	2608	4	2608	2608	4	2608				
5	61	2400	101	185	5550	3100	202	404	2	400	8304	2	8304	8304	5	8304				
6	36	800	51	80	2400	1200	162	324	2	1000	4324	2	4324	4324	6	4324				
7	63	1100	84	120	3600	1900	186	372	1	100	3472	2	3472	3472	7	3472				
8	86	3450	123	250	7500	5500	252	504	5	3000	18054	2	18054	18054	8	18054				
9	73	1200	103	140	4200	2800	122	244	2	600	4844	2	4844	4844	9	4844				
	438	13410	656	1150	33500	21300	1312	2624	14	4900	56234	33	10000	56234		56234				
													</							

Gaspé County.

STE. ANNE DES MONTS SUBDIVISION (Claude River to Cape Chatte).

1	Marsouins and Martin River	10	160	16	23	500	385	32	32	2	400	577	1	577	577	1
2	Ste. Anne's	105	1705	148	130	3487	1613	292	292	2	1000	3610	2	3610	3610	2
3	Cape Chatte	43	752	59	49	1313	773	112	126	2	3000	1651	2	1651	1651	3
	Totals	158	2617	223	202	5390	2771	436	450	4	4900	5838	3	5838	5838	







9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, Nets, &c.,  
MAGDALEN ISLAND—

		FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.								
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets.		
DISTRICTS.		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total fisher- men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
				£			£				£			£		£
1	Entry Island . . . . .				12	360	26	170	3240	1350						
2	Amherst Island . . . . .	4	54	1300	19	189	5670	466	3150	6200	10000	10	1500	3000		
3	Grindstone Island . . . . .				285	8550	763	650	2330	5200		10	1575	3450	13	7500
Totals . . . . .		4	54	1300	19	486	14580	1255	3970	11770	16550	20	3075	6450	13	7500

MAGDALEN ISLAND—

1 All Right Island. . . . .	2	50	1500	15	75	3000	150	200	6000	1600					7	3500
2 Grand Entry . . . . .																
3 Grosse Isle . . . . .	3	90	2000	22	150	4500	300	50	1500	400					20	8000
4 Wolf Island . . . . .					10	400	20		60	15						
5 Bryon.....					40	1600	80		450	120	1	60	250		1	400
Totals	5	140	3500	37	275	9500	550	250	8010	2135	1	60	250		28	11900



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908.

SOUTHERN SUBDIVISION.

				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.									
Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Canne-ries.		Trap.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks.		WHOLE FISHING GEAR.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	\$		\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$	
40	1500	1220	250	75	1	50	250	200	5	2500	30	600	4	4500	1	275	2,035
55	1600	1575	600	10	4500	16580	14800	148	5	2600	45	850	6	10500	5	2500	55,095
95	3100	3045	925	15	12550	36330	32500	260	14	5100	75	1450	10	15000	6	2775	62,650
																	119,780

NORTHERN SUBDIVISION.

...	300	60	7	7000	8000	8000	82	2	4000	1	500	7	25000	2	700	54,860
...	500	100	22	15400	22000	22000	185	1	3000			8	4000	4	2800	62,200
...	20	10	1	500	1500	1500	15							1	100	2,525
...	200	40	3	2300	6400	6400	77					2	600	1	350	12,060
...	1020	210	33	25200	37900	37900	359		7000	1	500	17	29600	8	3950	131,645



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

MAGDALEN ISLAND—

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.													
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in Cans, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb.
1	Entry Island. ....				55			248			46	10			
2	Amherst Island.....				1250	7800		1532	107712		4193	6			
3	Grindstone Island.....				544	5000		3363	114912		3766				
	Total . . . . .				1849	12800		5145	222624		8005	16			

MAGDALEN ISLAND—

1	All Right Island..					1500	56112		500						
2	Grand Entry Island ..														
3	Grosse Isle. ....			200				1000	187248		800				
4	Wolf Island.....							20			10				
5	Fryon Island... ..							650	47040		200				
	Total.....			200				3170	290400		1510				







9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity of Fishing Gear in the County of Saguenay, Province

GODBOUT SUBDIVISION

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.										FISHING GEAR.									
DISTRICTS.	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets.		Trawls.		Weirs.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
<i>Saguenay Co.</i>			\$			\$				\$			\$		\$		\$		\$
1 Tadousac to Bersemis. . .	3	50	1350	7	51	1020	73	62	4440	2220	1	45	70					53	530
2 Pointe aux Outardes to Pte des Monts. . .	3	40	450	6	52	1040	60	116	8120	4060	5	265	320			6	185	4	40
3 Trinity Bay to Jambons. .	5	91	1500	14	96	1920	84	127	8890	4445	5	225	310			9	270		
Totals. . .	11	181	3300	27	199	3980	217	305	21450	10725	11	535	700			15	455	57	570

MOISIE SUBDIVISION

1	St. Margarets. . .				7	650	14	7	910	900	2	140	120						
2	Seven Islands. .	1	13	185	3	29	2550	58	84	2062	2250	4	329	293					
3	Moisie & Pigou. .				20	1400	40	70	6259	5400	3	259	195						
Totals. . .		1	13	185	3	56	4600	112	171	9231	8550	9	728	608					

MINGAN SUBDIVISION

1	Riv. aux Graines and Chaloupe. .				19	1425	37	8	160	120	4	140	320						
2	Sheldrake . . .				30	1200	41	7	140	105	5	175	375	1	500				
3	Thunder River. .				54	4120	111	12	240	240	11	385	825						
4	Dock to Jupitagan . . . . .				11	825	26	2	50	40	2	70	150						
5	Maggie . . . . .				32	2560	77	8	180	160	10	350	750						
6	St. John's River .				46	3450	111	10	200	200	10	350	750						
7	Long Point, Mingan and Romaine . . .				30	2250	82	8	160	160	8	280	600						
8	Esquimaux Pt. to St. Charles. .				59	5900	174	10	200	150	8	280	600						
Totals. . .					281	21730	659	65	1330	1175	58	2030	4370	1	500				

NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION

1	Piastre Bay to Pashashitoo. . .				9	1075	13	6	330	140	1	50	90						
2	Agwamus and Nabishipi . .				25	2500	60	4	320	130	4	50	270						
3	Mission Island. .				8	800	20				2	50	180						
4	Natashquan. . .				40	5000	120	5	600	600	8	400	720						
Totals. . .					82	9375	213	15	1250	870	15	550	1260						



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of Quebec, for the year 1908.

(Tadoussac to Jambons).

OR MATERIALS.		LOBSTER PLANT.							OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING YEAR.	
Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks.		Value.	Number.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	\$		\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$		
1	35	42	12						37	1110							6347	1
2	90	127	37						14	1239	10	500					7961	2
.....	.....	172	51	1	375	200	100	7	22	1830	11	550	1	300	1	1500	13151	3
3	125	341	100	1	375	200	100	7	73	4179	21	1050	1	300	1	1500	27459	

(Jambons to Pigou).

.....	25	12							1	100	1	40					1822	1
.....	100	50							1	100	1	30					5458	2
.....	80	40							1	1000			1	300			8335	3
.....	205	102							3	1200	2	70	1	300			15615	

(Pigou to St. Charles).

.....	148	103									4	100	4	80			2148	1
.....	164	114									6	2500	5	150			4944	
.....	444	310									10	3000	10	300			8795	3
.....	104	72									5	2000	3	75			3162	4
.....	308	215									12	5000	5	150			8835	5
.....	444	310									15	5000	10	300			10010	6
.....	328	229							2	500							3739	7
.....	696	480	1	200	100	100		4			10	1500					8930	8
.....	2636	1833	1	200	100	100		4	2	500	62	19100	37	1055			50563	

(St. Charles to Natashquan Point).

.....	24	12	4	950	900	900	13				7	340					3507	1
.....	240	120	2	500	325	325	4				30	1500	15	450			5795	2
.....	80	40									10	400					1420	3
.....	480	220									20	6000	15	1000			13540	4
.....	824	392	6	1450	1225	1225	17				67	8240	30	1450			24260	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the  
GODBOUT SUBDIVISION

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.						
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.
	<i>Saguenay County.</i>							
1	Tadousac to Bersimis.....	67000	1500	51	20000	.....	.....	.....
2	Pointe aux Outardes to Pointe des Monts	52942	1200	61	3000	.....	.....	75 .....
3	Trinity Bay to Jambons.....	95500	.....	108	7500	96	125	760 ...
	Totals.....	215442	2700	220	30500	96	125	835 .....

MOISIE SUBDIVISION

1	St. Margarets... ..	17000	.....	12	254	.....	.....	258	2
2	Seven Islands.....	40000	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	304	12
3	Moisie & Pigou.....	224132	.....	342	1400	.....	.....	1298	5
	Totals .....	281132	.....	554	1654	.....	.....	1860	19

MINGAN SUBDIVISION

1	River aux Graines and Chaloupe .....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	812	.....
2	Sheldrake.....	5900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	885	.....
3	Thunder River .....	4990	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	3339	.....
4	Dock to Jupitagan .....	11780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	661	.....
5	Magpie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2508	.....
6	St. John's River.....	7800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2808	.....
7	Long Point, Mingan and Romaine ..	21080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2523	.....
8	Esquimaux Point to St. Charles. ....	.....	.....	37	.....	480	.....	3733	.....
	Totals .....	51650	.....	95	.....	480	.....	17269	.....

NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION

1	Piastre Bay to Pashashiboo.....	10600	.....	56	.....	2764	.....	420	3
2	Agwanus and Nabissippi .....	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1750	8
3	Mission Islands .....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	560	5
4	Natashquan.....	27000	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	2800	12
	Totals.....	42600	.....	201	.....	2764	.....	5530	28



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908.

(Tadoussac to Jambons).

KINDS OF FISH.											TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Eels, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	White Porpoise, No.		
.....	3500	7000	14	35	15	3210	.....	160	374	67	13,533 00	1
8000	3200	.....	.....	.....	15	1895	25	31	367	2	11,061 55	2
27100	2900	.....	.....	20	34	360	100	95	72	..	22,483 30	3
35100	9600	7000	14	55	64	5465	125	286	813	69	47,077 85	

(Jambons to Pigou).

2180	1450	..	.....	.....	.....	300	20	15	38	.....	4,325 54	1
11000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156675	114	5525	230	52	59,711 50	2
4200	3115	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	175	24	112	.....	42,464 80	3
17380	4565	.....	.....	.....	.....	157825	309	5564	380	52	106,501 84	

(Pigou to St. Charles).

7200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530	150	.....	10	.....	4,785 50	1
2400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565	160	.....	15	.....	5,535 75	2
9800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2130	500	.....	10	.....	18,416 50	3
1260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	100	.....	.....	.....	5,137 50	4
3200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	400	.....	.....	.....	12,566 00	5
5700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1400	450	.....	.....	.....	15,471 00	6
3900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	400	.....	.....	.....	15,865 50	7
8200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3400	600	.....	325	.....	20,255 25	8
41660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10825	2760	.....	360	.....	98,033 00	

(St. Charles to Natashquan Point).

.....	600	3100	.....	104	.....	1161	75	.....	187	.....	5,812 75	1
2700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1472	300	.....	24	.....	9,896 60	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	476	80	.....	12	.....	3,050 30	3
3000	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	2200	450	.....	100	.....	19,060 00	4
5700	1400	3100	.....	104	.....	5309	905	.....	323	.....	37,819 65	



RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, for the year 1908.

ROMAINE SUBDIVISION (Natashquan Point to Cape Whittle).

DISTRICTS.	FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.			OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.			WHOLE FISHING GEAR.										
	Boats.			Gill nets.		Seines.		Trap nets.		Hand lines.		Canne-ries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Value.				
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
1 Kegashka.....	9	720	13	16	400	220	1	45	40	28	18	1	50	100	100	3	6	100	4	150	1,398	00	1	150	1,398	00
2 Washerecontai .....	2	50	2	4	60	40	1	40	40	4	2	1	50	24	24	2	1	50	2	50	166	00	2	50	166	00
3 Romaine.....	7	275	14	8	260	80	1	48	40	1	150	1	30	100	100	3	1	30	100	100	691	00	3	100	691	00
4 Cocoachoo.....	10	725	19	14	360	140	1	45	40	26	15	2	250	850	850	16	4	200	2	250	2,720	00	4	200	2,720	00
Totals.....	28	1770	48	42	1080	480	3	138	120	86	51	5	380	1074	1074	24	10	300	6	400	4,975	00	6	400	4,975	00

ST. AUGUSTIN SUBDIVISION (Cape Whittle to Chicatic).

	9	180	9	8	320	160	1	50	80	.....	36	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....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RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and fish Products in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908.

ROMAINE SUBDIVISION (Natashquan Point to Cape Whittle).

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.						Total VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Salmon, salted or smoked, lbs.	Herring, salted, lbs.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, lbs.	Seal skins, number.
1	Kegashga.....	36	60	960	220	1800	160	80	1
2	Washeecootai.....	8		283					2
3	Romaine.....		73	288	162		100	70	3
4	Cocoachoo.....	3	175	6144	114		135	60	4
	Totals.....	47	308	7675	496	1800	395	210	25
									2,256 00
									384 90
									1,278 90
									3,350 45
									7,270 25

ST. AUGUSTIN SUBDIVISION (Cape Whittle to Chicatica).

1	Etamamu and St. Mary's.....	30		480	50	3000	350	30	175	1,487 75
2	Harrington.....		79		2593		2600	500	200	13,804 00
3	Little Meccatina and Whale Head.....	10	12	4000	1200		1150	300	150	7,786 50
4	Mutton Bay.....	10		560	5010		9750	750	250	25,425 50
5	Meccatina and Tabatière.....	40			1500		3500	300	750	9,787 50
6	Fonderie à Fectean to St. Augustin.....	18			200	3000	750	100	210	2,107 50
7	Point à Giroux to Chicatica.....	6			75		950	60	15	564 75
	Totals.....	114	91	5040	10628	6000	12195	2040	1750	60,963 50







SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908—Continued.

BONNE ESPERANCE SUBDIVISION (Chicatica to Blanes Sablons).

Number.	DISTRICTS.	LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	Number.	
		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.	Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers and Smacks.					
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.				
Saguenay County.																		
1	Chicatica to Burnt Island.....								20	500	20	400					8,963	1
2	Bonne Esperance.....								10	2000	8	5000	1		1000		24,780	2
3	Pidgeon Island to Salmon Bay....								20	2500	17	3700					24,280	3
4	Little Fishery and Five League....										3	300					3,615	4
5	Middle Bay and Belles Amours....								4	500	12	700					15,463	5
6	Bradore.....								4	800	15	2000	1		4000		34,730	6
7	Long Point.....								8	300	12	600					10,515	7
8	Greenly Island..								6	1800	3	2500	1		4000		14,850	8
Totals.....									72	8400	90	15200	3		9000		137,196	

ANTICOSTI ISLAND.

1	Fox Bay.....	1	25000	3700	1554	31	1	300					1		5000	33,001	1
2	English Bay.....								10	3000	1	1500				5,465	2
3	Strawberry Cove.....						1	500	10	500						1,965	3
Totals.....		1	25000	3700	1554	31	2	800	20	3500	1	1500	1		5000	40,431	



RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908.

BONNE ESPERANCE SUBDIVISION (Chicatica to Blancs Sablons).

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.										Number.	
	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, brls.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserv'd in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Pollock, cwt.		Halibut, lb.
<i>Saguenay County.</i>												
1 Chicatica to Burnt Island.....			13	8				2460				1
2 Bonne Esperance.....			10					4000				2
3 Pidgeon Island to Salmon Bay.....			29					5950				3
4 Little Fishery and Five League.....			2					700				4
5 Middle Bay and Belles Amours.....			2					2000				5
6 Bradore.....			3	5				3000				6
7 Long Point.....								2100				7
8 Greenly Island.....			3					5100				8
Totals.....			62	13				25310				

ANTICOSTI ISLAND SUBDIVISION.

1 Fox Bay.....	1728					14541		201				1
2 English Bay.....				40				300			5000	2
3 Strawberry Cove.....				40				500			3000	3
Totals.....	1728			80		44544		820			8000	



RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec,  
 for the Year 1908--Continued.

BONNE ESPERANCE SUBDIVISION (Chicatica to Blancs Sablons).

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.										TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	\$	cts.	
1	Chicatica to Burnt Island.....	2600				65	2200	150		120	12,726	00	1
2	Bonne Esperance.....					50	3000	275			19,562	50	2
3	Pidgeon Island to Salmon Bay.....	1100				115	4800	300		15	29,506	75	3
4	Little Fishery and Five League.....					20	600	75		35	3,556	25	4
5	Middle Bay and Belles Amours.....	400				40	1730	130		10	9,876	50	5
6	Bradore.....	800				35	2200	150		75	14,696	25	6
7	Long Point.....					10	1800	200		100	10,435	00	7
8	Greenly Island.....					30	3000	275		20	24,410	50	8
	Totals.....	5200				305	19450	1555		375	124,769	75	

ANTICOSTI ISLAND SUBDIVISION.

1	Fox Bay.....						10	750			14,840	40	1
2	English Bay.....						150	80			2,195	00	2
3	Strawberry Cove.....						300	100			2,970	00	3
	Totals.....						460	930			20,005	40	







RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry by sub division in the Gulf Division of the Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Number.	Districts.	LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
		Canneries.		Traps.		Freezers and Ice Houses		Smoke & Fish Houses		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs S.S. and Smacks			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	<i>Bonaventure County.</i>		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		Number.
1	Restigouche, Subdiv.	3	900	1500	1465	20	1030	165	51570	2	25000		6750	1	6750
2	Bonaventure "	8	2450	11550	11550	148	700	163	7750				119215	2	119215
3	Port David												58320	3	58320
	Total.	11	3350	13050	13015	168	1730	328	59320	2	25000		184285		184285

GASPE COUNTY.

1	Grand River, Subdiv.	9	4550	13360	13360	182	600	110	40250	5	2000		1	90380
2	Gaspé Bay "	4	1300	2800	2800	48		164	41300	17	17800		2	138461
3	Mont Louis "						4900	33	10000	3	4000		3	56234
4	St. Ann's "												4	5838
5	Magdalen Islands, S. Subdiv.	15	12550	36330	32500	280	5100	75	1450	10	15000	6	5	119780
6	Magdalen Islands, N. "	33	25200	37900	37900	359	7000	1	500	17	29600	8	6	131645
	Total.	61	43600	90390	80560	869	17600	383	93500	52	68400	14		542338

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

1	Godbout, Subdiv.	1	375	200	100	7	4179	21	1050	1	300	1	1	27459
2	Moisie "	1					1200	2	70	1	300		2	15615
3	Mingan "	6	200	100	100	4	500	62	19100	37	1055		3	50563
4	Natashquan "	5	1450	1225	1225	17		67	8240	30	1450		4	24262
5	Romaine "	4	380	1024	1074	24		10	300	6	400		5	4975
6	St. Augustin, Subdiv.	1	2500	3700	1554	31		104	4300	86	3350		6	28300
7	Boine-Esperance, Subdiv.							72	8400	90	15200	3	7	137196
8	Anticosti, Subdiv.						800	20	3500	1	1500	1	8	40431
	Total.	18	27655	6449	4203	391	6679	358	44960	252	23555	5		328801



RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products by sub-divisions in the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the year 1908.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH.														Number.
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, lb., smoked.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, lb., smoked.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, cwt., dried.	
<i>Gulf Division.</i>																
1	Restigouche Subdivision	30000			50	4000			10	9635		10	5750	120	90	1
2	Bonaventure	186000			1855	31000	45000	5568	70	11050				1880		2
3	Port Daniel	28000			1415		24500	30057				65			185	3
	Total	244000			3320	35000	69500	45225	80	20685		75	5750	2000	275	

GASPE COUNTY.

1	Grand River Subdivision	44300			775			63456		26780	10		110		1
2	Caspé Bay	59066			2875			13872		46574					2
3	Monts Louis	23600			3015					18260	31				3
4	Ste. Anne des Monts Subdivision	6759			1622					3267					4
5	Magdalen Islands South Division				1849	12800		222624		8005	16				5
6	Magdalen Islands North Division				200			290400		1510					6
	Total	133725			10336	12800		500352		104396	57		110		

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

1	Godbout Subdivision	215442		2700	220	30500		96	125	835					1
2	Moisie	281132			554	1654				1860	19				2
3	Mingan	51650			95			480		17269					3
4	Natashquan	42600			201			2764		5530	28				4
5	Romaine		47		308			7675		496					5
6	St. Augustin		114		91			5040		10628					6
7	Bonne Esperance subdivision		62		13					25310					7
8	Anticosti Island	1728			80			44544		820					8
	Total	592552	223	2700	1562	32154		60509	125	62748	47				



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products by sub-divisions in the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH.											TOTAL VALUE OF FISH.	Number.	
		Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Eels, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Coare and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as ma- ture, brls.			Seal skins, No.
<i>Gulf Division.</i>															
1	Restigouche Subdivision	.....	4000	.....	70000	.....	.....	25000	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	9,815 00 1
2	Bonaventure "	200	12600	.....	11000	90	.....	1400	.....	5015	1390	42000	.....	.....	111,099 10 2
3	Port Daniel "	9100	7575	.....	15000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5500	2400	13800	.....	.....	94,182 10 3
Total		9300	24175	.....	96000	90	.....	26400	.....	10515	3790	56500	.....	.....	215,096 50

GASPE COUNTY.

1	Grand River Subdivision	2000	.....	.....	21800	.....	.....	.....	.....	19200	6750	.....	.....	.....
2	Gaspé Bay "	8200	.....	.....	73920	.....	.....	.....	.....	31031	8743	.....	.....	.....
3	Monts Louis "	52100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13100	5500	655	.....	.....
4	St. Anne des Monts Subdivision	19500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2024	270	.....	.....	.....
5	Magdalen Islands South "	4800	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	33470	1840	1560	15900	.....
6	Magdalen Islands North "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13780	22975	.....	13600	.....
Total		86800	.....	.....	95720	55	.....	.....	.....	112605	46078	2215	29500	.....
													994,058 35	.....

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

1	Godbout Subdivision	35100	9600	.....	7000	14	55	.....	.....	64	5465	125	286	813	69
2	Moisie "	17380	4565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157825	309	5564	.....	380	.....
3	Mingan "	41660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10825	2760	.....	.....	360	.....
4	Natashquan "	5700	1400	.....	3100	.....	104	.....	.....	5300	905	.....	.....	323	.....
5	Romaine "	.....	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	210	.....	.....	25	.....
6	St. Augustin "	.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12195	2040	.....	.....	1750	.....
7	Bonne Esperance Subdivision	.....	5200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	19450	1555	.....	.....	375	.....
8	Anticosti Islands Subdivision	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	930	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		107800	28565	.....	10100	14	159	.....	429	211924	8834	5850	4026	69	502,441 24



Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., by counties, in the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec,  
for the Year 1908.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.		FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.												
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets.		Trawls.		Wiers.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total fisher- men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Number.																				
1	County of Bonaventure	.....	.....	.....	.....	999	29900	1811	2440	67050	33025	107	3260	3070	.....	.....	414	7730	29	240
2	" Gaspé	194	4800	56	2706	105947	5181	8069	101918	73601	89	6118	9270	31	19400	259	4780	.....	.....	
3	" Saguenay	678	19985	91	1417	69467	2439	760	40841	25325	163	7896	12898	170	63600	110	875	57	570	
	Grand Total	872	24785	147	5122	205314	9431	11269	209809	136951	359	17274	25238	201	83000	783	13385	86	810	



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., by counties, in the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908—*Concluded*.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.						WHOLE FISHING GEAR.			
	Smelt Nets		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.		Ice Houses		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers, Smacks.	
	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Values.	Number.	Values.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1 County of Bonaventure ..	1485	3040	1420	11	3350	13050	13015	168	33	1730	59320	2	25000	..	181,285	1		
2 " " ..	1300	12009	6855	61	43600	90390	86560	869	35	17600	93500	52	68400	14	542,338	2		
3 " " ..	9995	7300	3534	18	27655	6449	4203	391	80	6679	44960	252	23555	5	328,801	3		
Grand Total .....	12780	22349	11809	90	74605	109889	103778	1428	148	26009	197780	306	116955	19	1,055,424			



RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products by counties, in the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec,  
for the Year 1908.

TOTALS OF GULF DIVISION.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												Number.				
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted, bbls.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, bbls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, bbls.	Loobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Loobsters, fresh in shells, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, bbls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, tinned haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.
1	County of Bonaventure.	244000	...	...	3320	35000	69500	...	...	45525	80	20685	73	5750	2000	...	275	...
2	" " Gaspé.	133725	...	...	10336	12800	...	...	8313	590352	...	104396	57	...	110	...	...	...
3	" " Saguenay.	592552	223	2700	1562	32154	...	...	...	60599	125	62748	47	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total.	970277	223	2700	15218	79954	69500	...	8313	696476	205	187829	179	5750	2110	...	275	...







9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

## RECAPITULATION.

STATEMENT showing Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the **Gulf Division, Province of Quebec**, for the Season of 1908.

Description.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, fresh, in ice..... Lb.	970,277	0	15	145,541	55
" salt..... Brls.	223	15	00	3,345	00
" smoked..... Lb.	2,700	0	20	540	00
Herring, salt..... Brls.	15,218	4	50	68,481	00
" fresh..... Lb.	79,954	0	01	799	54
" smoked..... "	69,500	0	02	1,390	00
Mackerel, salt..... Brls.	8,313	15	00	124,695	00
Lobsters, canned..... Lb.	696,476	0	30	208,942	80
" fresh..... Cwt.	205	5	00	1,025	00
Cod, salt..... "	187,829	4	50	845,230	50
" tongues and sounds..... Brls.	179	10	00	1,790	00
Haddock, fresh..... Lb.	5,750	0	03	172	50
" salt..... Cwt.	2,110	3	00	6,330	00
Hake, salt..... "	275	3	00	825	00
Halibut..... Lb.	203,740	0	10	20,374	00
Trout..... "	52,740	0	10	5,274	00
Smelt..... "	201,820	0	05	10,091	00
Eels..... Brls.	159	10	00	1,590	00
Sardines..... "	159	3	00	477	00
Tom cod and frost fish..... Lb.	26,400	0	03	792	00
Coarse and mixed fish..... Brls.	429	2	00	858	00
Fish oil..... Gals.	335,044	0	30	100,513	20
Fish as bait..... Brls.	58,702	1	50	88,053	00
Fish as fertilizer..... "	64,565	0	50	32,282	50
Seal skins..... No.	33,526	1	25	41,907	50
White Porpoises..... "	69	4	00	276	00
Whales..... "	52				
Total for 1908-09.....				1,711,596	09
" 1907-08.....				1,853,767	15
Decrease in 1908-09.....				142,171	06



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

Showing Number of Men, Vessels, Boats and Value of Material employed in **Gulf Division Fisheries, Province of Quebec**, for the Season of 1908.

Description.	Value.
	S cts.
28 vessels of 872 tons manned by 147 men .....	24,785 00
5,122 boats, fished by 9,431 men .....	205,314 00
209,809 fathoms of gill net .....	136,951 00
17,274 " seine .....	25,238 00
201 trap-nets .....	83,000 00
783 trawls .....	13,385 00
86 weirs .....	810 00
231 smelt and seal nets .....	12,780 00
22,349 hand lines .....	11,809 00
90 lobster canneries employing 1,428 hands .....	74,605 00
109,889 lobster traps .....	103,788 00
148 freezers and ice houses .....	26,009 00
1,009 smoke and fish houses .....	197,780 00
306 private piers, wharfs and fishing stages .....	116,955 00
19 tugs and smacks .....	22,225 00
Total .....	1,055,424 00



## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Return showing the Number of Boats, Nets, &c., in the South Shore District from Rimouski County to Lévis inclusive, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908.

Number.	DISTRICTS.										FISHING MATERIALS.										Whole Fishing Gear.	Number.		
	Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.		Weirs.		Hand Lines.		Freezers and Ice House.												
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.											
1	21	180	28	17	400	210								30	30									
2	70	1200	100	85	2100	1100								110	110									
3	21	215	38	24	590	310								30	30									
4	30	350	65	33	720	550								70	70									
5	28	450	40	22	550	430								40	40									
6	27	400	35	40	850	490								36	36									
7	70	800	90	200	3100	1150								70	70									
8	17	420	18	8	200	140								20	20									
9	20	400	35	61	1520	1200								10	10									
10	23	460	30	6	130	120																		
11	8	150	13																					
12	1	5	5																					
13	37	800	50	1	15	25																		
14	14	100	20																					
15	2	25	30	22	800	160																		
16	1	20	25																					
17	1	15	7																					
18	1	20	5																					
19	1	22	30																					
20			34																					
21			15																					
22			10	1	40	3																		
23	4	65	16	8	300	130																		
24	6	160	3																					
25	12	180	8																					
26	24	430	15																					
	439	6867	765	528	11315	6010	1	60	20	272	44010	416	416	26	1940									59263



RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Rimouski to Levis inclusive, Province of Quebec, for the year 1908.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF FISH.	Number.			
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, bbls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Whitefish, fresh, lb.	Whitefish, salted, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Cod, fresh, salted green, lb.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Eels, lb.	Clams, bbls.	(Goose and mixed fish, lb.)	Fish Oil, galls.			Fish as bait, bbls.	Fish as manure, bbls.	Seal Skins, No.
1	Capucins	.....	45	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	34000	200	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	110	12	180	.....	.....	1
2	Petit and Grand Mechains.	3000	580	13000	.....	.....	.....	.....	119200	1300	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	270	100	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Grosses Roches.	.....	200	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	50200	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	50	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Ste. Felicité.	.....	150	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	77000	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	60	200	.....	.....	4
5	Matane.	5000	600	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	18300	1600	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	40	4000	.....	.....	5
6	Rivière Blanche.	.....	250	9000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	200	.....	.....	6
7	Sandy Bay.	.....	4000	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	10	150	.....	.....	7
8	Metis	300	200	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	5	50	.....	.....	8
9	Ste. Flavie and Ste. Luce.	4000	3200	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	2	100	.....	.....	9
10	Rimouski and Inland Lakes.	3500	2900	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Pic, St. Fabien and St. Simon	1650	230	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Trois Pistoles	180	30	20000	2900	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	160	.....	.....	12
13	Isle Verte.	790	175	160100	138000	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	1300	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2800	150	5000	.....	.....	13
14	Cacouna.	1650	180	374000	53750	.....	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	1035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	60	530	13	.....	14
15	Lake Temiscouata and tributaries	180	10	52400	1100	2000	.....	150	.....	.....	1600	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10700	2	25	.....	.....	15
16	St. André	.....	40	41000	1000	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6600	.....	250	1	.....	16
17	Kamouraska.	120	50	22000	1000	.....	.....	1100	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2400	.....	5200	.....	.....	17
18	St. Denis.	60	20	6800	200	.....	30	400	.....	.....	.....	1200	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	18
19	Rivière Ouelle	.....	.....	13000	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	20	19	.....	19
20	Ste. Anne de la P., St. Roch et St. Jean Port Joli.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9200	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	L'Islet and Cap St. Ignace, Grande and Goose Islands.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4400	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	St. Thomas	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	1000	8450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	1025	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Berthier.	230	.....	.....	.....	3200	4450	6750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1150	.....	.....	.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	St. Valier	400	.....	.....	.....	2350	2200	7550	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	6050	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	St. Michel.	410	.....	.....	.....	1070	1440	1170	.....	.....	.....	960	.....	720	.....	.....	.....	1700	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Beauport.	650	.....	.....	.....	1680	1750	2250	.....	.....	.....	2450	3600	750	43600	.....	.....	6220	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Totals		16520	13160	745100	206950	10450	10920	32720	309800	9650	5700	8935	16600	3470	249260	100	60595	1972	289	16165	14	22	.....
Values.....		\$ 2478.	59220	7451	4139	1045	1092	19630	15490	482	570	893	830	347	14955	200	605	591	433	8082	17	88	120971







Return showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the District from County of Huntingdon to Nicolet on South shore  
and from Champlain to Soulange county, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1908.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH													TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
		Shad, lb.	White-fish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Bass, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Pike, lb.	Maskinongé, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Eel, lb.	Perch, lb.	Catfish, lb.	Mixed and Coarse fish, lb.	Barbottes, lb. *		
1	Lake St. Francis and tributaries ; counties of Huntingdon, Soulanges, Beauharnois and Vaudreuil .....	14600	3900	26000	32400	29300	34050	3510	23800	65600	43600	22850	279000	.....	.....	
2	Lake St. Louis, Chateauguay County.....	7	10	10	10	10	5	10	6	6	5	3	1	.....	.....	
3	Laprairie County.....	800	150	.....	12000	1000	500	200	1000	2000	3000	1500	1000	4000	.....	
4	Chambly County.....	.....	400	.....	3000	1500	400	150	200	500	1000	300	1500	1000	.....	
5	Verchères County.....	100	150	.....	200	800	500	300	1500	700	400	200	20000	500	.....	
6	Richelieu County.....	700	200	.....	700	2000	2000	200	2000	3000	4000	1200	2000	1000	.....	
7	Yamaska County .....	.....	.....	.....	1200	5000	6000	300	1500	5000	9000	2000	50000	10000	.....	
8	Nicolet County.....	2000	2000	.....	2000	5000	6000	400	5000	6000	5000	2500	3000	7000	.....	
9	Champlain and St. Maurice Counties.....	1500	1000	5000	2000	3000	5000	500	4000	7000	4000	4000	60000	16000	.....	
10	Berthier and Maskinongé Counties.....	500	.....	6000	700	2500	6000	400	2000	6000	9000	4000	60000	600	.....	
11	L'Assomption and Terrebonne Counties .....	9000	.....	15000	1500	1000	2000	.....	800	1500	2000	1000	.....	2000	.....	
12	Two Mountains and Laval Counties.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	3000	5000	400	1500	2000	2500	3000	10000	5000	.....	
13	Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier Counties.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	1500	200	60	1000	1000	1000	900	.....	2000	.....	
Totals.....		7	10	10	10	10	5	10	6	6	5	3	1	.....	.....	
Values.....		952	390	2600	3240	2930	170250	351	1428	3936	2180	685 50	2790	..	23,184 00	

\* Included in total of mixed fish.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

STATEMENT of the Fisheries of the North Shore of the River St. Lawrence from **Quebec** to the **Saguenay**, including Lake St. John District, for the Year 1908.\*

		Counties of Quebec and Mont- morency, with Island of Orleans.	Charlevoix including Isle aux Coudres.	Lake St. Johns including Saguenay River.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
<i>Kinds of Fish.</i>						\$
Eels.....	Lb.	100,500	20,000	.....	120,500	7,230
Salmon.....	"	200	2,000	20,000	22,200	3,330
Bass.....	"	600	.....	.....	600	60
Smelts ..	"	400	.....	.....	400	20
Mixed fish.....	"	10,000	80,000	16,600	106,000	1,066
Trout .....	"	3,000	8,000	15,000	26,000	2,600
Whitefish.....	"	1,000	.....	9,000	10,000	1,000
Ouananiche ..	"	.....	.....	40,000	40,000	4,000
Herring.....	"	.....	5,000	.....	5,000	50
Beluga skins.....	No.	.....	15	40	55	220
Pike .....	Lb.	.....	.....	40,000	40,000	2,000
Pickarel.....	"	.....	.....	45,000	45,000	4,500
Values ... ..	\$	6,640	3,210	16,220	.....	26,076

\* Mostly estimated.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the whole Province of Quebec, for the  
Year 1908

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			\$
Salmon, fresh	Lb.	1,011,297	151,889
" salted	Brls.	223	3,345
Ouananiche	Lb.	40,000	4,000
Trout	"	110,440	11,044
Whitefish	"	35,270	3,527
Smelts	"	218,820	10,941
Cod, dried	Cwt.	187,829	845,230
" green	Lb.	309,800	15,490
" tongues and sounds	Brls.	179	1,790
Haddock, dried	Cwt.	2,110	6,330
" fresh	Lb.	5,750	172
Halibut	"	213,390	20,856
Tom cod	"	26,400	792
Herring, fresh	"	830,054	8,300
" smoked	"	276,450	5,529
" salted	Brls.	28,378	127,701
Sardines	"	159	477
Shad	Lb.	23,535	1,845
Mackerel, fresh	"		
" salted	Brls.	8,313	124,695
Hake, salted	Cwt.	275	825
Bass (achigan)	Lb.	33,000	3,300
Pickerei	"	77,770	7,777
Perch	"	43,600	2,180
Pike	"	74,050	3,702
Maskinongé	"	3,510	351
Eels, fresh	"	435,360	26,121
" salted	Brls.	159	1,590
Sturgeon	Lb.	56,520	3,391
Lobsters, canned	"	696,476	208,942
" fresh in shell	Cwt.	205	1,025
Clams	Brls.	100	200
Catfish	"	22,850	685
Mixed fish, fresh	"	445,595	4,455
" salted	Brls.	429	858
Fish as bait	"	58,991	88,486
" fertilizer	"	80,730	40,364
Fish oil	Gall.	337,016	101,104
Hair seal skins	No.	33,540	41,924
White whale skins (Beluga)	"	146	584
Total value for 1908.			1,881,817
" 1907.			2,047,389
Decrease			165,572



RECAPITULATION

OF the Number of Crafts, and Fishing Gear, and the Amount of Capital invested in the Fisheries of all **Quebec** for the Year 1908.

Number.	Description.	Value.	Total.
		\$	\$
28	Fishing vessels (872 tons).....	24,785	
6,109	Fishing boats .....	217,503	
			242,288
223,304	Gill nets (fathoms) .....	145,971	
19,770	Seines (fathoms) .....	26,620	
201	Trap nets.....	83,000	
783	Trawls (long lines) .....	13,385	
518	Weirs .....	57,120	
231	Smelt and seal nets .....	12,780	
1,692	Hoop nets .....	10,370	
153,453	Hand lines, night lines, &c.....	16,910	
			316,156
90	Lobster canneries .....	74,605	
109,889	Lobster traps.....	103,788	
			178,393
174	Freezers and ice-houses.. ..	27,949	
1,009	Smoke and fish-houses. ....	197,780	
306	Piers and wharfs (private).....	116,955	
19	Fishing tugs and smacks.....	22,225	
			364,909
			1,101,746

STATEMENT of the Number of Persons employed in the Quebec Fisheries during 1908.

Number of men in vessels.....	147
" " boats .....	10,746
" persons in lobster canneries.....	1,428
Total.....	12,321



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## APPENDIX No. 7.

## ONTARIO.

REPORT BY INSPECTOR J. M. HURLEY, BELLEVILLE, ONT., OF THE DISTRICT EAST OF AND INCLUDING THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM, VICTORIA AND HALIBURTON, (INCLUDING LAKE SCUGOG) AND THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND DISTRICTS.

R. N. VENNING, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

BELLEVILLE, 1909.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the fisheries in my district during the past fiscal year :—

The spring fishing with hoop-nets for coarse fish, viz. : Pike, suckers, bull heads, catfish, etc., was very good and prices for those kinds of fish were very satisfactory, bringing ten cents per pound during cool weather. Even carp is not so much dreaded now as they bring a fair price and are easily caught, also there seems to be no evidence that they are doing the damage to other fish and the feeding grounds that it was feared they would.

It is a pity that something could not be done to reduce the numbers of what are commonly known as dog-fish, which are caught in large numbers in the fishermen's hoop-nets, and as no use is made of them, they are piled up on the shore, above the water line, frequently in great quantities.

The sport fishing has been very good, viz. : bass, maskinonge, trout, pickerel, etc. There have been some fine catches of maskinonge in several lakes ; but especially in the Rideau waters, Trent river, and Bay of Quinte ; but bass is the most plentiful and the most general throughout the district.

During my visits to the centre of the district where the waters flow towards the Ottawa river, viz. : the Madawaska and Mississippi rivers, I found that both settlers and tourists were loud in their praises of the good bass fishing, which must be due to the stocking of these waters by the Dominion government, as there was no bass fishing there previous to such stocking.

The rivers in question are large streams, and as an evidence of the result of the stocking has been the establishing of a bass fishery throughout these water systems, it may be pointed out that three years after the depositing of the young bass, these fish were caught by anglers as far as twenty miles from where the original fish were placed.

The bass fishing on the St. Lawrence river through the islands to Kingston, along the edge of Lake Ontario, through the Bay of Quinte, the Murray canal and Presqu' Isle bay to Lake Ontario, a distance of two hundred miles is very good, especially in the west half.

I wish to call your attention to a grievance our Canadian people have in this long distance in regard to a regulation respecting foreigners. A great many foreigners come in these waters with motor boats, and abuse the privilege contemplated by the regulation, which is intended to enable them on leaving the province for good to take with them to their homes the lawful catch of two days fishing, viz. : sixteen bass. They can fish the same day that they cross over from Canada on the American side of the line



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

and take as many more, and sell their fish on the United States side and return next day for two days more fishing. All these fish are taken out of the same water system while hundreds of Canadians cannot get bass to eat, as they have not the time to fish with rod and line themselves, and are not allowed under the regulations to buy them, while they are the most plentiful sport fish we have.

Salmon trout are again appearing in the Bay of Quinte after an absence of twenty-five years. This is no doubt due to the deposits of fry from the Newcastle hatchery. It is claimed that these fish were driven from these waters years ago owing to the contamination caused by sawdust and mill rubbish carried into them by the tributary rivers; but as these are now all free of such pollution the salmon-trout now remain in the bay the year round.

The whitefish and herring are more plentiful in Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte than ever before, and can now be caught nearly the whole year round. This is generally conceded to be due to the fact of their greater plentifulness in these waters, owing to their being stocked with fry from year to year from the Sandwich Hatchery.

The herring are of a larger species than formerly, and have almost doubled in size in the last five years.

The fishermen are observing the laws better, as they understand the regulations are for their benefit, and fish are becoming more plentiful and the home market better. In fact everything is more satisfactory.

In the past the rivers were largely utilized by the lumbermen for log driving, and the dams used by them in such connection were opened each season after the drive, leaving the fish free access up the streams.

Now, however, power companies are taking over these small dams, and replacing them by high ones right across the streams, without in some instances providing them with fishways as contemplated by the Fisheries Act.

I have, however, visited several of these power companies this season, and have arranged for fishways to be put in where necessary. In my judgment some do not need fishways. Where a dam is built between two large lakes the lower lake may have a swampy sandy bottom containing fish that would be injurious to the fish in a lake farther up, with a rocky bottom and clear spring water. I am preparing a report on dams in the several rivers in my district which will deal fully with the matter.

There are several private trout ponds in my district to which my attention has been called. The owners of the ponds have spent thousands of dollars making and maintaining them, and breeding the trout, and I think they should be allowed to keep them from running up stream on other people's properties who have done nothing to develop, or in any way assist the industry. This is a matter the government should look into, as the law governing the streams was enacted before these conditions existed.

Respectfully submitted,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. HURLEY,

*Inspector.*



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

REPORT OF INSPECTOR O. B. SHEPPARD, WHOSE DISTRICT LIES WEST OF THE EASTERN BOUNDARIES OF ONTARIO COUNTY, AND THE DISTRICTS OF MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND ALONG THE MATTAWA AND OTTAWA RIVERS AND NORTHWARD ALONG THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY LINE TO JAMES BAY.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES.

TORONTO, 1909.

R. N. VENNING, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—The commercial fishing in my division this season as far as I can learn from my visits to the various localities shows a diminution from last season. This is only what can be expected when the large number of licenses granted is taken into consideration, and unless some very drastic course is taken at once, to prevent especially the parent fish from being taken on their spawning grounds, this diminution will continue from year to year until the catch will be practically useless for commercial purposes.

I would suggest calling a meeting of the principal fishermen at some central point and taking up the whole matter for discussion. In this way the facts could be ascertained and probably a remedy suggested.

A great many requests have been made this season for fishways in dams in various localities and in many cases they have been ordered put in, but after giving this matter the most careful attention and study, I cannot help but come to the conclusion that in a great majority of cases the putting in of the fishways is a positive injury rather than a benefit for the following reason:—In the last few years, carp, suckers and mullet which are not desirable food fish have largely increased both in inland and international waters. The fishways give these undesirable fish a chance to ascend the streams and destroy all the ova of the game fish which exist there and thus do a positive and incalculable damage. To my mind it would be very much more in the interest of the fisheries to let the dams remain as barriers to keep the undesirable fish from ascending the streams and as far as possible re-stock the streams with fish that are suitable to the various streams. How to keep the carp especially out of the waters where they have not as yet gained a foothold is an important question, and to my mind the dams where they exist should be kept intact as a preventive, as when they once get into a lake or chain of lakes, nothing can stop their increase, which means in time a practical extermination of our other fish as well as the rice and other food of the wild fowl. This, I think, deserves careful attention and thought.

The rod and line fishing in my division this season in most cases shows a falling off, while in a few places it has been particularly good. But greater care should be taken to see the law enforced particularly as to the taking of small fish.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Your obedient servant,

O. B. SHEPPARD,  
*Inspector of Fisheries.*



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

## SAULT STE. MARIE, 1909.

R. N. VENNING, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR, -I have the honour to submit my annual report of the fisheries in my division, being the north-western division of the province of Ontario, for the fiscal year from the 1st April, 1908, to 31st March, 1909.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Ontario government have increased the number of yards of gill-nets on the tug licenses and sail boat licenses in Lake Superior, from 448,800 yards in 1906, to 811,000 yards in 1908, and in Lake Huron and North channel from 879,800 yards in 1906 to 1,141,250 yards in 1908, there is still a decrease in the catch of the principal food fish, whitefish and trout, compared with last year. In Thunder bay and Lake Superior the catch of whitefish was 420,700 lbs. in 1907. Trout, the catch was 1,743,150 lbs. in 1907, and in 1908 the catch of whitefish was 361,587 lbs. Trout in 1908, the catch was 1,305,270 lbs. in Lake Huron and the North channel, the catch of whitefish was 879,500 lbs. in 1907, and trout, the catch was 1,997,200 lbs in 1907, and in the season of 1908 the catch of whitefish was 657,967 lbs. Trout the catch was 1,689,434 lbs. There is a steady decrease each year of whitefish and trout in the east end of Lake Superior and the south side of the Manitoulin Islands in Lake Huron, and in my opinion the cause is overfishing with small mesh nets and the fisherman still fish more nets than they hold a license for, notwithstanding that the Ontario government increased the number of yards of gill-net this season,

About 95 per cent of the fish caught in my division are exported to the United States.

There has been a good deal of illegal fishing carried on by American fishermen on the east end of Lake Superior and the south side of the Manitoulin Islands in Lake Huron, and it will require a fast tug and launch both on these waters to put a stop to this illegal fishing in Canadian waters.

In my division, there has also been a good deal of illegal fishing with-trap nets and seines in the waters east from Little Current to Bustard islands by Canadian fishermen.

The Ontario fishery officers have seized quite a number of these nets, but from information received by me those violators of the law replaced other trap-nets in the waters where the other nets were seized, and it will require a steady patrol of these waters to stamp out this illegal fishing.

The close season has been fairly well observed this year by the licensed fishermen.

I have received no complaints *re* sawdust and mill refuse being put into the waters in my division this season.

I have devoted my attention this season to the fisheries on the east end of Lake Superior and east from the Soo to Bustard islands in Lake Huron and I refrain from making any recommendations *re* the fisheries this season, believing that the Commission appointed by your government to investigate the fisheries and inquire into the vexed questions of pound-nets, seines, traps and gill-nets, will fully do so.

I have also in addition to my fishery duties looked after the placing of the buoys on the east end of Lake Superior, and east from the Soo to Bruce Mines.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. DUNCAN,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*



# STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910  
ONTARIO

RETURN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,  
fishing industry during

FISHING										
Number.	District.	Tugs and Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-Nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	No.	Value.		No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$ cts.		\$ cts.				\$ cts.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.</i>									
1	Lake of the Woods.....	2	150	5,100 00	6	9 2,225 00	22	....	12,000	1,755 00
2	Shoal Lake.....				3	770 00	8	....	6,000	1,025 00
3	Wabigoon and Mimitakie.....				2	225 00	3	....	4,000	600 00
4	Vermilion.....				3	550 00	6	....	6,000	900 00
5	Eagle and Pelican.....				3	800 00	8	....	10,000	1,550 00
6	Sandy, Abraham and Long...	1	75	700 00	2	3 475 00	6	....	8,000	1,250 00
7	Rainy and Kariskong.....				9	1,725 00	23	....	26,000	3,900 00
	Totals .....	3	225	5,800 00	8	32 6,770 00	76	....	72,000	10,980 00

RETURN of the kinds, quantities and values

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
		brls.	lb.	brls.	lb.	brls.	lb.	lb.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.</i>							
1	Lake of the Woods...				348,652		4,291	111,889
2	Shoal Lake.....				160,195			36,750
3	Wabigoon and Minitakie.....				8,200		7,100	2,400
4	Vermilion.....				10,800		6,025	6,100
5	Eagle and Pelican.....				79,100		8,200	11,900
6	Sandy, Abraham and Long.....				15,000		1,060	15,100
7	Rainy and Kariskong.....				72,400		5,600	46,360
	Totals.....				694,347		32,336	230,499
	Values.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
					69,434 70		4,233 60	18,439 92



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22  
FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures employed in the the year 1908.

MATERIAL.												Other Fixtures used in Fishing.				
Seines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Dip Nets.		Night Lines.		Spears.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$		\$		\$		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	14	3,000 00	3	575 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,500 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	300 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,600 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	14	3,000 00	3	575 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7,450 00	.....	.....

of Fish caught during the Year 1908.

Pickarel or Doré.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and Coarse Fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Carp.	Value.
lbs.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	No.	lb.	\$ cts.
176,281	54,385	.....	.....	11,760	27,847	.....	3,200	290	.....	76,338 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,019 50
1,500	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,950 00
10,780	.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,386 50
19,700	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,661 00
11,040	.....	.....	.....	2,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,051 80
76,250	1,500	.....	.....	56,663	.....	45,200	50	.....	.....	25,074 58
295,551	55,885	.....	.....	75,403	27,847	45,200	3,250	290	.....	141,482 01
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	..	.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
29,555 10	8,382 75	..	.....	4,524 18	2,227 76	2,260 00	3,250 00	174 00	...	141,482 01



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910  
ONTARIO

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats,  
Fishing Industry during

		FISHING							
Number.	DISTRICT.	Tugs or Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.
				\$ cts			\$ cts		\$ cts
1	Thunder Bay . . . . .	18	144	24,450 00	71 29		915 00 40	447,500	19,930 00
2	Point Mamainse . . . . .				2		150 00 4	17,000	750 00
3	Gros Cap . . . . .				3		175 00 4	17,000	750 00
4	Michipicoten Island . . . . .	3	45	11,000 00	19 4		435 00 6	173,000	8,000 00
5	Gargantua . . . . .	2	30	15,000 00	18			120,000	6,250 00
6	Goulais Bay . . . . .				8		900 00 15	30,000	
7	Batchewana . . . . .				4		475 00 6	26,500	
	Totals . . . . .	23	219	50,450 00	108 50		3,070 00 75	811,000	35,680 00

RETURN of the Kinds, Quantities and Values

Number.	DISTRICT.	Herring, salted.		Herring, fresh.		Whitefish, salted.		Whitefish, fresh.		Trout, salted.		Trout, fresh.		Pike.
		brls.	lb.	brls.	lb.	brls.	lb.	brls.	lb.	brls.	lb.	lb.		
1	Thunder Bay.....		353,905	5	287,837	2	791,090		66,507					
2	Point Mamainse....				2,5000	4	6,000		145					
3	Gros Cap .....					3,200	2,100							
4	Michipicoten Island..				28,455		200,235		2,025					
5	Gargantua .....				34,195		289,295							
6	Goulais Bay.....				5,800	106	9,800							
7	Batchewana Bay .....				2,800		6,850							
	Totals.....		353,905	5	361,587	3,312	1,305,370		68,677					
	Values.....		\$ cts. 17,695 25		\$ cts. 50 00	\$ cts. 36,158 70	\$ cts. 33,120 00		\$ cts. 130,537 00		\$ cts. 5,494 16			



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

FISHERIES.

the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures employed in the the Year 1908.

MATERIAL.												OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.			
Seines.		Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Dip Nets.		Night Lines.		Spears.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.	
Number.	Yds.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number of Hooks.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
...	...	...	33	3,700 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3,610 00	2	125 00	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	20	1,000 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	33	3,700 00	20	1,000 00	...	...	...	...	9	3,610 00	2	125 00	...

of Fish caught during the Year 1908.

Pickarel or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.	Number.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	Number	lb.	\$ cts.	
100,622	3,575	...	...	19,885	...	3,450	...	...	...	142,942 56	1
35	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	1,105 10	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,210 00	3
60	...	...	...	805	...	...	...	...	...	23,085 30	4
...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	32,403 00	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,620 00	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	965 00	7
100,717	3,575	...	...	21,590	...	7,450	...	...	...	235,330 96	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	
10,071 70	536 25	...	...	1,295 40	...	372 50	...	...	...	235,330 96	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910  
ONTARIO

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs,

Number.	DISTRICT.	FISHING							
		Tugs or Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.
				\$ cts.			\$ cts.		
	Lake Huron (North Channel).								
1	Thessalon.....				2	175 00	4 ..	12,000	400 00
2	St. Joseph Island.....				4	425 00	7 ..	9,000	300 00
3	Bruce Mines .....				4	350 00	6 ..	15,000	500 00
4	Mississauga .....				1	500 00	2 ..		
5	Haywood Island.....				3	900 00	10 ..	3,750	120 00
6	Manitowaning.. .....	1	15	2,700 00	5 4	1,050 00	5 ..	60,000	250 00
7	Kagawong.....	1	15	2,500 00	5 1	150 00	2 ..	12,000	6,200 00
8	Badgley, Darch and Innis Is- lands.....	1	15	1,000 00	4 2	654 00	4 ..		
9	Meldrum Bay.....	3	67	15,000 00	18 1	200 00	2 ..	180,000	13,000 00
10	Cockburn Island.....	1	20	5,000 00	6 4	1,600 00	8 ..	28,000	5,000 00
11	Fitzwilliam Island.....	1	20	3,000 00	6 13	2,175 00	27 ..	96,300	6,650 00
12	Squaw Island.....	4	83	16,500 00	23 4	1,425 00	4 ..	198,000	10,359 00
13	Duck Islands.....	2	40	7,000 00	10 6	750 00	12 ..	126,000	12,600 00
14	South Bay Mouth.....	2	40	5,000 00	10 6	1,225 00	13 ..	156,000	11,075 00
15	Killarney.....	2	35	3,800 00	9 13	2,675 00	24 ..	126,000	8,190 00
16	Providence Bay.....	1	15	5,000 00	4 7	850 00	12 ..	22,500	1,115 00
17	Cape Robert.....	1	20	5,000 00	6 2	125 00	3 ..	66,100	2,660 00
18	Bedford Island.....	1	8	1,800 00	4 1	50 00	1 ..	600	100 00
19	Point aux Grondine.....				1	500 00	3 ..		
20	Green Island.....				5	950 00	10 ..	30,000	2,600 00
	Totals.....	21	393	73,300 00	110 84	16,729 00	149 ..	1,141,250	81,119 00



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing material, etc.—Continued.

MATERIAL.												OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Dip-nets.		Night-lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharfs.	
Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number of hooks.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
			5	1,000 00												
			6	1,200 00									1	500 00		
			5	1,000 00									1	250 00		
			5	1,500 00									1	400 00		
			13	2,800 00									1	200 00		
			4	1,000 00												
			2	880 00												
			7	1,400 00												
			10	2,000 00												
			10	1,750 00												
			10	2,000 00												
			7	1,500 00									1	150 00		
			8	1,600 00												
			92	19,630 00									5	1,500 00		



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN of the Kinds, Quantities and Values of

Number.	DISTRICT.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lb.	Brls.	Lb.	Brls.	Lb.	Lb.
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel).</i>							
1	Thessalon <sup>n</sup> .....				125 .....		1,600 .....	300 .....
2	St. Joseph Island .....				1,628 .....		2,650 .....	.. ..
3	Bruce Mines .....				100 .....		2,550 .....	525 .....
4	Mississauga .....				26,000 .....		2,000 .....	.. ..
5	Haywood Island .....		1,000 .....		9,036 .....		5,427 .....	10,303 .....
6	Manitowaning .....				30,155 .....		9,865 .....	5,595 .....
7	Kagawong .....				33,353 .....		72,021 .....	.. ..
8	Badgeley, Darch and Innis Islands .....		4,000 .....		76,702 .....		12,052 .....	890 .....
9	Meldrum Bay .....				96,000 .....		272,000 .....	.. ..
10	Cockburn Island .....			16 .....	42,485 .....	12 .....	175,445 .....	.. ..
11	Fitzwilliam Island .....	11 .....			35,500 .....		166,920 .....	.. ..
12	Squaw Island .....				91,800 .....		244,359 .....	.. ..
13	Duck Islands .....				12,400 .....		328,000 .....	.. ..
14	South Bay Mouth .....				39,078 .....	27 .....	114,936 .....	56 .....
15	Killarney .....				131,602 .....	10 .....	96,541 .....	5,420 .....
16	Providence Bay .....		5,000 .....		7,500 .....		17,068 .....	2,818 .....
17	Cape Robert .....				3,000 .....		108,200 .....	.. ..
18	Bedford Island .....				16,450 .....		5,300 .....	1,980 .....
19	Point aux Grondine .....				5,055 .....		2,500 .....	17,807 .....
20	Green Island .....						50,000 .....	.. ..
	Totals .....	11 .....	10,000 .....	16 .....	657,969 .....	49 .....	1,689,434 .....	45,694 .....
	Values .....	\$ cts. 110 00 .....	\$ cts. 500 00 .....	\$ cts. 160 00 .....	\$ cts. 65,796 90 .....	\$ cts. 490 00 .....	\$ cts. 168,943 40 .....	\$ cts. 3,655 52 .....



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22  
fish caught during the year 1908—Continued.

Pickered dore.	Sturgeon.	Pick.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon blad ders.	Carp.	Value.	Number.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	No.	lb.	\$ cts.	
475						500				269 00	1
100						16,832				1,279 40	2
300						300				352 00	3
11,000	4,500					20,000				5,575 00	4
14,174	532					289	50			3,882 19	5
15,375	1,270					625				6,212 35	6
1,570										10,694 40	7
23,858	4,655					2,772	20			12,389 25	8
2,000										37,000 00	9
										22,073 00	10
100						4,000				20,562 00	11
										33,615 90	12
										34,040 00	13
			526							15,702 18	14
	585		1,000			10,000	115			24,100 65	15
59,001	5,202					20,274	50			10,676 34	16
										11,120 00	17
6,516	1,875									3,266 25	18
34,481	6,288									6,571 36	19
										5,000 00	20
168,950	24,907		1,526			75,662	235			264,381 27	
\$ cts. 16,895 00	\$ cts. 3,736 05		\$ cts. 76 30			\$ cts. 3,783 10	\$ cts. 235 00			\$ cts. 264,381 17	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910  
ONTARIO

RETURN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and the value of tugs,

FISHING									
Number.		Tugs or vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		DISTRICT.							
		Nun ber.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.
				\$ cts.			\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1	Georgian Bay.								
2	Parry Sound.....	5	85	23,000 00	26	15	2,625 00	27	398,000
3	Waubauskene.....	2	2	140 00	6	16	1,840 00	31	52,000
4	Penetanguishene.....					15	945 00	30	31,445
5	Collingwood.....	1	20	2,500 00	5	21	2,270 00	42	133,000
6	Meaford.....	7	135	18,900 00	28	13	1,045 00	29	334,000
7	Byng Inlet.....	4	260	6,800 00	17	11	810 00	23	192,000
8	Colpoy's Bay & Tobermory	7	100	18,100 00	36	52	4,402 00	98	453,600
Totals.....		26	602	69,440 00	118	143	13,937 00	280	1,594,045
									64,477 00

RETURN of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.		DISTRICT.					
		Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.
							Pike.
		brls.	lb.	brls.	lb.	brls.	lb.
1	Georgian Bay.						
2	Parry Sound.....				241,636	33	230,664
3	Waubauskene.....			22	15,600		17,200
4	Penetanguishene.....	41½	2,500	75	10,905	177	25,460
5	Collingwood.....	106	42,100	3	20,860	2	69,407
6	Meaford.....					10	327,900
7	Byng Inlet.....	25			233,135		90,409
8	Colpoy's Bay & Tobermory	52	7,145		7,946	116	393,844
Totals....		224½	51,745	100	530,082	338	1,154,884
							40,184
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Values.....		2,245 00	2,587 25	1,000 00	53,008 20	3,380 00	115,488 40
							3,214 72



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22  
FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

MATERIAL.												Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.		Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Dip Nets.		Night Lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharfs.			
Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number of hooks.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	250 00	4	1,650 00	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	250 00	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	11	4,800 00	..	..	..	..	200	2 00	..	..	1	50 00	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	300 00	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3,500 00	1	18 00	..
..	..	..	11	4,800 00	..	..	..	..	200	2 00	..	..	16	4,300 00	5	1,668 00	..

fish caught during the year 1908—*Continued.*

Pickrel or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lb	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	No.	Lb.	\$ cts.
2,178	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,045 40
9,800	..	..	..	..	175	9,700	..	..	1,600	7,163 00
..	..	..	370	..	..	120	..	..	..	6,813 00
..	4,310	..	5,950	..	..	8,220	657	..	..	14,252 70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,890 00
19,109	1,144	..	..	..	..	2,500	190	..	..	35,713 42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,216 25
31,087	5,510	..	6,320	..	175	20,540	846	..	1600	187,093 77
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3,108 70	826 50	..	316 00	..	14 00	1,027 00	846 00	..	32 00	187,093 77



RETURN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	DISTRICT.	FISHING								
		Tugs or vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Yards.
				\$ cts.			\$ cts.			\$ cts.
	<i>Lake Huron (proper).</i>									
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton..	9	201	32,800 00	53	35	4,105 00	67 . . .	588,400	27,410 00
2	Southampton to Pine Point..	2	2,980	6,000 00	11	8	1,050 00	13 . . . .	156,175	2,090 00
3	County Huron . . . . .	2	16	3,200 00	5	18	2,465 00	35 . . . .	176,000	3,500 00
4	County Lambton, including St. Clair River. . . . .					62	10,875 00	118 . . .	75,000	275 00
	Totals . . . . .	13	3,197	42,000 00	69	123	18,495 00	233 . . . .	995,575	33,275 00

RETURN of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	DISTRICT.	Herring, salted.		Herring, fresh.		Whitefish, salted.		Whitefish, fresh.		Trout, salted.		Trout, fresh.		Pike.
		Brls.	Lb.	Brls.	Lb.	Brls.	Lb.	Brls.	Lb.	Brls.	Lb.	Brls.	Lb.	Lb.
	<i>Lake Huron (proper).</i>													
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton..	494	27,875	3,315	6,787	813	662,319	7,831						
2	Southampton to Pine Point..	15	1,000		950	25	175,800							
3	County Huron . . . . .		6,610		39,855		95,552	49						
4	County Lambton, including St. Clair River. . . . .	10	234,772		124,700		18,724	2,735						
	Totals . . . . .	519	270,257	3,515	172,292	868	952,395	10,615						
	Values . . . . .	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		5,190 00	13,515 85	35,150 00	17,229 20	8,680 00	95,239 50	849 20						



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Continued,

Vessels and Boats, the quantity and value of Fishing Material, &c.—Continued.

MATERIAL.												OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING					
Seines.		Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Dip Nets.		Night Lines.		Spears.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.			
Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
..	..	..	2	500 00	..	..	3	3 00	..	8 00	7	3,250 00	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	10	6,650 00	..	..	4	4 00	..	..	2	500 00	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	700 00	..	..	3	..	..
12	648	495 00	31	8,550 00	1	25 00	..	..	500	5 00	..	1	200 00	..	..	4	..
12	648	495 00	43	15,700 00	1	25 00	7	7 00	500	5 00	8	8 00	16	4,650 00	..	..	..

Fish caught during the Year 1908—Continued.

Pickered or done.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.	Number.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	no.	lb.	\$ cts.	
48 .....	..	..	25,734	17,443	..	800	148 .....	..	..	119,976 91	1
11,490 .....	1,653	..	60,310	1,000	305	40,014	88 .....	..	..	18,125 00	2
310,187	13,040	..	10,232	28	356	98,809	914	291	1,000	20,460 67	3
321,725	14,693	....	96,276	18,471	661	139,623	1,150	291	1,000	65,965 31	4
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	224,527 89	
32,172 50	2,203 95	....	4,813 80	1,108 26	52 88	6,981 15	1,150 00	174 60	20 00	224,527 89	



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats,  
Fishing Industry during

Number.	DISTRICT.	FISHING								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Yards.
				\$ cts.			\$ cts.			\$ cts.
1	River Thames . . . . .							37		
2	Lake St. Clair. . . . .	10		2,425 00	20	117	6,960 00	190		
3	Detroit River. . . . .					34	1,911 00	95		
	Totals. . . . .	10		2,425 00	20	151	8,871 00	322		

RETURN of the Kinds, Quantities and Values of

Number.	DISTRICT.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
		brls.	lb.	brls.	lb.	brls.	lb.	lb.
	Lake St. Clair.							
1	River Thames . . . . .							
2	Lake St. Clair. . . . .		1,000		29,575			27,909
3	Detroit River. . . . .				24,325			13,313
	Totals. . . . .		1,000		53,900			41,222
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Values . . . . .		50 00		5,390 00			3,297 26



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures employed in the the Year 1908.

MATERIAL.											OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.				
Seines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Dip Nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		
Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number hooks.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
47	8,291	2,770 00	12	2,200 00	156	7,970 00	37	55 00	4,950	87 50	10	2,900 00	12	1,950 00	1
33	3,027	1,399 00													2
80	11,318	4,169 00	12	2,200 00	156	7,970 00	37	55 00	4,950	87 50	10	2,900 00	12	1,950 00	3

Fish caught during the Year 1908.

Pickarel or dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.	Number.
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	No.	Lb.	\$ cts.	
5,528						7,195				912 55	1
63,634	33,975		72,040		68,999	588,809	1,366		60,552	57,839 28	2
6,245	700		3,665		350	41,930			2,000	6,574 79	3
75,407	34,675		75,705		69,349	637,934	1,366		62,552	65,326 62	
\$ cts	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
7,540 70	5,201 25		3,785 25		5,547 92	31,896 70	1,366 00		1,251 01	65,326 62	







## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures employed in the the Year, 1908.

MATERIAL.										OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.					
Sines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.	Dip Nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.			
Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number hooks.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.			\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
2	266	55 00	9	3,000 00						3	1,200 00			1	
2		600 00	64	23,050 00				200	25 00	25	7,420 00			2	
8	2,400	1,675 00	114	48,850 00						37	27,220 00			3	
1					3		8	40 00		17	6,875 00			4	
			54	23,800 00						28	10,960 00			5	
														6	
19	3,200	775 00												7	
6	1,080	320 00						100						8	
11	2,660	705 00												9	
8	1,100	325 00												10	
														11	
			24	5,675 00		73				14	5,575 00	1	100 00	12	
			7	2,450 00		3	9 50	500		6	3,750 00			13	
						1	3 50	7,500	67 50					14	
20	10,706	3,855 00	272	106,825 00	3	85	53 00	8,300	92 50	128	62,940 00	1	100 00		

fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickered or dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.	Number.
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
5,350	2,200		2,500		836	18,175	185		26,500	24,291	13
70,345	7,695		78,159		4,732	77,738	429	9	103,370	63,404	31
176,764	20,917		233,853		1,406	127,104	167		109,795	204,864	24
282,346			93,607		300	5,618				121,111	55
623,200	4,110		42,300		885	36,200				98,242	30
	47,308		19,806			4,800			2,500	23,725	32
7,368			37,489		2,669	43,259			6,065	12,134	86
55	4,729		223		14	5,960	718		42,750	2,609	64
44,214			27,374		6,175	101,249			5,875	13,457	51
1,612			699		344	8,955			30,275	1,372	02
245,355			4,275							40,362	45
379,432	10,017		61,726		751	40,471	373		1,462	87,035	15
	5,247		19,606		54	15,958	193		287	31,396	24
19,420	5,510		8,803		425	14,620	935			6,237	45
1,855,661	107,823		630,420		18,591	500,107	3,000	9	328,879	730,244	17
185,566 10	16,173 45		31,521 00		1,487 28	25,005 35	3,000 00	5 40	6,577 58	730,244	17



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats,  
Fishing Industry during

		FISHING										
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			
DISTRICT.												
Number.		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Yards.	Value.	
<i>Lake Ontario.</i>				\$	cts.		\$	cts.			\$	cts.
1	Lincoln . . . . .					61	4,514 00	81		94,050	5,830 00	
2	Wentworth . . . . .	5		4,700 00	11	21	495 00	28		59,900	3,952 00	
3	Halton and Peel . . . . .					22	5,295 00	47		123,000	5,855 00	
4	York . . . . .					15	2,725 00	25		43,100	3,430 00	
5	Ontario . . . . .					6	205 00	12		7,500	380 00	
6	Durham . . . . .					3	180 00	4		3,850	410 00	
7	Northumberland . . . . .					12	1,190 00	14		34,200	2,950 00	
8	Prince Edward . . . . .					62	9,290 00	121		72,600	3,675 00	
9	Bay of Quinte . . . . .					114	5,328 00	194		62,750	3,252 00	
10	Amherst Island . . . . .					44	1,580 00	54		27,100	1,680 00	
11	Wolfe Island and vicinity . . . . .					20	780 00	34		3,100	260 00	
Totals. . . . .		5		4 700 00	11	380	31,582 00	614		531,150	31,680 00	

RETURN of the Kinds, Quantities and Values of

Number.	DISTRICT.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
<i>Lake Ontario.</i>		Brls.	Lb.	Brls.	Lb.	Brls.	Lb.	Lb.
1	Lincoln		270,270		51,167		14,700	4,130
2	Wentworth		404,250		56,750		36,200	22,300
3	Halton and Peel		380,000		3,000		21,000	400
4	York		24,800		7,610		14,342	580
5	Ontario		7,498		4,385		918	597
6	Durham		12,200		1,000		2,000	140
7	Northumberland		13,890		17,924		26,234	18,629
8	Prince Edward		2,023		227,610		40,651	21,600
9	Bay of Quinte	906	22,714	12	202,042		2,020	87,925
10	Amherst Island		3,139	100	199,709		18,219	8,098
11	Wolfe Island and vicinity				2,200	5		18,795
Totals		906	1,140,784	112	773,397	5	176,284	183,194
Values		\$ 9,060 00	57,039 20	1,120 00	77,339 70	50 00	17,628 40	14,655 52



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures employed in the the Year 1908.

MATERIAL.											OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.					
Seines.			Pound Nets		Hoop Nets.		Dip Nets		Night Lines.		Spears.		Freeezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.	
Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
2		50 00					73	157 75	200	6 00			4	375 00		
									600	6 00	123	153 00	3	675 00	123	162 00
									200	2 00			20	1,390 00		
					22	435 00							3	60 00		
					7	140 00										
					213	4,570 00			750	29 00			10	295 00		
5	145	140 00			27	495 00										
7	145	190 00			269	5,640 00	73	157 75	1,750	43 00	123	153 00	40	2,795 00	123	162 00

Fish caught during the Year 1908.

Pickered or Doré.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	No.	Lb.	\$ cts.
83,207	1,700	1,350	8,425	1,000	4,963	13,340			4,265	30,717 89
1,750		2,300	2,500			22,700			7,000	33,004 50
		330	600		200	300			100	21,514 80
134			565			4,160				3,731 25
			135			5,145				1,216 96
		600								957 20
49		400	24		15,027	23,747				9,020 33
1,800	600	4,200	3,100		6,300	3,078			2,900	30,048 15
32,374		6,155	54,993		175,739	127,188			2,100	64,572 77
19,407	25		6,886		2,500	1,400				26,156 34
		7,000	11,450		26,175	19,127				5,816 45
138,721	2,325	22,335	88,680	1,000	230,904	220,185			16,365	226,756 64
13,872	10 348 75	1,340 10	4,434 00	60 00	18,472 32	11,009 25			327 30	226,756 64



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats,  
Fishing Industry during

Number.	DISTRICT.	FISHING								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Net.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Yards.
	<i>Inland Waters.</i>			\$ cts.			\$ cts.			\$ cts.
1	Frontenac County . . . . .				90	1,041 00	135		4,620	416 00
2	Leeds, Lanark, Lennox & Addington . . . . .				37	358 00	69		750	149 00
3	Russell, Prescott, Carleton, Renfrew . . . . .	2	1	50 00	2 69	715 00	86		1,915	224 00
4	Simcoe . . . . .				3	55 00	5			
5	Welland . . . . .				2	20 00	2			
6	Temiscamingue . . . . .				2	550 00	4		4,500	400 00
	Totals . . . . .	2	1	50 00	2 203	2,739 00	301		11,785	1,189 00

RETURN of the Kinds, Quantities and Values of

Number.	DISTRICT.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
	<i>Inland Waters.</i>	Brls.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1	Frontenac County . . . . .	29	5,420			38,319
2	Leeds, Lanark, Lennox & Addington . . . . .		5,300			7,071
3	Russell, Prescott, Carleton, Renfrew . . . . .			235		1,534
4	Simcoe . . . . .			895	15	
5	Welland . . . . .					30
6	Temiscamingue . . . . .		2,000	5,750		5,000
	Totals . . . . .	29	12,720	6,880	15	51,954
	Values . . . . . \$	290 00	636 00	688 00	1 50	4,156 32



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures employed in the the year 1908.

MATERIAL.												OTHER FIXTURE USED IN FISHING.				
Seines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Dip Nets		Night Lines.		Spears.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.	
Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number of Hooks.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
8		65 00			34	755 00	15	15 00	400	4 90						
6		50 00			59	885 00							6	600 00		
							8	8 00	5,650	108 50			1	30 00		
									900	7 50						
							2	6 00					1	15 00		
14		115 00			93	1,640 00	25	29 00	6,950	120 00			8	750 00		

fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickarel or dore's	Sturgeon.	Eels	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	No.	Lb.	\$ cts.
225		450	3,990		28,034	82,521			5,572	10,357 73
3,000		50	12,428		42,717	6,140				5,479 44
7,022	5,035				13,800	60,315			885	5,741 12
										91 00
25			3		10,012	100				811 01
7,800	200			2,000		9,000				2,455 00
18,072	5,235	500	16,421	2,000	94,563	158,076			6,557	24,935 30
1,807 20	785 25	30 00	821 05	120 00	7,565 04	7,903 80			131 14	24,935 30



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Recapitulation of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and the Fishing Industry

FISHING									
Number.	DISTRICT	Tugs or Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-Nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Yards.
				\$ cts.			\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River...	3	250	5,800 00	8	32	6,770 00	76	72,000
2	Lake Superior	23	144	50,450 00	108	50	3,070 00	75	811,000
3	Lake Huron (North Channel).	21	393	73,300 00	110	84	16,720 00	149	1,141,250
4	Georgian Bay	26	602	69,440 00	118	143	13,937 00	280	1,594,045
5	Lake Huron (Proper)	13	3,197	42,000 00	69	123	18,495 00	233	995,575
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames. ...	10	20	2,425 00	20	151	8,871 00	322	
7	Lake Erie	44	1,396	149,012 00	224	291	42,654 00	529	493,470
8	Lake Ontario	5	60	4,700 00	11	360	30,802 00	580	528,050
9	Inland Waters					205	2,789 00	351	11,785
	Totals.	145	6,062	397,127 00	668	1,439	144,117 00	2,595	5,647,175
									306,424 00

Recapitulation of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	DISTRICT	Herrings, salted.		Herrings, fresh.		Whitefish, salted.		Whitefish, fresh.		Trout, salted.		Trout, fresh.		Pike.
		Bbls.	Lb.	Bbls.	Lb.	Bbls.	Lb.	Bbls.	Lb.	Bbls.	Lb.	Lb.		
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River						694,347					32,330		230,499
2	Lake Superior		353,905		5		361,587		3,312		1,305,370			68,677
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	11	10,000		16		657,969		49		1,689,434			45,694
4	Georgian Bay	224	51,745		100		530,082		338		1,154,884			40,184
5	Lake Huron (Proper)													
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames	519	270,257		3,515		172,292		868		952,395			10,615
			1,000				53,900							41,222
7	Lake Erie	2	5,300,415		2		826,189		233		3,884			1,407,562
8	Lake Ontario	906	1,140,784		112		773,397		5		176,284			183,194
9	Inland Waters	29	12,720				6,880					15		51,954
	Totals	1,691	7,140,826		3,750		4,076,643		1,595		5,314,602			2,079,601
	Values		16,915 00		357,041 30		37,500 00		407,664 30		45,955 00	531,460 20		166,368 08



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures employed in during the Year 1908.

MATERIAL.													OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.				
Seines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Dip Nets.		Night Lines.		Spears.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		
Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number of Hooks.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
..	..	..	14	3000	3	575	..	..	..	..	14	7450	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	33	3700	20	1900	..	..	..	..	9	3610	2	125	2	..	..
..	..	..	92	19630	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1500	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	11	4800	..	..	..	..	200	2 00	..	16	4300	5	1668	4	..
12	648	495	43	15700	1	25	7	7 00	500	5 00	8	8	16	4650	..	..	5
80	11,318	4169	12	2200	156	7970	37	55 00	4,950	87 50	..	..	10	2900	12	1950	6
60	10,706	3855	272	106825	3	75	85	53 00	8,300	92 50	..	..	128	62940	1	100	7
2	..	50	..	..	242	5145	73	157 75	1,750	43 00	123	153	40	4300	123	162	8
14	..	115	..	..	93	1640	25	29 00	6,950	120 00	..	..	8	780	..	..	9
168	22,672	8684	477	155855	518	16430	227	301 75	22,650	350 00	131	161	246	92430	143	4005	..

## Fish caught during the Year 1908.

Pickrel or doré.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.	Number.
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Number.	Lb.	\$ cts.	
295,551	55,885	..	..	75,403	27,847	45,200	3,250	290	..	141,482 01	1
100,717	3,575	..	..	21,590	..	7,450	..	..	..	235,330 96	2
168,950	24,907	..	1,526	..	..	75,662	235	..	..	264,381 27	3
31,087	5,510	..	6,320	..	175	20,540	846	..	1,000	187,093 77	4
321,725	14,693	..	96,276	18,471	661	139,623	1,150	291	1,000	224,527 89	5
75,407	34,675	..	75,705	..	69,349	637,934	1,366	..	62,552	65,326 62	6
1,855,661	107,823	..	630,420	..	18,591	500,107	3,000	9	328,879	730,244 17	7
138,721	2,325	22,235	88,680	1,000	230,904	220,185	..	..	16,365	226,756 64	8
18,072	5,235	500	16,421	2,000	94,563	158,076	..	..	6,557	24,935 30	9
3,005,891	254,628	22,835	915,348	118,464	442,000	1,804,777	9,847	590	416,953	2,100,078 63	63
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
300589 10	38194 20	1710 10	45767 40	7107 84	35367 20	90238 85	9847 00	354 00	8339 06	2,100,078 63	



STATEMENT of the Yield and the Value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1908.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Whitefish .....	bbls. 3,750	10	00	37,500	00
" .....	lbs. 4,076,643	0	10	407,664	30
Trout .....	bbls. 4,595½	10	00	45,955	00
" .....	lbs. 5,314,602	0	10	531,460	20
Herring.....	bbls. 1,691½	10	00	16,915	00
" .....	lbs. 7,140,826	0	5	357,041	30
Pickarel .....	" 3,005,891	0	10	300,589	10
Pike .....	" 2,079,601	0	8	166,368	08
Sturgeon .....	" 254,628	0	15	38,194	20
Caviare .....	" 9,847	1	00	9,847	00
Bladders .....	" 590	0	60	354	00
Eels.....	" 22,835	0	6	1,370	10
Perch .....	" 915,348	0	5	45,767	40
Catfish .....	" 442,090	0	8	35,367	20
Coarse Fish .....	" 1,804,777	0	5	90,233	85
Tullibee.....	" 118,464	0	6	7,107	84
Carp .....	" 416,953	0	2	8,339	06
Total.....				\$2,100,079	63
Total increase, 1908.....				165,054	00

RECAPITULATION of the Fishing Tugs, Nets, Boats, etc., employed in the Province.

Articles.	Value.	
	\$	cts.
145 tugs (6,062 tons), 668 men .....	\$397,127	00
1,439 boats, 2,595 men .....	144,117	00
5,647,175-yards gill-net.....	306,424	00
168 Seines, 22,672 yards.....	8,684	00
477 pound nets.....	155,855	00
518 hoop nets.....	16,430	00
227 dip nets.....	301	75
22,650 hooks on set lines.....	350	00
131 spears .....	161	00
246 freezers and ice houses.....	92,430	00
143 piers and wharfs.....	4,005	00



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## APPENDIX No. 8.

## MANITOBA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF MANITOBA FOR THE YEAR 1908,  
BY THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES, WM. S. YOUNG.OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES,  
SELKIRK, MAN., 1909.To the Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of the province of Manitoba and Keewatin for the fiscal year 1908-9, and as requested, you will find the yield of the winter and summer fisheries on separate forms.

The Lake Winnipeg district is the only one in which both summer and winter fisheries were operated during the year.

Fishing operations were carried on only during the summer season, in the Nelson river district, for barter or trade, any fish taken during the winter season were used entirely for home consumption by the settlers of the district. The action of the department in closing the waters of the Nelson river to whitefish fishing during the summer season will have a good effect on the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg; commercial fishing should not be allowed in the waters of the Nelson river. With feeders such as the Nelson river, the supply of whitefish for Lake Winnipeg is assured, but if these natural spawning grounds are allowed to be destroyed, the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg are bound to suffer.

Both the summer and winter seasons together gave a yield in value of fish to the amount of six hundred thousand, three hundred and ninety six dollars.

The whitefish fishery of Lake Winnipeg during the summer season was all that could be hoped for, fish were abundant throughout the season in any part of the commercial waters, but averaging smaller in size; nine or ten years ago the whitefish of Lake Winnipeg averaged in weight from three to three and one eighth pound each, they now average about two and one-half pound.

There is a side to this question which is hard to explain. When the whitefish averaged three pound, a gill net of not larger than five inch in the mesh was used. At the present time no nets of a smaller mesh are used than five and one quarter inch, a large percentage are even larger than that, and yet the fish average smaller than the fish that were produced by the smaller nets.

The winter fishery of Lake Winnipeg did not do as well as that of the previous year. The Dominion Fish Company being out of business was perhaps one cause, and also an over loaded market to contend with; the shortage is more noticeable in the pickerel fishery, which seemed to be very plentiful up to the time the ice formed, but after that they were very scarce and the fishermen were unable to locate them,

Referring again to the whitefish fishery of Lake Winnipeg. I would like to say that the sail boat fishermen make a profit for their summer's work of all the way from three to six hundred dollars, and in a few cases even better than that, so that while the whitefish average smaller than they did some years ago, they are undoubtedly on the increase. With our hatcheries in operation every season, and with the present restrictions on the commercial fisheries, I am satisfied that Lake Winnipeg has a good future ahead of it, and will continue to keep up its good name for both quality and quantity,



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

The rest of the winter fisheries averaged up fairly well considering the state of the market, it being a most difficult matter to dispose of the fish after they had been produced.

Overseer W. H. Clinie, reports as follows on the fisheries of Lakes Winnipegosis, Manitoba, Dauphin, Water Hen, Cedar, Moose and Comorant, for winter season 1908-9.

Owing to whitefish being a smaller price on the market the past season than heretofore, the fishermen did not make their usual effort to produce them but sought after jack and pickerel.

I am given to understand that the fish caught on Lake Winnipegosis were larger in size this winter than the fish caught in past seasons, and I am also of the opinion that there are more fish in the lake to-day than there have been for some years.

The cause of this I attribute to summer fishing being discontinued on this lake for the past three years.

The fishing at Whiskey Jack was very heavy this winter and this is also caused by the lake being closed for the past three summers.

The fishermen have I understand had a very successful winter and had whitefish been their usual price the men all would have made good money.

Guardian J. Magnusson, reports as follows on the southern end of Lake Winnipeg. With reference to the condition of the fisheries, I beg to state that the summer or more correctly speaking the fall fishing was on the whole better than in previous years.

In winter caught fish there is a notable increase in whitefish, the increase I think may be attributed to the fish hatchery at Selkirk. Pickerel are rather decreasing, as winter fish, or at least it is so claimed by the fishermen, but in my opinion the mildness of the winter up to Christmas had something to do with the scarcity of fish up to that time.

On the whole, the condition of the fisheries is such that there is no reason to think that the lake will be depleted of fish, if the several close seasons are observed by the fishermen.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. YOUNG,  
*Inspector of Fisheries.*



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

WINTER SEASON 1908-9.  
Return Showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the Districts of Manitoba and Keewatin, Province of  
Manitoba by Fishery Overseer W. S. Young, at Selkirk Manitoba.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										VALUE.		Number.		
		Whitefish.	Trout.	Pickrel.	Pike.	Sturgeon.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Goldeyes.	Home consumption.	(Caviare.		lb.	\$
1	Lake Winnipeg and Red River	250000		650000	275000	4500	35000	175000	1760	200000	275000	250000	300	95486	00	1
2	Lakes Winnipegosis, Waterhen and Dauphin	300000		761200	711000			2000		163000	60000	152005		101547	00	2
3	Lakes Manitoba, Shoal and St. Martin	175000		448500	1000000		8000	100000		100000		100000		82946	00	3
4	Lake Cormorant	80000	15000	75000	20000					25000		20000		12950	00	4
5	Lake Cedar	4000	200	300						3000		15000		822	00	5
	Totals	809000	15200	1935000	2006000	4500	43000	277000	1700	491000	335000	537000	300	...	...	
	Total Values	56630	1064	116100	70210	450	1505	9695	136	9820	11725	16110	300	293745	00	



WINTER SEASON 1908-9.

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in District of **Manitoba and Keewatin**, Province of **Manitoba**, for the Year 1908-9, by Fishery Overseer **W. S. Young** at **Selkirk, Manitoba**.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.			Number.
		Gill Nets. (Rets à mailles.)			
		Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	
			\$		
1	Lake Winnipeg and Red River.....	1,000	60,000	10,000	1
2	Lakes Winnipegosis, Waterhen and Dauphin... ..	834	50,000	8,340	2
3	Lakes Manitoba, St. Martin and Shoal .....	834	50,000	8,340	3
4	Lake Cormorant.....	250	15,000	2,500	4
5	Lake Cedar.....	67	4,000	670	5
		2,985	179,000	29,850	



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

SUMMER SEASON 1908.

Return of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantities and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in District of Manitoba and Keewatin, Province of Manitoba, for the Year 1908, by Fishery Overseer W. S. Young at Selkirk, Manitoba.

Number.	DISTRICTS.										FISHING MATERIAL.										OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.				Number.
	Tugs or Vessels.					Boats.		Gill Nets. Rets à mailles.			Seines.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.										
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.								
1	1200	100000	\$	100	400	18000	500	3425	206500	34250	16	528	500	100	150000	30	10000	1							
2	10	4000		10	50	750	50	200	12000	2000	...	...	...	3	10000	3	300	2							
11	1210	104000		110	450	18750	550	3625	218500	36250	16	528	500	103	160000	33	10300								



RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the District of Manitoba and Keewatin, for the Year 1908.

Number.	KINDS OF FISH.										VALUE.	Number.
	Whitefish.	Pickarel.	Pike.	Sturgeon.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	(Goldeyes.	Home consumption.	(Caviare.	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
1 Lake Winnipeg and Red River...	2000000	1000000	200000	75000	1600	200000	200000	250000	300000	250000	10000	1
2 Nelson River ..	410000	1000	1000	8000	.	.	.	50000	.	100000	2500	2
Totals ...	2410000	1001000	201000	83000	1600	200000	200000	300000	300000	350000	12500	
Total values....	\$ 168700	60000	7035	8300	56	7000	16000	6000	105000	10500	12500	306,651



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of all kinds of Fish in the Province of **Manitoba** and **Keewatin** District, during the Summer and Winter of 1908-9.

KIND OF FISH.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$
Whitefish . . . . .	lb. 3,219,000	7	225,330
Trout . . . . .	" 15,260	7	1,064
Pickarel . . . . .	" 2,936,000	6	176,160
Pike . . . . .	" 2,207,000	3½	77,245
Sturgeon . . . . .	" 87,500	10	8,750
" caviare . . . . .	" 12,800	1.00	12,800
Perch . . . . .	" 44,600	3½	1,561
Tullibee . . . . .	" 477,000	3½	16,695
Catfish . . . . .	" 201,700	8	16,136
Mixed and coarse fish . . . . .	" 791,000	2	15,820
Goldeyes . . . . .	" 635,000	3½	22,225
Home consumption . . . . .	" 887,000	3	26,610
Totals . . . . .	11,513,800		600,396
Decrease . . . . .			206,219

## RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number of Fishermen, Number and Value of Crafts and Fishing Material in the whole of **Manitoba** and **Keewatin**, for the Year 1908-09.

Number.	Description.	Value.
		\$
11	Vessels (1,210 tons) . . . . .	104,000
450	Boats . . . . .	17,750
6610	Gill Nets (3,975,000 fathoms) . . . . .	56,100
16	Seines (528 fathoms) . . . . .	500
103	Freezers and Ice Houses . . . . .	160,000
33	Piers and Wharfs . . . . .	10,300
		338,650

There were 110 fishermen employed in vessels.

" 450 " " boats.

" 400 men " freezers and docks.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

## APPENDIX No. 9.

## SASKATCHEWAN.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES,  
QU'APPELLE, 1909.To the Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR, — I have the honour to submit the following report on the fisheries of the province of Saskatchewan for the year ended 31st March, 1909, together with statistical returns showing the yield of fish, values of catch, plant, &c.

The year has been of a normal character, and the number of men making fishing their business has been nearly the same as in the previous year. The number of anglers who resort to the various lakes for a few days sport is however steadily increasing. A large increase is shown in the catch of whitefish, due to the heavy catch in the Battleford lakes which came to double the amount recorded in any previous season. At Long Lake in the Qu'Appelle district there was also a big increase in the whitefish total. There has been a considerable decrease in the amount of sturgeon taken owing to the buyers formerly operating at Cumberland, having withdrawn from the market and means of transit to a railway shipping point not being provided.

Four hundred and seventy-six licenses were issued, which under the existing regulations prevailing in this province, were all of the same class, "domestic." The character of the fishing carried on by the holders of these licenses varies however to an extreme degree. A homesteader may procure a license to fish and use only a few yards of net in a small lake where his catch will consist of pike and mullet. Probably he will fish for only a few days in the year and the fish taken will be consumed in his own home or given to his neighbours.

Under a license of the same name and at the same cost, another man may make fishing his chief employment for a large portion of the year, use the full amount, 300 yards of gill-net authorized and dispose of his catch for export.

The number of licenses issued for a particular lake or district affords therefore very slight guidance as to the extent or value of the fishing there carried on.

It may be said that south of the Saskatchewan river and its north branch, fishing is principally carried on casually by the settlers as a pleasant diversion in the summer time, and more persistently by those of them who live within easy access to the larger lakes as a means of securing a valuable food supply in the winter. In addition to these there are a few who make fishing their chief business, particularly in the winter season, when other employment is slack, and readily dispose of their catch in the local markets where the demand is generally greater than the supply.

North of the Saskatchewan river the conditions are different. The lakes are far more numerous and vastly larger than in the south and stocked with the finest varieties of fish : but with few exceptions they have not at present any resident population adjacent to them, nor are they easy of access in summer time. The result is that the fishing in them is confined almost wholly to the winter season and is carried on by men who make it their sole business for the winter and move out to the lakes for that purpose. The catch made even in the lakes not too distant from railway points for economic transit, is greatly in excess of local or even provincial requirements at the present time, and consequently the larger portion finds its way to the export market.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

From these varying conditions as reported above, it will readily be seen that the single type of license is no longer suitable to the necessities of different parts of the province and the announcement by the minister of his intension to provide for a full revision of the regulations during the current year has given great satisfaction.

The reports from overseers and guardians show that the supply of fish in our waters is being well maintained, though there are lakes which are now being fished to the fullest extent compatible with their maintenance in that condition. Local opinions are often very conflicting as to the condition of a lake in regard to its fish supply. Complaints are received that a lake is being absolutely depleted of fish, and at the same time, others will complain that undue and unnecessary restrictions are being placed on the fishermen as to length of season and extent of net allowed. It is not reasonable to compare the enormous catches made in early days of settlement with the average catch made by the same length of net in the same lake now. The former was very probably made right on the spawning grounds in what is now the close season and the amount of fishing done in the rest of the year would be very limited. Results have now fairly established that a large annual catch of fish can safely be made from waters where the spawning season is properly protected, and the netting allowed regulated as to extent and size of mesh.

The prohibition of the export of fish from this province has been suggested as a means of preventing the exhaustion of our fisheries and also as ensuring a cheaper and more plentiful supply in our own towns and villages. I do not, however, regard this as at all a necessary step at the present time: the one or two lakes which are in danger of being overtaxed can easily be protected by a limitation of season and net. At the larger and more remote lakes which alone offer much opportunity for an export business, special arrangements for transport to railhead are necessary, which cannot profitably be made unless the catch is sufficiently large and regular to warrant the establishment of depots and lines of communication. If the fishermen were restricted to the local markets at present, there would not be enough fishing done to secure such a catch, and as a practical result the local market would be less well supplied than it is now. Two cold storages were constructed at Prince Albert this winter, and between fifty and sixty thousand pounds of fish held over to supply the summer trade. This is the first attempt in this province on so large a scale and the result will be watched with interest.

In the more northern lakes, licenses are only insisted on in the cases of those making a business of catching for sale or barter. The greater part of the catch is consumed by the families and dogs of the half-breed and Indian fishermen. The destructive practice of making a great catch of spawning whitefish to be hung up for a winter supply is stopped as far as possible, though natives are permitted in those remote districts to take sufficient fish in the close seasons for their daily requirements.

From the regular fishermen fairly reliable returns are forthcoming as to the amount of their catch, but from those who fish in a casual way and from the settlers of foreign extraction, the returns are apt to be vague. There is little doubt that even without intention, the amount is often largely understated, and guardians also find great difficulty in arriving at an accurate estimate of the quantity caught by anglers.

Fourteen convictions were obtained for infringements of the fishery regulations and several illegal traps broken up by fishery officers, in addition to several nets seized for being of illegal mesh or set in close season for whom no owners could be found.

In the Qu'Appelle Lakes, whitefish continue to increase though but slowly; those caught are very fine fish in excellent condition running as high as nine pounds in weight. These lakes are abundantly stocked with the coarse varieties but appeals are continuously being made for a supply of black bass to afford better sport to the large number of anglers who visit these lakes.

At Long Lake the demand for licenses was very large in the winter season and the lake was fished from end to end, the catch of whitefish being fifty per cent larger than in the previous year. This district is thickly settled now and licenses were issued to one hundred and thirty-eight residents. If the full amount of net authorized by these licenses had been employed, it would have been in excess of the capacity of the lake,



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

but as before explained, many fish with very small nets and for only short periods. This lake being within a short distance of Regina and other towns is becoming a favourite spot for summer visitors, and as at Qu'Appelle, there is a great wish for the stocking of its waters with black bass so that better sport can be offered the angler than that afforded by our pickerel and pike. Very little summer fishing is done with nets here at present, though with proper provision of ice, etc., a profitable business should be possible. Ice for that purpose has been put up on a small scale this winter.

There are numbers of smaller lakes scattered through the province well stocked with coarse fish though not carrying whitefish or trout. These waters are highly valued in their respective localities and their total output is quite large. The net licenses given for these are limited to very small lengths and are chiefly utilized for catching mullet.

Turtle and Jackfish Lakes in the Battleford district gave a splendid output of fish this winter, nearly 700,000 lb. of whitefish alone having been caught. I do not consider that these lakes can safely be fished to that extent every year and have already recommended that the close season be extended here to the same date as in Long Lake. The adjoining country is now well settled and the call on the lakes is likely to be continuous. Over 140 settlers applied for licenses last year and if all are to be granted, a further limitation of the season and nets is certainly necessary.

At Cold Lake the fishing was not so extensive as in the previous winter, but the catches were equally good and the quality of the trout much better. The decrease was due to the buyers of past seasons not returning to the field and the necessary arrangements for handling the catch being late in maturing.

In the Prince Albert district the total catch showed an increase, though only three cars were exported. There was an increased demand for local consumption and as before mentioned some fifty thousand pounds were held over in cold storage, in plants erected by Messrs. Gilmour and Dangerfield. The main catch was again made in the Trout Lakes where no falling off in supply of fish was noted, catches per net averaging larger than last year. Fish were brought in from Stoney Lake this year for the first time and found of good size and quality.

Candle Lake gave very large catches per net in numbers, but the whitefish were small averaging only two pounds. This lake has communication with the Saskatchewan River and sturgeon are reported to have been found there.

It will be noted that the lakes of the Prince Albert district were not fished to anything like the extent warranted by their size. This is not due to their difficulty of access, for fish are freighted longer distances in other districts, but rather to the fact that there being no resident population in their immediate vicinity, the men who fish them have to move considerable distances from their permanent homes for the winter, and it is a constantly recurring complaint that the present regulations do not permit of their fishing to the extent possible to men making it their sole business for the season and that consequently they are unable to make a success of the industry. The regulations undoubtedly require amendment to make them suitable to the present conditions of this district in particular, for due advantage of the wealth of fish existing in those lakes fairly accessible from Prince Albert is not now being taken, and such alterations as will enable the industry to be properly organized and profitably pursued will be welcomed.

In the North and South branches of the Saskatchewan, a good deal of fishing is now done in the open water season by the foreign settlers in contiguous districts. Owing to the rapidity of the current, gill-nets can only occasionally be used with success, and the use of small dip nets has been provisionally allowed. By their means the settlers secure good catches of the coarse fish while many sturgeon of small size are obtained in the same waters by hook and line. Some vigilance is required however to prevent the use of such small mesh nets as would take the immature fish, as also to prevent their use in the close season when the run of fish presents the temptation of a big catch.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

In the Cumberland district, the withdrawal of the fish company formerly operating there, reduced the fishing done to that required for home consumption, and accounts for a big falling off in the catch of sturgeon. The fur trade being active and other employment plentiful, comparatively little fishing was done.

Good work has been done by the overseers and guardians during the year, and in most districts public opinion is now strongly in favour of the due protection of our lakes and streams. There are doubtless still many minor evasions of the regulations, but no attempt to break them in a large way was reported.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

ERNEST W. MILLER,  
*Inspector of Fisheries.*



RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and others Fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in the Province of Saskatchewan, for the Year 1908-9.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.										OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.		
		Boats.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pounds-Nets.		Freezers and Ice Houses.				
		Number.	Value. \$	Licensed men.	Fathoms.	Value. \$	Fathoms.	Value. \$	Number.	Value. \$	Number.	Value. \$		
1	Qu'Appelle.....	100	2450	198	14800	2960							1	
2	Battleford.....	18	375	173	19000	3800							2	5500
3	Prince Albert .....	60	720	75	8500	1700								
4	Northern.....	250	2500	24	8000	1200								
5	Cumberland .....	50	1000	6	1800	300								
	Totals.....	478	7045	476	52100	9960							2	5500



# RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the Province of Saskatchewan, for the Year 1908-9.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										VALUE.		Number.
		Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Bass, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Pike, lb.	Maskinonge, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Eels, lb.	Tullibee, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	\$	cts.	
Saskatchewan County.														
1	Qu'Appello.....	116000	.....	.....	122000	205000	.....	.....	.....	35000	60000	24,480	00	1
2	Battleford.....	865000	60000	.....	2000	80000	.....	.....	.....	.....	80000	60,920	00	2
3	Prince Albert.....	347000	18000	.....	38000	110000	.....	.....	.....	.....	108000	31,670	00	3
4	Northern.....	385000	60000	.....	25000	90000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	31,600	00	4
5	Cumberland .....	30000	5000	.....	10000	15000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	4,075	00	5
Totals.....		1743000	143000	.....	197000	500,000	.....	.....	.....	35000	273000	152,795	00	
Value.....		104580	8580	.....	11820	17500	.....	.....	.....	1225	8190			

No distinction made in returns between catches of winter and summer seasons. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the white fish and 50 per cent of coarse fish are caught in the winter season.

E. W. Ml.



## APPENDIX No. 10

## ALBERTA.

## SUMMARY OF FISHERY GUARDIAN'S REPORTS FOR 1908.

The following summary of the various guardians' reports,—accompanying their returns,—will convey some idea of the productiveness and value of the fisheries of this province, so far removed from the sea and all that is generally associated with the business of fishing.

There are in all eighteen special guardians in the province looking after the fisheries of more than fifty lakes and the contributory rivers. The principal kinds of fish taken from these lakes are whitefish and pike, considerable quantities of trout and pickerel are also caught.

The fishing permits issued by the Department are what are known as "Domestic Licenses" on which are specified the length of net and size of mesh to be used, and are granted to all British subjects who are bona fide settlers, within a certain radius of the various lakes, on payment of two dollars per annum, entitling them to catch fish chiefly for their own consumption, with a view to the preservation of the fisheries of those waters.

Fish are so abundant in some of the lakes, however, that, even with the limited length of net allowed, much more fish than can be used for the fisherman's own consumption have been taken and sold at good prices in towns within reach, thereby adding considerably to the settler's means of livelihood, besides providing him with good food.

One of the best lakes in the whole province, namely, Pigeon Lake, is in some danger of becoming fished out; owing to the great number of people fishing, and the inducement offered by its comparative nearness to Edmonton and other remunerative markets. As a consequence of this condition of things the department, with the sole view of arresting the depletion of the lake, has found it necessary to restrict the issuing of fishing permits, to fish on the lake, to those actually living within two and one-half miles of its shores. This has caused considerable grumbling by those living from two and three-quarters to three miles away, and who consider they have as much right to the lake fisheries as their neighbours who live four or five hundred yards nearer, but it must be admitted that the line had to be drawn somewhere, and as the district round the lake is becoming quite thickly settled, the indiscriminate issuing of licenses to all applicants would soon complete the ruin of the lake fisheries. This may appear somewhat like creating a monopoly for those living within the two and a half mile circle, and in course of time, as the settlements grow, it may perhaps be wise, instead of reducing the circle, to reduce the length of netting allowed to each license, to limit the quantity of fish to be taken by each fisherman, and to extend the close season.

Mr. R. A. Mackenzie of Tofield, Alta., whose district lies to the east of Edmonton, and includes Beaver, Hastings, Cooking, Blackfoot and Ministic Lakes, says in the course of his report that there has been an increase in the catch of pike and a greater increase in the catch of coarse fish, as compared with those of previous years. He says that for lack of transportation facilities all the fish caught in his district are used locally, but as the G. T. P. Ry., has been completed through that part of the country he expects that fish will be sent to outside markets in the near future. He also states that of the three thousand three hundred black bass recently deposited in Cooking Lake only two succumbed, and that, after careful examination, he is confident that this fish will propagate successfully in any of the larger lakes of Alberta.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Mr. F. B. Green of Bonnie Glen, whose district includes Conjuring Lake, which lies to the S. W. of Edmonton, says the fisheries of that lake are in excellent condition.

Mr. W. A. Dunlop of High River, whose district includes the waters of High River, Little Bow River, etc., and lies to the south of Calgary, says that fishing in his district is confined to sport entirely, by hook and line, in the trout streams. Formerly these streams were among the best in Western Canada but are now becoming fished out in spite of all the protection he is able to give.

Mr. James Price of Heather Brae, whose district lies to the east of Wetaskiwin, and includes Dried Meat Lake and Battle River, says that no nets are used in his district. Fishing is carried on with hook and line, by anglers from miles around and the fish used for their own consumption only. He finds it impossible to estimate the amount taken.

Mr. W. P. Beaupré of Onaway, whose district lies to the west of Edmonton, and includes Wabamun Lake and Lac Ste. Anne, says that the waters of Lac Ste. Anne are fished chiefly in the fall supplying the settlers in its vicinity with fish for their own use. Fish are large and plentiful with regard to Wabamun Lake he says, owing to railway and other work being plentiful last winter (1908) little attention was paid to fishing, but the few who did fish did well and assert that fish are not decreasing.

Mr. Matthew Cook of Lamerton, whose district lies to the northeast of Red Deer, and includes Buffalo and Chain Lakes, says that a large percentage of the catch in his district is sold in Southern Alberta at remunerative figures, further that winter fishing has been encouraging both as to quantity and quality.

Mr. K. W. McKenzie of Edmonton, says, in that part of the Saskatchewan River which lies within his district no fishing was done except for domestic purposes and even that was inconsiderable.

Mr. W. Ouimet of Moose Lake, whose district lies about one hundred miles to the northeast of Edmonton and includes Moose Lake, which is a lake of about thirty miles in circumference, says that pike, pickerel, tullibee and perch are abundant all over the lake, while whitefish are found in the northwest corner of it. Indians and halfbreeds have always carried on a traffic in fish from this lake, and since the formation of a white settlement in the district these latter fish the lake with hook and line for their own use.

Mr. Alex. Hamelin, of Lac La Biche, whose district lies forty or more miles eastward of Athabaska Landing, and includes Lac La Biche, Touchwood, Rocky Island, Mosquito, and Trout Lakes, in the course of his remarks says, that the fall is the time when most fishing is done in his district, but owing to a continuation of strong winds throughout the fall of the year under review, fishing was not so successful as in former years. Winter fishing, *i. e.*, December to February, in the district amounted to nothing owing to excessively cold weather. During the month of March (1909) fishing was carried on, but not many fish were caught. These consisted chiefly of trout, tullibee, whitefish and doré.

Mr. Ingram Wood of Wetaskiwin, whose district lies from forty to eighty miles to the west of Wetaskiwin and includes the waters of Pigeon and Buck Lakes, fears, with regard to Pigeon Lake, that unless summer fishing be prohibited, and the fishing confined to winter alone, the lake will, before long, become entirely depleted as its resources are now being taxed rather beyond what they can permanently stand.

Following these remarks will be found figures showing the quality, kinds and value of fish taken in the various districts of the province, during the season 1908-09, but it must be borne in mind that owing to the nature of the fishery the figures given are mostly estimated.



STATEMENT of Number of Fishermen, Number and Value of Boats, Nets, etc., and of all Kinds of Fish taken from the Lakes of the Province of Alberta, for the year 1908-09.\*

Number.	DISTRICTS.	BOATS.		GILL-NETS, ETC.			KINDS OF FISH.						TOTAL VALUE.	Number.			
		Number.	Value. \$	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value. \$	Maskinonge, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Pike, lb.			Tullibee, lb.	Mixed fish.	
1	North York, Old Man River									20000							
2	Waterton Mills and Belly River.									14800							
3	Pigeon, Buck and Battle Lakes.	64	630	178	78	27450	360	15900	315850		7750	3000					
4	Lac Ste. Anne	16	156	16	48	72000	206		29200			14100					
5	Wabamun Lake	28	360	30	87	24850	458		78625			4200					
6	Buffalo and Chain Lakes	2	40	20	28		180					4225					
7	Beaver, Hastings, Cooking and Blackfoot Lakes.	11	450	20	11		370					191450			9277		
8	Conjuring Lake	25	525	25	2		50	1000			4000	3000			4000		
9	Lac La Biche, Trout, Mosquito and Egg Lakes.			131					37796	54					3168	1693	
10	Blackfalds, Snake, Gull and Lacombe Lakes.				9		180				10000	350000			25000		
	Total quantities	146	2161	420	263	124300	1804	16900	461471	34854	21750	679075	3168		24970		
	Values							845	23073	3485	1087	20372	126		249		49246

\* Mostly estimated.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

APPENDIX No. 11

YUKON TERRITORY.

DAWSON, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report on the fisheries of the Yukon Territory for the year 1908, showing the catch in each district where licenses are issued as well as those caught by miners for their own use in different parts of the territory.

I did my best to secure all statistics as to the fish caught in different parts of the Territory as well as value, number of men, boats, nets, etc., used.

The fishing laws have been well observed in this district during the year and on the whole a fairly successful season for those engaged in the fishing.

I am your obedient servant

H. T. MCKAY,  
*Inspector of Fisheries.*

R. N. VENNING, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fisheries, Ottawa.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in the **Yukon Territory**, for the Year 1908.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.					Number.
		Boats.		Gill-nets.			Freezers and Ice houses.		Piers and Wharfs.			
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
			\$ cts.				\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
1	All Yukon Territory ...	16	800 00	40	142	25,000	370 00	2	1,500 00	1	275 00	

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the **Yukon Territory**, for the Year 1908.

KINDS OF FISH.											
Number.	DISTRICTS.	King Salmon, lb.	Dog Salmon, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Pickerel, lb.	Ling cod.	Tullibee, lb.	Greyling, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	Number.
1	Dawson . . . . .	40000	5000	18000	.....	.....	2000	.....	20000	1000	1
2	Selkirk . . . . .	15000	3000	1000	5000	.....	1000	.....	8000	1000	2
3	Forty Mile . . . . .	6000	2000	1000	.....	.....	500	.....	4000	700	3
4	Lake La Barge . . . . .	2000	.....	10000	12000	2000	.....	.....	500	1000	4
5	Lake Tateleman . . . . .	.....	.....	32000	6000	2000	2000	7000	500	200	5
6	Carcross . . . . .	.....	1000	1500	1400	.....	.....	.....	1000	1000	6
7	Klondyke River . . . . .	3000	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	1000	7
8	Thistle . . . . .	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	300	8
9	Yukon River in general . . . . .	20000	4000	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	1000	9
Totals . . . . .		95000	15000	69500	24400	4000	5500	7000	52000	7200	



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

Of the Number of Fishermen, Number and Value of Boats, Nets and Fishing Fixtures,  
in the whole **Yukon Territory**, for the Year 1908.

Material.	Number.	Value.
Boats.....	16	\$ 800
Nets .....	142	3,750
Ice houses.....	2	1,500
Piers.....	1	275
Total.....		\$6,325
Men ....	40	

## RECAPITULATION

Of the Kinds and Quantities of Fish taken in the whole **Yukon Territory**, during  
the Year 1908.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		Cts.	\$
King Salmon..... Lb.	90,000	15	13,500
Dog Salmon ..	15,000	10	1,500
Whitefish.....	69,500	25	17,375
Trout.....	24,400	40	9,760
Pickrel .....	4,000	20	800
Ling Cod.....	5,500	10	550
Tullibee.....	7,000	25	1,750
Greyling.....	52,000	25	13,000
Coarse and mixed fish.....	7,200	10	720
Total.....	274,600		58,955



RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of **Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta**  
and **Yukon Territory**, for the Year 1908.

Kinds of Fish.	MANITOBA.		SASKATCHEWAN.		ALBERTA.		YUKON.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Salmon.....							105,000	15,000
Whitefish.....	3,219,000	225,330	1,743,000	104,580	461,471	23,073	69,500	17,375
Trout.....	15,200	1,064	143,000	8,580	34,854	3,485	24,400	9,760
Pickrel .....	2,936,000	176,160	197,000	11,820	38,650	1,941	4,000	800
Pike.....	2,207,000	77,245	500,000	17,500	679,075	20,372		
Sturgeon.....	87,500	8,750	9,000	900				
Sturgeon caviare.....	12,800	12,800						
Perch .....	44,600	1,561						
Tullibee and Greyling. .	477,000	16,695	35,000	1,225	3,168	126	59,000	14,750
Catfish .....	201,700	16,136						
Gold eyes.....	635,000	22,225						
Coarse fish .....	1,678,000	42,430	273,000	8,190	24,970	249	12,700	1,270
Totals.....	11,513,800	600,396	2,900,000	152,795	1,242,188	49,246	274,600	58,955

16,900 lb. Alberta Maskinongé included in above.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## APPENDIX No. 12.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR THE YEAR  
1908-9, BY INSPECTORS, C. B. SWORD, J. T. WILLIAMS AND E. G.  
TAYLOR.

## DISTRICT No. 1.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., 1909.

To the Superintendent, of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose my report and statistics of District No. 1, British Columbia for the twelve months ending 31st March last.

The difference in value in boats and nets between 1907 and 1908 is simply the natural loss from deterioration; being a poor year many of the boats and nets in stock were not used.

The dry salted salmon, mainly dog, returns are smaller, as this on the Fraser was a hump-back year, hump backs not being so much in favour for dry salting.

Next year being dog salmon year we may expect a much larger quantity to be dry salted.

The pack of sockeye salmon for the Fraser River was 63,126 cases to which must be added those packed from the traps on the South West Coast, 11,448, while the pack on Puget Sound was 170,951, making a total of Fraser River sockeye packed of 245,525 cases against 59,815 in Canada and 93,934 on Puget Sound, totalling 152,749 in 1907.

The take of sturgeon though still small compared with earlier years when this fishing was first prosecuted for commercial purposes, has greatly increased over last year.

The oulachon run this year exceeded considerably that of last year.

The oysters given in the statistics are the actual number taken by the Crescent Oyster Co. at Mud Bay from the eastern spat planted by them there.

Your obedient servant,

C. B. SWORD,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

## DISTRICT No. 2.

VANCOUVER, B.C., 1909.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose my annual statistical report of the fisheries of the Northern Coast of British Columbia, District No. 2, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, including statement of salmon packs of the different canneries.

These returns show an increase in the aggregate, the total value of fish and fish products in 1908 being \$2,735,130 against \$2,385,053 in 1907. This is accounted for by the increase in the salmon pack for 1908.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

The total pack of salmon for the season of 1908 is as follows :

	1908
	Cases.
Sockeye.....	268,605
Cohoe.....	42,926
Spring.....	20,200
Humpbacks.....	61,470
	<hr/>
	393,201

As against 1907.

	Cases.
Sockeye.....	239,823
Cohoe.....	39,397
Spring... .	14,460
Humpbacks.....	35,638
	<hr/>
	329,318

Approximate detailed decrease and increase :

	Season 1908.
Skeena River, increase....	50,500
River Inlet, decrease.....	20,000
Northern Coast, increase.....	13,500
Naas River, increase.....	15,000

By reference to the above figures it will be noticed that there is an increase of about 50,000 cases in the Skeena, this is owing to the run being good in all varieties of salmon and not to any increase in the fishing boats, rather a decrease. It is considered one of the best years ever experienced on the Skeena River. There has been a further decrease in the Rivers Inlet pack, this is again owing to unfavourable climatic conditions, the spawning grounds being densely populated with salmon of all kinds. Naas River has had one of the best runs hitherto known and all the canneries filled up. All varieties of salmon were abundant.

The North Coast fisheries were also good, Kimsquit and Bella Coola having especially fine runs of salmon, in fact with the exception of Rivers Inlet, all over my district there has been an abundance of all the varieties of salmon, but especially the humpback, which appeared in countless numbers, completely blocking the small rivers and creeks.

With regard to the Skeena River, I am pleased to report another good pack, all the different species of salmon being well represented, especially the humpback.

The gasoline launch built last season by the department did excellent work in protecting the fisheries during the weekly close season.

The Oxstahl river is producing more spring salmon and sockeye each year since the removal of the obstruction at the head waters; this is demonstrated by the number of fishing boats seen operating in these waters.

I regret to say owing to the large number of snags, tree tops and floating debris, dumped into the river by the sub-contractors constructing the G. T. P. Railway during the season, in spite of repeated protests by myself and others, considerable loss both in fish and nets was experienced by the canners and fishermen. I sincerely trust that a remedy will be found for this unnecessary hardship inflicted on the canners.

Regarding the Upper Skeena, I am pleased to report excellent work by our fishery officers, the barricading of streams by the Indians has been entirely abolished without working any hardship on them.

I inclose Stewart Norrie's report (fishery overseer,) in this connection.

The additional work on the Copper River, a tributary of the Skeena, has been completed, and large quantities of sockeye observed on the spawning grounds at the head waters. Even the weaker salmon being able to ascend. I strongly recommend the prohibition of all fishing for four years on this river, to enable the salmon to repopulate this large area of magnificent spawning ground.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The hatcheries on the Skeena River have been most successful in obtaining a full supply of ova.

*Rivers Inlet.*—I have to again report a decrease of about 20,000 cases in this season's pack with approximately the same number of boats and nets. The climatic conditions were again unfavourable and it was difficult to catch the fish, as they were running deep, with the water very clear. Fishery Overseer Nordschow reports large quantities of salmon and fishing matters generally very satisfactory on the Inlet, the gasoline launch built by the Department last season being most effective in preventing illegal fishing during the weekly close season. The spawning beds were well seeded and no illegal fishing was attempted by the Indians.

With regard to the Naas River the pack shows a decided increase, especially in the catch of sockeye, which was considered one of the best runs ever experienced in these waters.

The snag scow did excellent work removing many snags and clearing the drifts, so that the loss of web was considerably curtailed. A contract is let for the removal of certain obstructions on tributaries of the Naas and I hope the work will be completed by August next, in sufficient time for the salmon to reach the large area of spawning ground that will be opened up.

The gasoline launch built by the department last season did excellent work in protecting the fisheries during the weekly close season.

The North Coast fisheries also show a substantial increase, this is owing in a measure to the Kimsquit Canneries putting up good packs, these fisheries being a total failure last season. Bella Coola also did well both in sockeye and coho, the latter being almost a phenomenal run.

I beg to reiterate my remarks on dog-salmon, halibut, oulachon and our deep sea fisheries generally, in my report on last season's work. The conditions then obtaining are practically the same.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WILLIAMS,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

## FISHERY OVERSEER'S REPORT ON BABINE LAKE, ETC.

HAZELTON, B. C., 1909.

To J. T. WILLIAMS, Esq.,  
Inspector of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you, in accordance with instructions from Mr. Helgesen, regarding the condition of spawning grounds at Babine Lake.

Leaving here on the 18th, I arrived at Babine on the evening of the 19th of August. I travelled in company with Mr. Pretty and the next day we started on the Manson trail for the hatchery, having told Guardian Spinning to meet me at the mouth of Salmon creek, with canoe on Sunday. After walking four miles we came to a fine lake, about the size of Lakelse, crossed that, and again hit the trail for another four miles, when we arrived at the head of the Gordean Lake.

There is a nice creek empties into it here and this is where Mr. Pretty gets his supply of ova for the hatchery.

We had it fenced, and there was a splendid bunch of sockeyes waiting to go up. They were too bright to spawn and he thought he would let them past and take the next lot, as they would be riper. The lake is about ten miles long and the hatchery is at the lower end.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

It is the finest log building I ever saw, and everything fixed up in good shape.

Salmon creek is about three miles long and I watched the salmon coming up to the lake in a continual stream.

Having met guardian Spinning with canoe he and I started up Babine lake.

There are four families of Indians, on Salmon Arm, and at that time they would average 350 to 400 fish to the family.

The next place was Tatsee Creek. Large number of salmon at mouth getting ready to go up stream, and three families of Indians fishing.

The man we met was taking 600 to his cache at the old fort besides what we had in smoke house.

Babine Lake is simply alive with fish. At every little stream thousands would be playing around the mouth.

At Pierre Creek the salmon are very thick and no Indians.

At 15 mile there is an abundance of fish both outside and up the creek. Four families of Stuart Lake Indians lately arrived are catching fish at the mouth, mostly with spear.

Went two miles up slough endeavouring to reach Beaver creek but had to turn back on account of windfalls.

Next day struck an old trail and after walking eight miles, found Mr. Gibbs and his men spawning fish for the Stuart Lake hatchery, also three families of Stuart Lake Indians.

He is giving them the spawned fish and considers he will have no trouble in filling his hatchery to its full capacity.

At the portage the Indians are getting all the fish they want right out in the lake.

After returning to Babine the next place to visit was the scene of our former troubles, the "barricade."

It is completely deserted. All the houses are stripped and the Indians have built half a dozen new smoke houses at different places along the small lake shore, where the water is slack. At the time I was there, an extra fine run of sockeye seem to have arrived, great fine fish much superior to the fish that had arrived beforehand.

Despite the fact that the Indians' nets are in such poor condition they seem to get plenty of fish. Johnny Williams told me that he had over a thousand himself. They did very little grumbling to me except about the nets. They seem to have come to the conclusion that their nets require care. They have been mended with all kinds of thread, and stuff they could get hold of. They only set them over night, haul them next morning, and dry and mend through the day. I examined most of them, and they are positively rotten.

There has also been a big run of spring salmon here, great fellows over forty pounds, and they make havoc of the nets.

As near as I can gather, they did not use their winter nets very much last season. They seem somewhat averse to talking about them.

With the exception of "Beaver Creek," I believe the rest had been visited by Guardian Spinning once this season before my arrival.

We will also make another tour this month, which will make three times this season.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

STEWART NORRIE,



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## FISHERY OVERSEER'S REPORT.

(UPPER SKEENA.)

FORT ESSINGTON, B.C., 1909.

JOHN T. WILLIAMS, Esq.,  
Inspector of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a brief report concerning the spawning grounds in my district, "Upper Skeena."

I must say it has been a most successful season, all the principal grounds being plentifully supplied with fish.

At Morristown on the Bulkley river the fish were so plentiful in the canyon that the Indians received an abundant supply, without their basket traps this season, fishing from sling boards with their gaff hooks. The Agulgat and Forks Indians were equally successful in their canyon, in the same manner. This style of fishing is much better for the fish, as it does not form an obstruction.

The Kispiax people claim they did not get as good a supply as usual. I think they missed the main run, whilst they were away haying.

Guardian Campbell reports considerable fish on. Selam-Geese grounds, a tributary of the Skeena about one hundred miles above Hazelton, but very few at Blackwater, which is Nasse waters.

The Indians have been very reasonable and have observed the law in every instance. You have already received my report on the Babine grounds.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

STEWART NORRIE.

## DISTRICT No. 3.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES,  
NANAIMO, B.C., 1909.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my annual statistical report of the fisheries for District No. 3, British Columbia, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909. These returns show a marked increase in the aggregate, the total value of fish and fish products for the year ending March 31, 1908, being \$1,502,668, against \$1,987,852 for the year ending March 31, 1909, an increase of \$485,184. The greatest development has taken place in the herring fisheries, the quantity of herring taken in the vicinity of Nanaimo alone was 21,833 tons.

The herring find a ready sale in the markets of China. There seems to be an almost unlimited market in China for dry salted herring.

The salmon traps on the South West Coast of Vancouver Island had a fairly successful season. There was a large increase in the number of spring salmon taken in the traps.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

The spring salmon are mild cured for the German market.

The Victoria Sealing Company despatched nine vessels to the Behring Sea. The catch was less than last year: but owing to the advance in price the results were more satisfactory.

The whaling factory at Pages Lagoon has been closed down; the number of whales found in the Gulf of Georgia did not warrant the company in continuing operations. The whale factories on the west coast of Vancouver Island were operated during the season, and about the same number of whales taken as in the preceding year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD G. TAYLOR,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## YIELD AND VALUE OF FISHERIES IN DISTRICT No. 1, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1908-09.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, canned . . . . . (in cases, of 48 lb.)	89,184	6 50	579,696 00
" dry salted . . . . . lb.	2,330,000	0 05	116,500 00
" dried (Indian consumption) . . . . . "	900,000	0 05	45,000 00
" smoked . . . . . "	150,000	0 10	15,000 00
" fresh and frozen . . . . . "	2,089,750	0 05	104,487 50
Sturgeon . . . . . "	180,000	0 05	9,000 00
Halibut . . . . . "	15,891,555	0 05	794,577 75
Herring, fresh and salted . . . . . "	50,000	0 01	500 00
" smoked . . . . . "	8,000	0 10	800 00
Oulachons, fresh . . . . . "	22,500	0 05	1,125 00
" salted . . . . . brls.	50	10 00	500 00
" smoked . . . . . lb.	2,000	0 10	200 00
Smelts . . . . . "	200,000	0 05	10,000 00
Trout . . . . . "	120,000	0 10	12,000 00
Cod . . . . . "	250,000	0 06	15,000 00
Shad . . . . . "	8,000	0 05	400 00
Mixed fish . . . . . "	100,000	0 05	5,000 00
Fish oil . . . . . galls.	9,780	0 22	2,151 60
Guano . . . . . tons.	84	28 00	2,352 00
Glue . . . . . galls.	7,000	1 50	10,500 00
Oysters . . . . . boxes.	1,614	4 50	7,263 00
Clams, crabs and other fish not included in above . . . . .			10,000 00
Total . . . . .			1,742,052 85

## CAPITAL Invested in British Columbia Fisheries, District No. 1, 1908.

Description of Property.	Number.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$	\$
Canneries, wharfs, &c. . . . .	38*	850,000	
Steamers and gasoline boats including chartered . . . . .	35	390,000	
Steamers in halibut trade . . . . .	5	350,000	
Dories and gear . . . . .		30,000	
Boats . . . . .	2,600	156,000	
Gill and seine nets (fathoms) . . . . .	300,000	225,000	
Trawls and lines . . . . .		9,000	
Scows . . . . .	130	26,000	
Cold storage plants . . . . .	3	135,000	
Oil factories . . . . .	3**	90,000	
Salteries . . . . .	5	7,500	
			2,268,500

Employees in Fisheries.	Number.	Total.
Salmon fishermen . . . . .	2,440	
On vessels (including 174 in halibut fisheries) . . . . .	334	
In canneries . . . . .	1,350	
		4,124

\* Last year entered in error as 35. \*\* One partially dismantled.



VESSELS, BOATS, &c.										FISHING MATERIALS.				KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.																
DISTRICT.		Vessels.		Boats.		Gill Nets.		Sonom.		Trawls Lines.		Salmon, cases.		Salmon, value (26 per case).		Salmon, salt, 810 lbs.		Salmon, value.		Salmon, dry, salt 3c. lb.		Salmon, value.		Salmon, smoked, 10c. lb.		Salmon, value.		Number.		
Number.		Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, value (26 per case).	Salmon, salt, 810 lbs.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, dry, salt 3c. lb.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, smoked, 10c. lb.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, value.	Number.	
1	Skeena River	22	1500	82750	80	840	79940	2740	200100	99000	220	375	209177	1255062	70	700	2200000	11000	30000	3000	1									
2	Rivers Inlet	9	490	39200	47	786	36900	1620	120000	58226	200	375	75090	450540	50	500	600000	30000	2500	250	2									
3	Naas River	4	200	5200	12	196	20222	600	51920	31246	...	...	46908	281448	84	840	80000	4000	55000	5500	3									
4	North Coast	20	800	60000	50	190	18300	600	30200	18252	3000	8000	62026	372156	500	5000	160000	8000	45000	4500	4									
5	Q. C. Islands	6	250	9000	18	20	2120	80	...	1000	3000	...	...	...	550	5500	100000	5000	...	...	5									
Totals		61	3240	196150	207	2032	157482	5730	408720	206724	4420	12650	393201	...	1254	...	1160000	...	132500	...	...									
Values		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2359206	...	...	12540	...	58000	...	13250	...	...								

\* Including all employees.



BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES, 1909—DISTRICT No. 2—Continued.

22—171½

KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.

Number.	DISTRICT.	KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.																	Total VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Salmon, fresh, 5c. lb.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, frozen, boxes 5c. lb.	Salmon, value.	Salmon, tides, mild, cured, average 750 lb. 10c. per lb.	Salmon, value.	Hallbut, 5c. lb.	Herring, salt and fresh, 1c. lb.	Herring, smoked, 10c. lb.	Oulachon, fresh, 5c. lb.	Oulachon, salt, \$10 bbls. lb.	Oulachon, smoked, 10c. lb.	Trout, 10c. lb.	Mixed, 5c. lb.	Hair seal skins, 25c. lb.	Fish oil, 37c. gall.	Canned clams, \$4 50 case.		
1	Skeena	190000	9500	481281	24064	805	64875	500000	6000	4000	9000	80	900	7000	11000	250	1400	...	1,396,803 50	1
2	Rivers Inlet	17600	880	...	...	...	...	25000	60	400	450	800	90	700	550	62.50	490	...	...	2
3	Naas River	10000	500	...	...	195	14625	120000	2000	1000	450000	350	5000	700	7000	300	800	...	483,035 00	3
4	North Coast	8000	400	...	...	...	...	80000	132800	...	...	150	4000	9000	9000	75	280	...	340,308 00	4
5	Q. C. Islands	100000	5000	...	...	...	...	4000	13280	...	...	1500	400	900	450	175	3150	...	413,911 00	5
	Totals	256000	16280	481281	24064	1060	...	1005000	1409000	12500	459000	580	9900	20700	75000	1800	35800	1700	...	...
	Values	...	...	...	24064	...	79500	50250	14090	1250	22950	5800	990	2070	3750	450	12530	8160	2,685,130 00	...

Estimate of fish not included in above, \$50,000. 50,000 00

Grand total. 2,735,130 00



RECAPITULATION  
Of Yield and Value of Fisheries in Northern British Columbia, District No 2, year 1908.

Kind of fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.	Description of property.	Number.	Value.	Total value.
Salmon, canned	48 lb. cases			Fisheries			
" salted	Barrels	6 00	2,359,206	Canneries, wharfs, &c	41	670,900	
" dry, salted	Lb.	10 00	12,540	Vessels	61	196,150	
" smoked	"	0 05	58,000	Boats, scows and camp scows	2,032	157,482	
" fresh	"	0 10	13,250	(Gill and seine-nets (fathoms))	408,520	206,724	
" mild cure (Tierces average 750 lb.)	"	0 05	16,280	Trawls and lines		600	
" frozen	Lb.	0 10	79,500	Oil factories	2	8,000	
Halibut		0 05	24,064	Salteries	6	24,000	1,263,856
Herring, fresh and salted		0 05	50,250	Total capital		1,263,856	
" smoked		0 01	14,090				
Oulachon, fresh		0 10	1,250				
" salted		0 05	22,950				
" smoked	Brls.	10 00	5,800				
Trout	Lb.	0 10	9,990				
Mixed	"	0 10	2,070				
Hair seals	"	0 05	3,750				
Fish oil	Skins.	0 25	450				
Canned clams	Galls	0 35	12,530				
	Cases.	4 80	8,160	Employees in canneries			
				Fishermen and cannery workers	5,730		
				Employed in vessels	207		
Estimate of fish not included in above			50,000	Total	5,937		
			2,735,130				



BRITISH COLUMBIA—DISTRICT No. 3.

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, Nets, &c., also the kinds of Fish caught in British Columbia for the Year 1908.

Number.	VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIALS.						KINDS OF FISH.							
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Trap Nets.		Lines.		Salmon canned cases, lb.	Salmon dry-salted, lb.	Salmon smoked, lb.	Salmon fresh, lb.	Halibut, fresh, lb.	Number.
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.							
1	Nanaimo.	8	30,000	35	114	6,840	455	5,800	4,640	13,000	19,500	1,500	495,000	49,800	223,400	133,000	1			
2	Cowichan.	1	4,000	6	34	2,040	68	1,800	1,440	1,000	1,500	500	258,000	33,200	195,400	127,500	2			
3	Victoria	17	22,800	60	45	2,700	192	2,200	1,760	500	750	1,500	23,241	20,200	233,800	159,000	3			
4	Clayoquot	2	15,000	12	35	2,100	98	2,800	2,240	3,000	4,500	400	1,455,000	13,100	26,200	36,400	4			
5	Alberni	2	15,000	10	40	2,400	142	3,200	2,560	2,000	3,000	450	41,000	9,600	30,000	25,200	5			
6	Alert Bay	2	7,000	10	35	2,100	60	1,850	1,480	900	1,350	550	45,800	2,500	6,200	15,400	6			
7	Quathiaska.	1	3,400	4	22	1,320	70	1,250	1,000	2,500	3,750	400	79,000	3,000	5,400	2,400	7			
8	Comox	1	3,900	5	20	1,200	65	1,500	1,200	1,500	2,250	350	35,200	4,200	6,800	92,200	8			
9	West Coast, Mainland	4	5,400	15	35	2,100	185	1,050	840	4,000	6,000	1,450	515,000	10,400	10,800	25,400	9			
Totals		38		157	380		1,335	21,450		28,400			83,918	4,604,000	738,000	616,500				
Values..			106,500			22,800			17,160		42,600	7,100	545,467	230,200	14,600	73,800	30,925			



RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, &c., in British Columbia, District No. 3.—*Concluded.*

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.											TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH AND PRODUCTS.	Number.	
		Herring, fresh and salted, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Oulachon, fresh and salted, lb.	Trout, lb.	Cod, lb.	Mixed fish, lb.	Hair seals, No.	Fish oil, galls.	Clams, sacks, (125 lb. each).	(Oysters, sacks, (125 lb. each).			(Tubs, doz.
1	Nanaimo.	43,200,000	100,000	...	600	2,900	235,000	142,500	220	48,000	1,300	300	1,600	\$ 483,660 00	1
2	Cowichan.	8,500	13,000	21,000	800	4,000	100,000	65,800	400	12,500	1,700	250	500	19,665 00	2
3	Victoria.	153,500	9,000	155,000	1,200	3,000	14,500	110,000	500	6,400	400	500	700	22,030 00	3
4	Alberni.	30,000	5,800	...	600	2,500	6,000	15,500	700	8,000	1,250	90	160	7,265 00	4
5	Clayoquot.	31,500	5,000	...	300	2,200	5,000	11,000	550	7,500	1,000	50	150	6,187 50	5
6	Alert Bay.	24,200	1,200	2,000	500	1,400	3,500	9,000	250	1,000	150	80	140	2,324 50	6
7	Quathiaska.	20,000	800	1,600	200	600	4,500	8,500	250	1,500	150	60	130	2,262 50	7
8	Comox.	29,500	4,300	2,500	700	4,000	7,500	10,000	450	3,500	2,000	140	340	6,457 50	8
9	West Coast, Mainland.	9,000	22,000	1,800	900	3,000	4,000	8,800	100	1,500	700	100	350	5,230 00	9
Totals.		43,506,200	161,100	183,300	5,800	23,600	380,000	381,100	3,420	89,900	8,650	1,570	4,070		
Values		435,062	16,110	9,195	200	2,360	22,800	19,055	2,565	31,465	8,850	5,495	2,035	555,082 00	
Whale oil.....\$258,500															
Whalt fertilizer, grill, bone, &c.....90,000															
Shrimps and prawns.....2,400															
Abelones and mussels.....2,600															
Estimate of fish not included.....															
Fur seals.....															
Otter skins.....															
Grand total.....1,092,960 00															



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of District No. 3, British Columbia.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$
Salmon, canned . . . . . cases.	83,918	6 50	545,467
" dry salted . . . . . lb.	4,604,000	0 05	230,200
" smoked . . . . . "	146,000	0 10	14,600
" fresh . . . . . "	738,000	0 10	73,800
Halibut, fresh . . . . . "	616,000	0 05	30,825
Herring, fresh and salted . . . . . "	43,506,200	0 01	435,062
" smoked . . . . . "	161,100	0 10	16,110
Smelts . . . . . "	183,900	0 05	9,195
Oulachon, fresh and salted . . . . . "	5,800	0 05	290
Trout . . . . . "	23,600	0 10	2,360
Cod . . . . . "	380,000	0 06	22,800
Mixed fish . . . . . "	381,100	0 05	19,055
Hair seals . . . . . skins.	3,420	0 75	2,565
Fish oil . . . . . galls.	89,900	0 35	31,465
Clams . . . . . sacks, 125 lb. each.	8,650	1 00	8,650
Oysters . . . . . "	1,570	3 50	5,495
Crabs . . . . . doz.	4,070	0 50	2,035
Product of whaling stations . . . . .			357,500
Shrimps and prawns . . . . .			2,400
Abelones and mussels . . . . .			2,600
Estimate of fish not included in above . . . . .			55,500
Fur seals . . . . . skins.	4,954	22 00	108,988
Otter . . . . . "	33	330 00	10,890
Total . . . . .			1,987,852

STATEMENT of the Capital Invested in District No. 3, British Columbia  
Fisheries, 1908-9.

Description of Property.	Number.	Value.	Totals.
		\$	\$
Canneries, wharfs . . . . .		109,500	
Vessels . . . . .	38	106,500	
Boats . . . . .	380	22,800	
Gill and seine nets fathoms . . . . .	49,850	59,760	
Traps nets and traps . . . . .	15	15,000	
Lines . . . . .		7,100	
Whaling stations . . . . .	3	247,930	
Salteries . . . . .	22	55,000	
Scows . . . . .	42	18,900	
Oil factories and barges . . . . .	2	8,000	
			650,490
Fur sealing--			
Vessels . . . . .	36	348,358	
Boats and canoes . . . . .		2,946	
Guns and equipments . . . . .		16,346	
			367,650
Capital total . . . . .			1,018,140

Employees in Fisheries.	Number.	Totals.
Fishermen and cannery employees . . . . .	1,335	
On vessels . . . . .	157	
		1,492
Sailors and hunters in fur sealing--		
White men . . . . .	116	
Indians . . . . .	99	
		215
Total . . . . .		1,707



BRITISH COLUMBIA SEALING REPORT, 1908-09.

Number.	Vessels.	License No.	Masters.	Tons.	CREWS.		Boats.	Canoes.	B. C. COAST CATCH.		CATCH OUTSIDE AREA OF AWARD		EASTERN BEHRING SEA CATCH.		Totals.	Branded skins.	Otter skins.
					Whites.	Indians.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	Allie J. Alger.....	4	A. B. Whidden.....	75	21	.....	7	.....	104	95	84	64	40	58	445	.....	.....
2	Dora Seward.....	8	Wm. Heater.....	94	6	29	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	232	574	.....	.....
3	Ella G.....	1	T. Lump.....	16	Wreck'd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Jessie.....	2	John C. Vass.....	48	21	.....	7	.....	38	174	51	149	8	51	471	2	6
5	Libbie.....	3	B. M. Balcolm.....	93	21	.....	7	.....	168	131	168	123	35	23	648	.....	.....
6	Markland.....	6	George Healer.....	99	8	23	2	11	184	181	.....	.....	200	339	904	6	.....
7	Piscawha.....	9	A. C. Folger.....	98	24	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	73	147	.....	.....
8	Thomas T. Bayard.....	5	H. Blacksted.....	67	7	24	2	12	121	86	171	83	225	127	813	.....	28
9	Umbrina.....	7	Wm. Delouchery.....	99	8	23	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	207	450	.....	.....
				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615	667	474	419	1,167	1,110	4,452	8	33
Indians catch (by individual Indians in canoes along the coast) .....																502	
Total catch of Canadian vessels .....																4,954	

SUMMARY.

British Columbia coast catch.....	1,282
Indians .....	502
Outside area of award.....	893
Behring sea .....	2,277
Total.....	4,954
Sea otter.....	33

NOTE.—Although the returns show 36 vessels as belonging to the Fur Sealing Fleet, the Victoria Sealing Company, (the owners) send out only part of the fleet in any one year, hence the reason why only 16 vessels were shown in the sealing report for 1907, and 9 vessels in 1908. The balance of the fleet remained laid up in Victoria Harbour.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

British Columbia Salmon Pack, District No. 1, for the Year 1908.

Canners.	Sockeyes.	Springs.	Chumps & Pinks.	Culhous.	Total.
B.C. Packers Association.....	28,664	1,044	15	9,950	39,673
A.B.C. Packing Co .....	8,296	273			8,569
J.H. Todd & Son .....	6,239			6,565	12,804
Canadian Canning Co.....	12,102	128			12,230
St. Mungo Cannery Co.....	5,663			7,672	13,335
Unique Cannery Co .....	362		400	11	773
Lee Company .....	1,800				1,800
Grand Total.....					89,184



British Columbia Salmon Pack, 1908, (Cases) District No. 2.

Home of Cannery.	Location.	SUMMARY.					District totals.
		Sockeye.	Choe.	Spring.	Humpback.	(Cannery totals.	
		48 lb. cases.	48-lb. cases.	48-lb. cases.	48-lb. cases.		
Balmoral	Skeena	25,279	5,416	4,012	5,312	40,019	
Cuningham							
British American							
North Pacific		21,787	971	4,186	14,605	41,549	
Doninion		10,855	488	352	1,881	13,579	
Inverness		11,076	795	977	5,487	18,335	
Oceanic		14,110	353	1,386	6,954	22,803	
Claxton		21,334	679	1,173	1,988	25,174	
Skeena River Com		8,053				8,053	
Cassiar		11,396	525	663	5,091	17,678	
Alexandra		2,865	421	260	1,121	4,667	
Carlisle		13,091	437	833	2,959	17,320	
Total		139,846	10,085	13,842	45,404	209,177	209,177
Brunswick							
Wadhams	Rivers Inlet.	21,980	4,903		237	27,120	
Good Hope		7,460		241		7,701	
Rivers Inlet.		10,238	797			11,035	
Beaver		9,058	2,478		242	11,778	
Strathcona		8,097	86	73		8,256	
Kildela		7,819	1,241	140		9,200	
Total		64,652	9,505	454	479	75,090	75,090
Arrandale							
Port Nelson	Naas	9,154	1,924	500	3,636	15,214	
Kintolith Pack. Co		9,899	2,509	2,113	1,394	15,915	
		8,531	5,016	650	1,582	15,779	
Total		27,584	9,449	3,263	6,612	46,908	46,908
		48 lb. cases.	48-lb. cases.	48-lb. cases.	48 lb. cases.	Totals.	District.
		139,846	10,085	13,842	45,404	209,177	
		Rivers Inlet	64,652	9,508	454	75,090	
		Naas.	27,584	9,449	3,263	46,908	
		North Coast	36,523	13,887	8,975	62,026	
		Totals each variety...	208,605	42,926	61,470	393,201	393,201
		Grand Total				393,201	393,201



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Lowe Inlet.....	North Coast	6,687	1,623	.....	836	9,146	
Kimsquit.	.....	4,618	2,254	134	.....	7,006	
Namu .....	.....	2,731	1,159	13	2,522	6,425	
Manitou .....	.....	6,655	1,457	91	1,199	9,402	
Bella Coola .....	.....	6,032	7,394	1,603	218	15,247	
Smiths Inlet .....	.....	9,800	.....	800	4,200	14,800	
Total .....	.....	36,523	13,887	2,641	8,975	62,026	62,026



RECAPITULATION.

OF the Yield and Value of all British Columbia Fisheries for the Year 1908.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$	\$
Salmon, canned.....48 lbs. cases.	566,303	3,484,369	
"    fresh and frozen.....Lb.	3,624,631	218,631	
"    smoked....."	428,500	42,850	
"    salted, dry....."	8,994,000	449,700	
"    "    (pickled).....Brls.	1,254	12,540	
"    mild cured.....Lb.	795,000	79,500	
			4,287,590
Halibut....."	17,512,555		875,652
Herring, fresh and salted....."	44,965,200	449,652	
"    smoked....."	181,600	18,160	
			467,812
Oulachons, fresh and salted....."	613,306	30,665	
"    smoked....."	11,900	1,190	
			31,855
Smelts....."	383,900		19,195
Trout....."	164,300		16,430
Cod....."	630,000		37,800
Shad....."	8,000		400
Sturgeon....."	180,000		9,000
Mixed fish....."	556,100		27,805
Oysters.....(128 lb.) Sacks.	3,789		12,758
Clams....."	8,650		8,650
"    canned.....Cases.	1,700		8,160
Crabs, mussels, etc., (shrimps).....			7,035
Fish, not mentioned above.....			115,500
Whale, product.....			357,500
Fish oil and glue.....Gall.	142,480		56,646
Fur, seal skins.....No.	4,954		108,988
Hair, seal skins....."	5,220		3,015
Sea other skins....."	33		10,895
Fish, guano.....Tons.	84		2,352
Total for 1908.....			6,465,038
"    1907.....			6,122,923
Increase.....			342,116



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPTULATION

Of the Number and Value of Crafts and Fishing Materials in the whole of British Columbia, for the year 1908.

Description.	Number.	Value.	Total value.
		\$	\$
Fishing vessels and steamers. ....	139	1,042,670	
" " boats.....	5,012	336,282	
" dories and gear.....		30,000	1,408,832
Fathoms of gill-nets and seines . . . . .	758,370	491,484	
Lines, (long and hand).....		16,700	
Trap-nets. ....	15	15,000	523,184
Salmon canneries, wharfs, etc . . . . .	79	1,630,400	
Fish houses (salting).....	33	86,500	
Oil factories (and guano) . . . . .	7	106,000	
Cold storage.....	3	135,000	
Fishing scows.....	172	44,900	
Whaling stations.....	3	247,930	2,250,730
<i>Fur Seal Fleet.</i>			
Vessels.....	36	348,358	
Boats and canoes.....		2,946	
Equipment.....		16,346	367,650
Total . . . . .			4,550,396

STATEMENT of Persons Employed in the Fisheries of all British Columbia during 1908.

Men.	Number.	Total.
In fishing vessels . . . . .	698	
" boats, canneries, &c.....	10,855	11,553
Seal hunters—		
Whitemen.....	116	
Indians.....	99	215
Total.. . . .		11,768



APPENDIX No. 13.

FISH BREEDING

R. N. VENNING, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on the Fish Culture Branch for the fiscal year 1908-9. It will be noticed that the number of hatcheries are still being added to year by year, the addition last season being the installation of lobster hatcheries at Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, and several other localities have been visited and reported upon with a view of still further extending this valuable adjunct to nature in perpetuating one of the greatest national assets of this Dominion, viz., the fisheries.

There are now thirty-seven establishments located in the different provinces, as follows:—

Nova Scotia.. . . .	5
New Brunswick.. . . .	5
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	3
Quebec.. . . .	6
Ontario.. . . .	6
Manitoba.. . . .	3
British Columbia.. . . .	9

These hatcheries were in full operation last year and resulted in the distribution of 682½ millions of fry in Canadian waters.

TOTAL OUTPUT FROM HATCHERIES.

The following table shows the various species of fish, and the total number of each kind, respectively, hatched and successfully planted from the different establishments operated by the department during the fiscal year 1908-9:—

Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ).. . . .	12,901,000
British Columbia salmon.. . . .	87,392,000
Speckled trout ( <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> ).. . . .	741,000
Salmon trout ( <i>Salvelinus namaycush</i> ).. . . .	9,381,000
Grey trout ( <i>Crustivomer namaycush</i> ).. . . .	1,105,000
Pickarel or Doré ( <i>Stizotiedion vitreum</i> ).. . . .	51,690,000
Lake whitefish ( <i>Coregonus clupeiformis</i> ).. . . .	79,265,000
Lobster ( <i>Homarus americanus</i> ).. . . .	440,000,000
	<hr/>
	682,545,000



## LOBSTERS.

Of recent years the protection and conservation of this crustacean has occupied a more prominent position in the department and endeavours have been made to add to its increase and value by the establishment of hatcheries and retaining ponds.

Efforts have also been made to establish the lobster in Pacific coast waters and the following reference is made to a shipment of live lobsters which left Halifax in the spring of 1908. The public benefits to be derived from a successful result of such an undertaking was duly impressed on the department by the Honourable Mr. Templeman and others interested in the welfare of the Pacific coast and with this end in view, it was necessary to construct special crates which would afford natural advantages and an even temperature while in transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Inspector of Hatcheries, Mr. Alex. Finlayson and the undersigned, had a model of crate constructed which was submitted to men who had been accustomed to the business of handling live lobsters and it was pronounced by them as being the best arrangement so far seen for the purpose.

Mr. Finlayson had personal care of a trial pack in Halifax for an equal number of days that it would take to travel from coast to coast, and which was entirely successful.

A Dominion express car containing fifteen crates with 1,620 lobsters, carefully packed in seaweed and in separate compartments, left Halifax on the morning of the 9th of April, and reached Vancouver in due course with comparatively no loss of lobsters. At this point the crates were transferred to the government steamer *Kestrel* and the journey to Sooke Harbour was immediately begun.

It was subsequently found that owing to shallow water, the steamer could not reach the point where the large crates to receive the lobsters had been placed, which necessitated the unpacking of the crates, and the exposure of the lobsters to the sun, wind and heat from the boilers of the small steamer *Georgia* was responsible for what mortality was experienced. The lobsters, numbering some 1,100 were ultimately placed in the large crates and kept there for some weeks, which proved beyond a doubt that this crustacean would live and thrive in Pacific waters. The distribution was subsequently made in various waters and it is fully expected that the nucleus of an additional trade to the province of British Columbia has been successfully started.

Mr. Neville, of Halifax, who supplied the lobsters, rendered every assistance and was instrumental in making the Halifax end of the business successful as he took a personal and practical interest in the experiment with the crate and the subsequent loading of the car, which occupied the whole night. Inspector Finlayson and the undersigned accompanied the shipment, and the first-named officer was indefatigable in this enterprise. A trip across the continent in an express car loaded with heavy crates in which one has to live practically for the whole journey, is not equal to travelling in a Pullman car, and there are no inducements for a second trip other than the interests of the service. Owing to the importance to the general public of the preservation of the lobster fishery, I beg to offer the following remarks bearing on this subject:—

In speaking of the Lobster Fisheries of Canada, such a wide field for discussion and criticism is opened that it is a dangerous path to travel, especially as there appears to be no concerted opinion as to the manner of protection or the best method of artificial propagation.

As a food the lobster holds a leading place with the epicure and as a commercial commodity takes first place in the fisheries of the maritime provinces, thus forming an important factor in one of Canada's greatest assets.

For the year 1907 the yield was 8,660,550 pounds preserved, and 97,490 cwt. of fresh or live lobsters, having a commercial value of \$4,084,122. Truly a rich asset and one worthy of the best and most thorough protection that can be devised.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

In referring to the propagation of the lobster, it is essential that something be said on the habits of this crustacean from the time the egg is extended by the female up to the period of maturity.

Copulation occurs usually in the spring and the sperm, which has great vitality, is retained in a receptacle of the female for a considerable period.

The period between the act of copulation and the ejection of the eggs depends upon natural conditions, but it is well known that the extrusion and impregnation is simultaneous. The eggs are attached to swimmerets by adhesion and are carried by the female lobster for a period of several months if extruded on a falling temperature or in the fall of the year. If extruded on a rising temperature, or in the early spring, the hatching period is much shorter. Thus eggs extruded in the late summer hatch the following spring.

The hatching process will occupy about a week or more, the young receiving no attention from the mother lobster, but lead an independent existence after becoming detached from her.

An estimate of the quantity of eggs given by various sized lobsters is as follows:—

8 inch lobster,	5,000 eggs.
10       “	10,000   “
12       “	20,000   “
14       “	40,000   “

The size of the egg is  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch in diameter.

The first year of the lobster's existence may be said to be a series of molting and during which time it attains a length of from two to three inches.

At the end of the second year the length is from five to seven inches, and a ten inch lobster may be rated at about five years old.

Very few lobsters under nine inches in length bear eggs, but an occasional eight inch lobster will be found in this condition.

#### ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION.

The first important point for consideration in the artificial propagation of lobsters is the selection of a suitable site, which offers facilities close to nature for hatching and distributing purposes.

A supply of clean, salt water is essential and should have a salinity of not less than two and a half ounces of salt to the gallon of water.

A site with a bold shore is preferable as a sufficient depth of water can be secured close to shore, thus avoiding a long and expensive pipe and ensuring a full supply of clean water. The question of fresh water for machinery purposes is also an important factor when selecting a site. The situation of the canning factories must also be considered in this connection as it is from this source the eggs are procured, and the closer they are located to the hatchery, the better for the success and economical management of an establishment of this kind.

#### COLLECTION OF EGGS.

This is the most vital point in fish culture, for if this operation is not performed with the greatest care and the eggs placed in the hatchery jars in good condition, a successful season cannot be expected.

The present system in vogue is a fairly good one and is carried out as follows:—

Arrangements are made with the owner or manager of a cannery for the selection of a reliable employee whose duty it is to remove the eggs from the lobsters as brought in by the fishermen. These eggs are then placed on trays packed in a box, frequently sprinkled with salt water and kept in a cool place until called for by the hatchery boat, which is every day, weather permitting.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

On reaching the hatchery these eggs are immediately placed in the hatchery jars, through which a supply of water is constantly flowing, which keeps the eggs slightly moving until the young lobster is hatched, when it, of its own accord, rises to the surface of the water and passes into the receiving tanks provided for that purpose.

It must not be thought that the hatching apparatus has reached such a state of perfection that all this detail can go along without constant attention from the employees of the hatchery.

They are constantly watching each jar to see that a continuous movement is going on, and it is very often necessary that the motion of the eggs should be accelerated by gently stirring with a wing.

## DISTRIBUTION.

The young lobsters having reached the retaining tanks, it is now necessary to consider their removal to the sea, which is done from ten days to two weeks from the time of hatching, their development depending essentially on the temperature of the water.

Their removal is conducted by placing them in small, deep barrels, which are conveyed in the hatchery boat for a distance of about two miles from shore and deposited as near as possible on the natural hatching grounds. This work is accomplished by either dipping them out or by syphoning through one-inch rubber hose, whilst the boat is moving slowly along.

## RESULTS.

The question frequently asked in connection with the expenditure of money for the artificial propagation of the lobster is: What results have been derived therefrom?

It is not possible to point to any conclusive proof in this direction, but one thing is certain, that whilst the number of egg-bearing lobsters is becoming scarcer each year, yet the actual number of lobsters captured for commercial purposes has not decreased, but on the other hand has increased; but owing to their small size, have not reached the egg-bearing stage, hence they find their way to the market without an opportunity of once reproducing their species.

Again reports of officers are to the effect that at no time were there so many immature or small lobsters on the grounds as during the past year or two, this especially refers to localities in which hatcheries have been established.

Again as a fair proof of the success of the hatcheries attention may be called to the numerous applications which are constantly being received for additional establishments, and as such requests emanate from practical fishermen, through their representatives in parliament, it is only fair to assume that the work of the department in the artificial propagation of the lobster has the confidence of those most benefited.

During the season of 1907, five hundred millions of young lobsters were distributed from the five hatcheries in operation on the Atlantic sea-board. Now if only 2 per cent of this number reaches maturity we have a result of ten million mature lobsters, having a value of at least \$1,000,000, the cost of production \$12,500.

## LOBSTER POUNDS.

The question of a further protection of the egg-bearing lobster by instituting retaining pounds is one that has been receiving attention by the department.

In 1903, an arrangement was made with Mr. H. E. Baker, whereby a portion of his lobster pound, located on the southern side of Fourchu Harbour, has been used for the reduction of berried lobsters, such lobsters being liberated in the various areas as the close season commences.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Mr. Baker is paid 16½ cents for each lobster liberated in such areas. The whole operation being supervised by an outside officer of the department.

The number impounded is limited to forty-five thousand berried lobsters and no other expenses are assumed by the government beyond the 16½ cents referred to for each lobster.

The utility of this pound has been specially and most favourably reported upon in the following words by a special inspecting officer.

‘The inclosure is teeming with vigorous, newly-hatched-out fry, many are making their way out of the pound through wire netting into the sea.’

Now it is a difficult matter to draw comparisons as to the relative value of pounds and hatcheries.

In pounds a given number of female lobsters, bearing eggs, are retained for a given period, some of the eggs hatching during the retention, the fry finding their way to the sea. The lobsters are all liberated and the hatching process continues at sea.

How many of these eggs actually hatch? A question no one can answer. But we do know that last year some five hundred millions of vigorous live lobsters were placed in the sea from the hatcheries.

I am in favour of every device that will assist nature in her efforts to increase the lobsters and pounds are no doubt of great value in this direction, but to make them thoroughly effective female lobsters, whether carrying eggs or not, should be retained, as, if the opinion of biennial spawning is a correct one, then it is all the more necessary that my suggestion be favourably considered; otherwise the pound lobsters of this year’s retention has no protection next year.

To emphasize this it may be pointed out that the size of the lobster retained last year in Mr. Baker’s pound is given as follows:—

8 per cent under 8 inches.		
56	“	between 8 and 9 inches.
22	“	between 9 and 10 inches.
13	“	over 10 inches.

Now as it is the 10-inch and larger lobster that gives the maximum number of eggs it is certainly necessary that the smaller female lobster should be protected until she has had at least one opportunity of producing the maximum number of eggs that nature intended.

In the state of Maine, lobster pounds have received great attention as a commercial enterprise, they being used to retain lobsters until such time as a rising market presents itself.

As far as I can learn there are no government pounds for propagation or retention of female lobsters, the waters being stocked with young lobsters from the hatchery at Gloucester.

The cost of constructing retaining pounds in Canada will average \$3,000. The maintenance of the same I cannot refer to as there is no data in the department covering this.

The cost of building and equipping a hatchery is \$3,500 (not including wharf), and a yearly expenditure of \$2,500 for maintenance.

On some parts of the Atlantic coast the close season commences before the female lobsters have extruded their eggs, which of course prohibits the successful operation of hatcheries; hence these are the areas where pounds would be of value.

In the cannery areas the hatcheries are, in the opinion of the undersigned, of more value to the lobster industry than retaining pounds.

I wish to state most emphatically that pounds wherever established as an aid to the lobster industry should be owned and managed by the department.

One other point presents itself which is considered a vital one in fish culture, viz., the appointment of the officers in charge of these establishments. The service requires the very best and most reliable men that can be found as on them depends the success or failure of the season’s operations.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF FISH EGGS.

At the request of the Department of Fisheries, of Dublin, Ireland, a small shipment of ouananiche eggs were sent across the ocean. They were packed in a box specially constructed by the Inspector of Fish Hatcheries and reached their destination in fine condition. The eggs on arrival were handed over to Sir T. H. Grattan Esmonde, Bart., M.P., whose report is as follows:—

BALLYNASTRAGH, GOREY,

Co. WEXFORD, August 22, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in answering your inquiry as to the ouananiche, and in the following form my answer will probably be of most use to you.

The ova reached me on March '24. They were put down in two hatching boxes on March 25.

The first alevins appeared on April 13, or in eighteen days. The majority appeared on April 18, or in twenty-three days. They were all hatched out on April 26, or in thirty-one days.

The first alevins became fry on May 12, or in forty-three days. The majority became fry on May 16, or in forty-seven days. They were all fry on May 2, or in fifty-two days.

Some 750 were hatched out; but I had a considerable mortality at this stage, when moving them to small fish ponds, which I had specially made. The moving took place from June 1 to June 16; and I moved successfully some 500 fry.

From this date to July 3, I had much trouble with the water-beetle, *Notonecta lauca*, which killed a number of the little fish. I killed quantities of this beetle; and some of the *Dytiscus marginalis* beetle; but I fancy that I must have lost quite 250 fry by these pests. I cannot say how many fry are now in my ponds; but I daresay I have from 400 to 500. They appear to be doing well; and are from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, as well as I can judge.

I would be glad to repeat the experiment next year, if you can procure me some more fry; as by then I hope to be in a much better position to deal with them. I need not add that the experiment has been a most interesting one; and if I have not been more successful, I have at least gained experience in dealing with this fine fish.

If I can add anything to this statement in any way, kindly let me know, and believe me,

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) THOS. H. GRATTAN ESMONDE.

A few thousand salmon trout eggs were also sent to the Brighton Aquarium, England, and reached their destination in good condition; but the department is not in receipt of information as to what success was met with in the process of incubation.

Some 130,000 Atlantic salmon eggs were presented to the New Zealand government, a special employee in fish cultural branch of that colony being sent to Canada to receive the same.

The eggs were conveyed safely to their destination and are reported to have yielded some 117,000 healthy fry, which were distributed successfully.

Numerous applications have been received for the stocking of waters in the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, but as many of the waters covered by such applications are not suitable to the species of fish incubated in the departmental hatcheries, it has not been possible to do much extended stocking in these western waters. It might be mentioned that the cost of transportation of fish from the east to the west is very high, and it is only by chartering a special car that a sufficient quantity of fish can be carried to warrant the expenditure.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Last fall a special shipment of about 5,500 small black bass was made to the west and distributed in suitable waters in the above-named provinces.

This arduous undertaking was successfully accomplished by Inspector of Hatcheries, Mr. Alex. Finlayson and Mr. J. A. Rodd. The fish reached their destination in fine condition and several congratulatory letters have been received by the department commenting on the good work performed by the officers having this work in hand.

It is pleasing to note that with few exceptions, the fishermen are working hand in hand with the department in its efforts to obtain an abundance of fish eggs of the various species required at a nominal cost, and especial reference is made to the collection of over fourteen millions of salmon trout eggs last fall in the Georgian Bay, at a cost of less than \$500. More importance is to be attached to this statement than would appear at a first glance, as these eggs were all taken from fish intended for the market, and which, under ordinary circumstances, would have proved a total loss from the standpoint of reproduction.

A further pleasing feature in connection with the pickerel hatchery is the following resolution emanating from Lambton and Huron Fishermen's Association, and which is another proof of the fishermen's faith in the utility of artificial propagation:

'To compel as nearly as possible amongst the members of this association the retention of all spawning fish in the nets for a reasonable time for the purpose of obtaining spawn therefrom for hatchery purposes, and the co-operation of the members of this association toward the accomplishment of the same.'

Some of the following reports from the officers in charge of the respective hatcheries are of unusual interest this year and are well worthy of perusal, and show, in addition to special features of the work, the practical details required to operate a hatchery successfully.

I am very pleased to state that last season was a successful one at the institutions, and the total distribution of fry from each establishment is covered by the following table:—



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

QUANTITIES of Fry of the different Species Distributed from the Various Hatcheries during the Spring of 1908.

No.	Hatchery.	Species of Fish.	Number distributed.	Total distribution.
1	Ottawa, Ont.	Salmon trout	996,000	
		Whitefish	140,000	
		Speckled trout	95,000	
		Pickereel	690,000	
		Atlantic salmon	69,000	
		Ouananiche	20,000	2,010,000
2	Newcastle, Ont.	Salmon trout	2,600,000	2,600,000
3	Sandwich, Ont.	Whitefish	79,000,000	79,000,000
4	Wartcn, Ont.	Salmon trout	4,955,000	4,955,000
5	Sarnia, Ont.	Pickereel	51,000,000	51,000,000
6	Magog, P.Q.	Grey trout	1,105,000	
		Atlantic salmon	100,000	
		Speckled trout	5,000	1,210,000
7	Lac Tremblant, P.Q.	Salmon trout	600,000	
		Speckled trout	75,000	
		Atlantic salmon	50,000	725,000
8	Tadoussac, P.Q.	" "	3,000,000	3,000,000
9	Gaspé, P.Q.	" "	1,962,000	1,962,000
10	Lake Lester, P.Q.	Speckled trout	55,000	55,000
11	St. Alexis, P.Q.	" "	432,000	
		Atlantic salmon	70,000	
		Ouananiche	50,000	
		Salmon trout	40,000	
		Whitefish	125,000	717,000
12	Restigouche, N.B.	Atlantic salmon	1,175,000	
		Salmon trout	90,000	1,265,000
13	Miramichi, N.B.	Atlantic salmon	1,325,000	1,325,000
14	Grand Falls, N.B.	" "	1,450,000	
		Salmon trout	50,000	1,500,000
15	Shippigan, N.B.	Lobsters	70,000,000	70,000,000
16	Shenogue, N.B.	" "	95,000,000	95,000,000
17	Bedford, N.S.	Atlantic salmon	290,000	
		Speckled trout	49,000	339,000
18	Windsor, N.S.	Atlantic salmon	850,000	850,000
19	Margaree, N.S.	" "	1,570,000	1,570,000
20	Bay View, N.S.	Lobsters	127,000,000	127,000,000
21	Canso, N.S.	" "	85,000,000	85,000,000
22	Kelly's Pond, P.E.I.	Atlantic salmon	900,000	
		Salmon trout	50,000	950,000
23	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Lobsters	63,000,000	63,000,000
	Fraser River, B.C.	British Columbia salmon	10,315,000	
24		Atlantic salmon	90,000	
		Speckled trout	30,000	10,435,000
25	Granite Creek, B.C.	British Columbia salmon	6,740,000	6,740,000
26	Skeena River, B.C.	" "	4,284,000	4,284,000
27	Harrison Lake, B.C.	" "	22,248,000	22,248,000
28	Pemberton, B.C.	" "	19,600,000	19,600,000
29	Rivers Inlet, B.C.	" "	12,300,000	12,300,000
30	Babine, B.C.	" "	4,663,000	4,663,000
31	Stuart Lake, B.C.	" "	2,442,000	2,442,000
32	Nimpkish, B.C.	" "	4,800,000	4,800,000
				682,545,000



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

FISH

STATEMENT showing the Places where and the years in which the Dominion Fish Hat-  
annually since the commencement of

Number.	YEAR.	ONTARIO.					QUEBEC.	
		Newcastle.	Sandwich.	Ottawa.	Warton.	Sarnia.	Magog.	Tadoussac.
		Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
1	1868-73....	1,070,000						
2	1874.....	350,000						
3	1875.....	650,000						60,000
4	1876.....	700,000	8,000,000					150,000
5	1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000					1,180,000
6	1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000					707,000
7	1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000					1,250,000
8	1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000					1,155,000
9	1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000				200,000	334,000
10	1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000				975,000	660,000
11	1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000				250,000	995,000
12	1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000				100,000	985,000
13	1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000				300,000	720,000
14	1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000				1,400,000	1,627,000
15	1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000				675,000	900,000
16	1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000				3,475,000	850,000
17	1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000				2,800,000	1,600,000
18	1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000			2,875,000	1,700,000
19	1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000			3,050,000	1,300,000
20	1892.....	4,823,000	44,500,000	4,909,000			2,400,000	624,000
21	1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000			3,600,000	2,060,000
22	1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000			2,035,000	1,975,000
23	1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000			3,350,000	2,060,000
24	1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000			3,400,000	2,500,000
25	1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000			4,500,000	3,272,000
26	1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000			3,100,000	2,200,000
27	1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000			3,098,000	2,125,000
28	1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000			3,099,000	1,400,000
29	1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,410,000			3,135,000	2,960,000
30	1902.....	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,000			935,000	2,730,000
31	1903.....	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000			885,000	1,625,000
32	1904.....	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000			283,000	2,615,000
33	1905.....	1,480,000	106,000,000	1,103,000			1,098,000	1,550,000
34	1906.....	1,550,000	88,000,000	1,123,000			875,000	2,435,000
35	1907.....	1,807,000	103,000,000	1,552,000			1,210,000	3,360,000
36	1908....	2,600,000	79,000,000	2,010,000	4,955,000	51,000,000	1,210,000	3,000,000
	Total....	148,511,700	1,923,500,000	62,323,000	4,955,000	51,000,000	54,313,000	54,634,000



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## BREEDING.

cheries have been erected ; also the number of Fry distributed from each Establishment operations, including the year 1908.

QUEBEC—Continued.					NEW BRUNSWICK.				Number.
Gaspé.	St. Alexis des Monts.	Mont- Tremblant	Lake Lester.	Resti- gouche.	Miramichi	St. John River.	Lobster Hatchery, Shemogue.	Lobster Hatchery, Shippigan.	
Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	1
110,000	.....	.....	.....	600,000	150,000	.....	.....	.....	2
50,000	.....	.....	.....	300,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	3
1,051,000	.....	.....	.....	600,000	320,000	.....	.....	.....	4
650,000	.....	.....	.....	1,015,000	665,000	.....	.....	.....	5
1,597,000	.....	.....	.....	1,470,000	1,025,000	.....	.....	.....	6
730,000	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000	805,000	170,600	.....	.....	7
500,000	.....	.....	.....	740,000	770,000	50,000	.....	.....	8
530,000	.....	.....	.....	1,400,000	640,000	588,000	.....	.....	9
520,000	.....	.....	.....	300,000	925,000	72,600	.....	.....	10
859,000	.....	.....	.....	940,000	795,000	811,000	.....	.....	11
290,000	.....	.....	.....	660,000	900,000	155,000	.....	.....	12
576,000	.....	.....	.....	1,380,000	945,000	2,181,000	.....	.....	13
630,000	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000	900,000	2,479,000	.....	.....	14
800,000	.....	.....	.....	1,720,000	1,290,000	4,142,000	.....	.....	15
450,000	.....	.....	.....	1,280,000	850,000	3,570,000	.....	.....	16
806,000	.....	.....	.....	2,396,000	1,022,000	3,492,000	.....	.....	17
1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	1,750,000	1,503,000	3,165,000	.....	.....	18
965,000	.....	.....	.....	1,240,000	1,310,000	2,378,000	.....	.....	19
910,000	.....	.....	.....	883,000	975,000	3,299,000	.....	.....	20
850,000	.....	.....	.....	1,080,000	1,010,000	4,096,000	.....	.....	21
675,000	.....	.....	.....	2,885,000	1,200,000	4,060,000	.....	.....	22
300,000	.....	.....	.....	1,250,000	1,430,000	4,068,000	.....	.....	23
1,100,000	.....	.....	.....	2,100,000	1,558,000	4,155,000	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,135,000	1,557,000	3,290,000	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,025,000	1,605,000	3,980,000	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,125,000	1,620,000	3,957,000	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750,000	1,800,000	3,605,000	.....	.....	28
734,000	.....	.....	.....	2,310,000	1,700,000	998,000	.....	.....	29
830,000	.....	.....	.....	2,052,000	1,000,000	648,000	17,000,000	.....	30
1,520,000	125,000	.....	.....	2,525,000	1,500,000	909,000	52,000,000	50,000,000	31
1,100,000	298,000	570,000	.....	2,333,000	1,400,000	807,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	32
1,100,000	493,000	555,000	.....	1,620,000	1,650,000	1,350,000	122,000,000	70,000,000	33
1,175,000	670,000	642,000	.....	2,139,000	1,675,000	1,365,000	126,000,000	80,000,000	34
1,962,000	717,000	725,000	55,000	1,265,000	1,325,000	1,500,000	95,000,000	70,000,000	35
24,370,000	2,307,000	2,492,000	55,000	49,368,000	37,940,000	65,341,200	512,000,000	370,000,000	36

\*Lake Lester Rearing Ponds, established in 1904, distribution of Fry nominal, Fish being distributed as Fingerlings and Yearlings.



FISH-BREEDING.

SCHEDULE showing the Places where and the Years in which the several Fish Hatcheries have been erected, &c.—*Continued.*

Number.	Year.	NOVA SCOTIA.				P. E. ISLAND.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
		Belford.	Margaree.	Windsor.	Lobster Hatchery, Bay View.	Lobster Hatchery, Canso.	Kelly's Pond.	Fraser River.	Harrison Lake.
1	1868-73.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
2	1874.								
3	1875.								
4	1876.	395,000							
5	1877.	1,000,000							
6	1878.	1,400,000							
7	1879.	1,740,000							
8	1880.	730,000					500,000		
9	1881.	680,000					375,000		
10	1882.	850,000	*315,000				1,000,000		
11	1883.	800,000	*659,000				1,210,000		
12	1884.	1,000,000	*853,000				1,000,000		
13	1885.	670,000	*772,000				1,100,000		
14	1886.	950,000	*1,179,000				400,000	1,800,000	
15	1887.	4,230,000	*1,415,000				500,000	2,625,000	
16	1888.	4,390,000	*1,559,000				Output of Dunk R. Hatchery, now closed.	4,414,000	
17	1889.	3,850,000	*2,034,000					5,807,000	
18	1890.	3,860,000	*1,953,000					4,419,000	
19	1891.	2,550,000	*1,000,000					6,640,000	
20	1892.	2,620,000	*690,000		7,000,000			3,603,800	
21	1893.	3,180,000			63,500,000			6,000,000	
22	1894.	3,805,000	*298,000		153,600,000			5,764,000	
23	1895.	3,815,000	*195,000		160,000,000			7,800,000	
24	1896.	4,225,000	*243,500		168,200,000			6,390,000	
25	1897.	5,450,000	*496,000		100,000,000			10,393,000	
26	1898.	3,000,000	Output of Sydney Hatchery now closed		90,000,000			5,928,000	
27	1899.	4,025,000			85,000,000			5,850,000	
28	1900.	3,970,000			100,000,000			4,742,000	
29	1901.	3,980,000			110,000,000			6,200,000	
30	1902.	960,000	95,000		120,000,000				
31	1903.	710,000	600,000		120,000,000			9,214,000	
32	1904.	1,213,000	562,500		164,000,000			9,573,000	
33	1905.	880,000	799,500		175,000,000			6,584,000	
34	1906.	1,071,000	910,000	575,000	155,000,000	8,000,000		2,550,000	6,505,000
35	1907.	473,000	925,000	721,000	118,000,000	71,000,000	720,000	9,130,000	28,773,000
36	1908.	339,000	1,570,000	850,000	127,000,000	60,000,000	790,000	5,500,000	14,724,600
						85,000,000	950,000	10,435,000	22,248,000
Total.....		72,811,000	19,113,500	2,146,000	2,171,300,000	224,000,000	8,545,000	141,361,800	72,250,600



FISH-BREEDING.  
STATEMENT showing the Places where and the Years in which the several Fish Hatcheries have been erected, &c.—*Concluded.*

Number.	Year.	BRITISH COLUMBIA.						MANITOBA.				Total.
		Granite Creek, Stemmons.	LaLakelse, Skeena River.	Pembor- ton.	Rivers Inlet.	Babine Lake.	Stuart Lake.	Nimpkish River.	Selkirk.	Berens River.		
		Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.		
1	1868-73.											1,070,000
2	1871.											510,000
3	1875.											1,570,000
4	1876.											9,655,000
5	1877.											13,451,000
6	1878.											27,012,000
7	1879.											21,684,700
8	1880.											21,013,600
9	1881.											22,919,000
10	1882.											55,799,000
11	1883.											83,784,600
12	1884.											53,143,000
13	1885.											81,067,000
14	1886.											76,714,000
15	1887.											79,273,000
16	1888.											88,109,000
17	1889.											47,699,500
18	1890.											90,212,000
19	1891.											115,772,300
20	1892.											135,959,000
21	1893.											258,314,000
22	1894.								14,500,000			254,919,000
23	1895.								19,000,000			294,040,000
24	1896.								4,500,000			292,450,500
25	1897.											198,839,000
26	1898.								9,000,000			192,477,000
27	1899.								20,000,000			222,350,000
28	1900.								32,000,000			271,996,000
29	1901.											293,540,000
30	1902.	6,760,000							23,000,000			271,301,000
31	1903.	4,866,500	3,450,000					1,636,000	12,000,000			311,576,500
32	1904.	3,071,000	4,000,000					2,496,000	31,500,000			173,258,500
33	1905.	4,000,000	3,767,900					2,800,000	25,500,000			627,511,400
34	1906.	10,888,000	3,781,000	17,450,000	8,000,000			4,873,400				657,925,400
35	1907.	6,858,000	4,125,750	10,820,000	7,577,000			4,870,000	45,000,000	92,000,000		813,979,350
36	1908.	6,740,000	4,284,000	19,600,000	12,300,000	4,663,000	2,442,000	4,800,000				682,545,000
Total		43,186,500	23,411,650	47,870,000	27,877,000	4,663,000	2,442,000	21,475,400	236,000,000	92,000,000		6,966,559,350



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

All the officers connected with the fish culture have been indefatigable in their endeavours to make the past season a success, and it is satisfactory to note that the desired ends have been achieved.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
T. H. CUNNINGHAM,  
*Superintendent of Fish Culture.*

1. BEDFORD HATCHERY.

BEDFORD, N.S., March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my fifteenth annual report of operations at the Bedford hatchery for the fiscal year ending the 31st instant.

The supply of speckled trout and salmon eggs laid down the previous year hatched early in the season with a very small percentage of loss and were planted in splendid condition in waters herein named. The temperature of water in the hatchery at the time of distribution being from 40° to 45° F.

Distribution of fry commenced on May 18 and was completed on June 6, as follows:—

SALMON.

Medway River, Queens Co., N.S...	40,000
St. Mary River, west branch, Guysboro Co., N.S...	40,000
County Harbour, Guysboro Co., N.S...	40,000
West River, Antigonish Co., N.S...	40,000
Tidnish River, Cumberland Co., N.S...	40,000
Indian River, Halifax Co., N.S...	30,000
Nine-Mile River, Halifax Co., N.S...	30,000
Sackville River, Halifax Co., N.S...	30,000
	<hr/> 290,000

SPECKLED TROUT.

Fales River, Kings Co., N.S...	4,000
Morses Brook, Kings Co., N.S...	3,000
Cornwallis River, Kings Co., N.S...	3,000
Cambridge Lake, Kings Co., N.S...	3,000
North River, Kings Co., N.S...	3,000
Milford River, Annapolis Co., N.S...	3,000
Round Hill and Grand Lake, Annapolis Co., N.S...	5,000
Milton Pond, Yarmouth Co., N.S...	13,000
Flat Lake, Antigonish Co., N.S...	3,000
Peverill's Lake, Halifax Co., N.S...	1,000
Nautilus Lake, Digby Co., N.S...	3,000
Bear River, Digby Co., N.S...	3,000
Phiney's Pond, Annapolis Co., N.S...	2,000
	<hr/> 49,000



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

During the month of October last, I procured about 30,000 speckled trout eggs from the Williams lakes in this county, 40,000 from Phinney's pond, Annapolis county, and on the 19th ultimo, about 30,000 eyed eggs were received from the Ottawa hatchery. About one-half of the latter hatched immediately after being placed in the water here at a temperature of 33° F.

On November 1 last, I obtained at the Little River retaining pond, St. John, N.B., 1,000,000 salmon eggs, which were placed in the troughs at a temperature of 40°, all of which are looking well.

Salmon and speckled trout eggs take about the same time to arrive at the eyed stage, say 90 days and will hatch from 70 to 80 days after reaching this stage, thus taking about 160 to 170 days from the time the eggs are taken from the parent fish until they are hatched in the troughs.

From 30 to 50 days after the eggs are hatched the food sac is absorbed, and the fry must receive food.

Much depends upon the temperature of the water. If the season is early and the water gets warm in the river the lesser number of days mentioned are required for their development.

About November 1 when the eggs are laid down in the hatchery the temperature of water is about 40°, as the weather becomes colder the temperature drops to 33° and remains about stationary until about April 1, when it gradually rises to 40° or 45°, when distribution takes place.

During the summer months the water in the hatchery here rises to 70°, which makes it quite impossible to retain fry the whole season, although trout will live at a temperature of 80° if in a rapid running stream when the water is well aerated.

I find it difficult to procure speckled trout in these waters for spawning. The heavy rains at some seasons and the want of moderate rains at other seasons cause the fish to change their spawning grounds.

Artificial ponds are the only sure places to procure eggs, and can be relied upon when fed by spring water.

During the past year salmon fishing was reported good in all the rivers stocked from this hatchery.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED OGDEN.

## 2. MARGAREE HATCHERY.

N. E. MARGAREE, N.S., March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit for your consideration my annual report of operations prosecuted at the Margaree hatchery for the year just ended, March 31, 1909.

On April 1, 1908, the ova were all hatched, the resultant fry appearing very vigorous and healthy, and continuing in that condition until distributed. The temperature of the water at this period was about 42° F., rising to 45° F. about end of period. During the month of May the fry were liberated successfully in the following streams, myself or assistant, Mr. L. J. Burton, always accompanying each allotment:—



DISTRIBUTION OF SALMON FRY.

Stewart's brook, Margaree river, Inverness county.....	80,000
Big Intervale " " .....	160,000
Black Rock " " .....	75,000
Tingley's " " .....	100,000
Greig's, " " .....	75,000.....
Hatchery river, " " .....	50,000
Crowdis bridge, " " .....	100,000
N.E. Margaree river, Inverness county.....	80,000
Cranton bridge, Margaree river, Inverness county.....	100,000
Plaster " " .....	100,000
Big brook, " " .....	100,000
Gallant brook, " " .....	35,000
Rossville river, " " .....	100,000
Harvard lakes, " " .....	50,000
Southwest Margaree river " .....	75,000
Little river, Cheticamp " .....	120,000
Strathlorne river, " .....	50,000
Beaver brook, Middle river, Victoria county.....	60,000
Baddeck river, Victoria county.....	60,000
<hr/>	
Total.. . . . .	1,570,000

After distribution, the trays, distributing cans, supply tank and troughs were thoroughly varnished, bringing everything in readiness for the autumn operations.

On November 7, I arrived at the hatchery from Little river retaining pond, St. John, N.B., with the ova for the year's operation, viz.: eleven boxes containng 2,240,000. They were at once placed in the incubation troughs, appearing to be in first-class condition, with the exception of a few trays. The temperature of the water at this period stood at about 39° F. The eggs were in the eyed stage of development about January 15, being seventy days from the time placed in the troughs. Hatching commenced about March 28 in several trays, but is proceeding very slowly. From the eyed stage to first hatching, seventy-two days. Temperature of water during this period averaged 40° F. The result of hatching should yield 80 per cent of fry, perhaps more. Owing to the temperature of water all through the season being lower, hatching will not be completed until a few weeks later than last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. G. CARMICHAEL.

3. WINDSOR HATCHERY.

WINDSOR, N.S., March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith my third annual report. The ova were all hatched April 22, 1908, the temperature of the water then about 40°. Distribution began May 22. Out of the 1,000,000 ova laid down, 850,000 healthy fry were released in the following waters:—



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Avon river, Hants county.. . . . .	250,000
Meander river, Hants county.. . . . .	250,000
Kennetcook river, Hants county.. . . . .	50,000
Hebert river, Hants county.. . . . .	50,000
Shay lake, Hants county.. . . . .	5,000
Cornwallis river, Kings county.. . . . .	50,000
Gaspereaux river, Kings county.. . . . .	35,000
Round Hill lake, Annapolis county.. . . . .	20,000
Grand lake, Annapolis county.. . . . .	20,000
Dargie's lake, Annapolis county.. . . . .	10,000
Milford waters, Annapolis county.. . . . .	50,000
Sissiboo river, Digby county.. . . . .	50,000
Bear river, east and west branch, Digby county.. . . . .	85,000
Tusket river, Yarmouth county.. . . . .	50,000

On November 2, 1908, I went to Miramichi retaining pond and on the 6th returned with 1,040,000 salmon ova. The same being laid down in good condition. These ova were quite well eyed out March 15, 1909, the temperature of the water then being 34°.

I am inclosing herewith letter of E. B. Eaton, Esq., relative to salmon fishing in Kings county.

All the rivers in Hants and Kings county empty into the one body of water, the Minas basin, and that previous to the establishing of a hatchery here the Bedford hatchery had been supplying the Gaspereaux and Cornwallis rivers with salmon fry.

In the Avon river, more salmon were caught last season than any previous year. The shad fisherman often catching more salmon than shad.

Salmon are spawning naturally in the Avon river, quite a large number of spent females being caught at the head of the river last month.

I have the honour to be, sir

Your obedient servant,

FRANK BURGESS

CANNING, March 22, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter received and in reply would say that the total catch of salmon in Kings county for the season of 1907, was 303,550 pounds, which was a phenomenal catch. The season of 1908 shows a falling off, total catch for said season 81,700 pounds to be accounted for in part by the scarcity of herring and alewives which they follow up our bays and rivers for food. Then again the influx of salmon is subject to climatic influences and prevailing winds and storms. It is well known the effect of winds upon the course taken by salmon while passing along our shores. But there is no doubt of the increase of the average yearly catch of salmon in Kings county.

I am a great believer in the artificial propagation of the fishes, and if it was not for the fry received from the Bedford and Windsor hatcheries, salmon would be (in Kings county) like the shad, about extinct. I know that the fry that we have been putting in the Gaspereau river have grown and increased, so that last summer I observed thousands of smelt mooring down stream. I have also received reports from anglers to the same effect.

Yours truly,

E. B. EATON, F.O.

To FRANK BURGESS, Esq.,  
Windsor.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

#### 4. BAY VIEW HATCHERY, N.S.

Pictou, N.S.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to submit my annual report of operations at the Bay View hatchery for the season of 1908.

I commenced to get this hatchery in readiness for the season's operations on April 20. There being very little ice in the strait this spring the fishermen were able to set their traps as soon as the season opened, but as the weather was very cold and stormy there was not much fishing done till the first week of May.

I started the pump on May 9, with 14 jars of eggs, and collected from 6 canneries up to June 25.

Berried female lobsters were very scarce, and I only succeeded in filling 275 jars this season. The capacity of this hatchery is 316 jars.

All of the eggs were in very good condition, as they were brought to the hatchery the same day they were removed from the lobsters, and hatched out very successfully. The first fry appeared in the tanks on June 20, about ten days earlier than last year, and the last were distributed on July 7. One hundred and twenty-seven million young fry were distributed around Pictou island, Gull rock and the bay outside of Pictou and Cariboo harbours.

The catch of lobsters was exceptionally good in this vicinity; in fact the best for several years.

During the winter a gasoline launch was built for the hatchery service and proved a success, making a round trip to the canneries, collecting ova every day during the entire season, giving us a first-class service at much less cost than a steam tug could do the work. Since putting out the last of the fry, I have cleaned and painted the hull inside and out. The engine installed by Fraser Bros. gave very good satisfaction this season.

The supply pipes from the salt water tank will have to be replaced next season, also a section of the 6-inch suction pipe. The boiler and pump are in good repair after eighteen years' service.

The hatchery was closed on July 11, after thoroughly cleaning and storing everything.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

W. F. HARRIS,

#### 5. CANSO LOBSTER HATCHERY, N.S.

CANSO, N.S.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the annual report of operations at this hatchery for the season of 1908, and beg to say that on April 25 we began to get the hatchery ready for work.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

I had the steamer collecting eggs during May and June, and we filled two hundred jars.

We have had a very fine season, no easterly storms, and the result from the hatchery was most satisfactory. Eighty-five millions of healthy young lobsters were hatched, and we distributed them in the vicinity of the factories from which we collected the eggs.

In June we had a visit from Mr. Finlayson, Inspector of Hatcheries, and he expressed himself well pleased with the general condition.

On August 1 we distributed the last fry, and after the necessary cleaning and painting we closed down, leaving everything in good order.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MEAGHER,

*Officer-in-Charge.*

## 6. FOURCHU LOBSTER POND.

LOUISBURG, C.B.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR.—I beg to submit my report as fishery officer supervising the H. E. Baker Lobster Pond, at Fourchu, N.S., during the lobster season of 1908.

1. The first seed lobsters were deposited in the pond on May 14.

2. The food used this season was the same as other seasons: herring slightly salted, which were cut in small pieces and distributed in the pond two and three times per week. During the latter part of July very little food was distributed, as the lobsters did not appear to be as voracious as earlier in the season.

3. No sickly, dead, or soft-shelled lobsters were placed in the pond, all weak lobsters were released, either from the smacks at the factories, or before being placed in the pond. I only saw one soft-shelled lobster this season, and it was not a seed one.

4. The average size of seed lobsters placed in the pond were as follows, viz.: Nine per cent 8 inches, 56 per cent between 8 and 9 inches, 22 per cent between 9 and 10 inches, and 13 per cent over 10 inches.

5. The condition of the eggs on the lobsters when deposited in the ocean was as follows, viz.: Forty-five per cent had green or dark (newly extruded) eggs, 25 per cent were pale, 20 per cent were light coloured, advanced, and 12 per cent of the eggs were hatched, the fry having developed in the pond.

6. The death rate during the season was the lowest during the operation of the pond, being less than 1 per cent during May,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent during June, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent during July.

7. The lobsters, totalling up to 49,525, were in excellent condition during the whole season. The young fry made their first appearance on July 22, but not in as great a number as in former seasons.

The lobster fishermen on the southeast coast of Cape Breton have had an exceptionally good season. Many of the fishermen give the Baker pond credit for a portion of the increased supply, while others are not so favourably disposed towards it. It is a fact that the factories at Louisburg, Gabarous and Fourchu, packed 40 per cent



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

more lobsters during 1908 than they packed in 1907, and this average would have been increased another 10 per cent at least if a sufficient supply of bait could have been procured during the month of July.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

H. C. V. LEVATTE,  
*Officer Supervising Baker's Pond.*

7. RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY.

FLATLANDS, near CAMPBELLTON, N.B.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith my annual report upon the operations of the Restigouche hatchery as conducted under my charge for the current fiscal year from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1909.

The work of towing, distributing and liberating the fry began on June 17, and the fry were planted in the various streams and waters as follows:—

Restigouche river, towed by scow.. . . .	375,000
Upsalquitch " " .. . . .	300,000
Matapedia river and lake, by cans.. . . .	400,000
Jacquet river, by cans.. . . .	75,000
Pond and tanks at hatchery held over summer and fed.. . .	25,000
Total.. . . .	1,175,000

SALMON TROUT.

One hundred thousand salmon trout eggs were deposited in the hatchery by Mr. Finlayson, Inspector of Fish Culture; these eggs were successfully hatched, only about 10 per cent being lost.

The fry were deposited in the following lakes:—

Lake Neigetts, Rimouski county.. . . .	30,000
Lake Matapedia.. . . .	50,000
Black lake, Restigouche county.. . . .	4,000
Little lake, " .. . . .	2,000
14 Mile lake " .. . . .	4,000
Total .. . . .	90,000

The fry held over summer in the pond and tanks were distributed and planted in the autumn in the Matapedia river. These little fish when liberated are approaching the fingerling stage, about two inches in length, and unlike the young fry, they do not immediately seek shelter, but rather play around in search for food unless disturbed by some predaceous enemy, when they are seen to dart in all directions taking shelter under large boulders or in grass and mossy growth, if such shelter is afforded.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## FEEDING FRY OVER SUMMER.

A great deal of extra and careful work is entailed in the method of rearing and feeding young salmon fry through the summer months. They must have an abundant supply of pure water, containing lots of oxygen, and the temperature must not exceed 55 or 60 degrees Fahr. The fry for the first few weeks must be fed several times a day or every two hours on fine pulverized liver, blood and smelt, or other fish eggs make excellent food when it is possible to procure it. The tanks and pond must be kept perfectly clean by the removal each day of all dead and decayed matter. The fry should be well protected from the hot rays of the sun, having a constant current of water passing over them to keep them on the move.

I am inclined to the opinion that only a limited amount of work can be carried on along these lines, as there are so many difficult problems to overcome in an attempt to retain any large number of salmon fry and artificially feed them for any great period of time.

## MINIATURE RETAINING POND.

These retaining ponds I consider the better method, to adopt wherever possible, located as far up or near the head waters of the rivers as practicable, and the eggs conveyed to these ponds or tanks about the first of May or just previous to the fry bursting the shell, and there hatched and cared for for about six weeks until the yoke sack has become absorbed, when the fry can be planted in perfect condition in select sheltered places up and down the river. This would guarantee the greatest amount of protection to the life of the fry for a period of time after planting.

## INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY.

This new road, traversing the country as it does from Campbellton to the St. John river, and in a parallel line with the Restigouche river for about 80 miles, offers great facilities for the transportation and distribution of fry, and the adoption of miniature hatcheries, both on the Upsalquitch river and at the junction of the Kedgwick, would obviate the towing of fry by scow, and guarantee the planting and distribution many miles higher up the river, and always in a perfectly healthy condition.

## LARGE BROOKS.

These large brooks are tributaries, so to speak, of the main Restigouche river, extending in some instances 20 miles into the interior of a wilderness country, and as the International Railway offers such facilities for carrying fry to the head waters, I would recommend the planting of some fry in these streams. Of late years I have noticed numbers of parr two years old well up some of these brooks. This fact is the best evidence of their suitability for the planting of fry. The water has a temperature of from 45 to 50 degrees Fahr. through the summer months, so evidently it is this cold pure water, combined with the rich natural food, which entices the fry and fingerling fish to naturally work their way up these streams from the river.

## TIME OF INCUBATION.

The eggs are generally laid down in the breeding troughs first week in November. The average temperature of the water in the hatchery for November is 37 degrees Fahr. After December 1 and until April 1 the temperature of the water stands about 32½ degrees. It occupies about 120 days from the laying down of the eggs in the hatchery troughs in November until they reach the eyed stage, when on pressure of



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

the egg at this time the little jelly-like substance inside is seen to wriggle, which is the first signs of life to an untrained eye, notwithstanding the various organs which are undergoing development and can be seen by the practical eye to change almost from day to day from the time the eggs are deposited in the hatchery until the tiny fish burst the shell.

From the period of the eyed stage (March 1 until June 15) 90 or 100 days elapse before the fry in Restigouche hatchery begin to burst the shell, and sometimes all hatch in a week. The young alevin, now resembling a pea-shaped, jelly-like object or polliwog with his yoke, sack or lag of food attached to him, swims around in the hatchery trays for four to six weeks, by which time his supply of food, which nature was so kind to supply, has become exhausted, and this strange looking little creature when it first burst the shell, has now developed into a perfect little fish with a V-shaped mouth, and must have food, either natural or artificial; so it has been decreed by pisciculturists the world over that the best results are obtained by liberating the fry at an age from four to six weeks old when the yoke sack is about absorbed. I might state that so far as my close study of thirty years' experience teaches me, I consider it the best time to liberate salmon fry.

#### PLANTING OF YOUNG FRY.

They should always be planted as far up the rivers as possible, because the young fry and fingerling fish, spend the first two years of their life in fresh water, at least that is true of all salmon rivers bordering on the Atlantic ocean. This being the case, it shows the importance of planting the fry well up towards the heads of the rivers so they may have 80 to 100 miles of river to roam and feed in before reaching the estuary or sea. Fry planted only a short distance above tidal waters may find themselves in the estuary of the river a year or so before they naturally ought to reach that point, only to be eaten up by many varieties of predaceous fishes which always lurk around and inhabit the estuary and mouths of all rivers.

#### FRY WHEN FIRST PLANTED.

When first planted they immediately seek shelter under the large shelving stones or other protection afforded. They remain hidden for almost a year, seizing upon small particles of crustacea and other food as it is swept along to them by the current. Fry should always be planted in a fairly good current not too far from shore. Their food will be carried to them by the action of the current and they are more liable to escape the larger fish which usually inhabit the deep, still waters and pools. After the young fry are a year old they become more active, searching around and living on all kinds of food; insects, flies and crustacea. They are now beginning to gradually drop down towards the sea. When they arrive at the parr stage they are two years old, a perfect little fish; five to six inches in length, bearing the brilliant red spots and dark square bars or transverse bands up and down the sides, showing the true life line of the salmon, and cannot be mistaken for any other fish. At this stage they are rapidly migrating out to sea, and grow fast and soon become transformed into a smolt about the size of a small herring. These have been caught in the bay outside the mouths of the rivers in September and October. By the following spring the smolt has developed into a grilse, weighing from 3 to 5 pounds. Only the male grilse ascend the rivers at three years old—the female remains two years in the ocean, does not ascend the rivers until four years old. A salmon weighing from 8 to 12 pounds the first year in from the ocean reproduces her species.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## CAPTURE OF PARENT FISH.

The reconstruction of the retaining pond at Tide Head was begun about May 15 last. It usually occupies about ten days to set the pond in order, after which time the departmental trap is immediately set, also the McBeath licensed net, which is used as a shear net to guide the fish into the government trap net. The two licensed nets, McBeath's and D. Sheals', have been worked by the department as an aid to the government net for some years. When these two nets are set for commercial purposes they obstruct the channel leading to the government net, but when worked as an aid to the government net they increase the catch 50 per cent.

Immediately after the pond and nets were placed in proper operation and good catches of stock fish were being made a sudden rise of two feet in the river brought down all sorts of debris and drift logs under the shear booms and swept away the greater portion of the government nets, so that only a few days' fishing of the net occurred in June.

The damage was repaired as quickly as the freshet would admit and the net reset, capturing some 355 very fine stock fish in about twenty days' actual fishing during June and July, when the net was removed, a month before the end of the fishing season.

Spawning operations of the fish and the collection of the eggs began about the 20th of October and extended for a period of time into November. Some 2,055,500 beautiful eggs were collected and safely deposited in the hatchery troughs about the 10th of November. These were supplemented by a further small supply of 100,000 which I brought with me from Little River, St. John, N.B., making a total of 2,155,500 eggs laid down in Restigouche hatchery last autumn. These eggs have been properly cared for during the winter and are now in excellent condition, from which a large healthy crop of fry must eventually be hatched and distributed.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The salmon fisheries of Baie des Chaleur and Restigouche river has fully maintained its standard catch during the last twelve years, in fact it shows a great improvement over any other period previous to 1896. Last year's catch (1908) was above the average. The fish came early and continued to ascend the rivers in large numbers all the season through, and were very large and much fatter than usual.

It is now generally acknowledged by fishermen, fish buyers, anglers and others that the Bay of Fundy salmon are now being caught in the Restigouche river. Last year it did not require an expert to select a new species of most beautiful salmon from the native Restigouche fish. The new species has very short, well-shaped head, very deep at the shoulder and fatter than the Restigouche salmon, and not so long according to same weight. This is characteristic of the Bay of Fundy fish, and no doubt is the result of planting the fry of the Bay of Fundy fish and St. John salmon in the Restigouche and Upsalquitch rivers for a number of years past.

Good reports come from all points where fry has been planted. J. A. Pratt, of Rivière du Loup, reports that both the young salmon and salmon trout six inches in length have been caught in the small lakes where fry were planted a few years ago in that vicinity.

Also good reports come from rivers and other points where salmon fry have been planted. Also the Restigouche and Upsalquitch have been simply teeming with young fish and parr for the last few years. Matapedia river was better last year than for many years. It is fast approaching its old condition, one of the most celebrated salmon rivers.

I attribute a good deal of this grand condition of affairs to the energetic efforts of the anglers in guarding the rivers so systematically as they are doing. With a little



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

better enforcement of the close season in the estuary and bay, combined with the good work of the hatchery, there need be no fear for the further reputation of the far-famed Restigouche and its tributaries.

All of the above is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

ALEXANDER MOWAT,  
*Fishery Officer.*

8. MIRAMICHI HATCHERY.

SOUTH ESK, N.B.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the operations at this hatchery, for the year ending March 31, 1909.

It is satisfactory to state that the work has been highly successful during the year, and that the increased capacity of the new hatchery gives an opportunity of breeding a much larger number of fry, than under former conditions.

The number of ova in the hatchery on April 1, 1908, was only 1,400,000, as previous to that date 2,360,000 had been transferred from here and divided between the Windsor, Gaspé, Charlottetown and Ottawa hatcheries. The ova commenced hatching on May 15 and were all out on May 23, producing 1,325,000.

The distribution of this fry was completed on June 30. They were deposited on the best available planting grounds, as shown by the following statement, viz.:—

On small rivers, tributary to the main northwest Miramichi.	800,000
Head waters of northwest Miramichi.. . . . .	325,000
Little southwest Miramichi and tributaries.. . . . .	200,000
<hr/>	
Total.. . . . .	1,325,000

After the distribution was completed, the work of getting everything in readiness for the reception of the supply of parent salmon was undertaken. As the matter of improving and enlarging the pond for retaining the parent fish here was under consideration for some time, it may be worthy of mention that this work was very successfully carried out. It is well known that in order to produce healthy ova, and vigorous fry, the parent fish must be in the very best condition at spawning time. In order to obtain these results the pond hitherto used was abandoned. As it was becoming filled up with sediment and refuse, and as it was supplied by only a comparatively small stream, the conditions did not warrant the belief that it would safely carry over 400 fish in good condition.

As the number of fish required this season was about four times that number, a new site was selected a short distance from the hatchery, where in addition to a generous supply of fresh water, arrangements were made whereby the tidal water would enter the pond at every tide, giving a depth of from 7 to 10 feet. The bottom is clean and gravelly, and sufficient space was inclosed to contain from 1,600 to 1,800 fish without crowding. Immediately after the completion of the pond on September 12, the work of procuring the parent salmon and placing them therein was commenced.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The nets were kept in operation for twenty-one days, and during that time 1,566 parent fish were netted and inclosed in splendid condition. It was estimated that over two thousand grilse were also taken from the nets and liberated. It will show that the site for retaining this large number of fish was judiciously chosen, as during the time they were in the pond not one fish showed any signs of fungoid disease, and they were in excellent condition at spawning time.

During the period that the fish were inclosed, the pond was visited by the residents of the locality, and by many other persons, who all expressed themselves in appreciative terms of the splendid sight afforded by such a large number of healthy salmon, and also for the efforts that the government is making in this locality towards aiding and benefiting the fisheries.

Stripping operations commenced on October 23, and continued until November 16. As previously stated the total number of fish placed in the pond was 1,566. This number consisted of 860 females and 706 males. During the first week only a small percentage of the fish were found to be ripe. When the last were seined from the pond on November 15 there were still thirty-five unripe, and, as the pond was freezing over, these were liberated. It was also found that fifteen had spawned in the pond, leaving a balance of 810 fish from which ova was obtained.

The total number of ova collected was 5,275,000. On November 6, Mr. F. Burgess transferred 1,040,000 to the Windsor hatchery and on November 10, Mr. A. W. Holroyd obtained 1,250,000 for Charlottetown. The balance of 2,985,000 were placed in this hatchery. On March 29, 470,000 of these were delivered to Mr. Alex. Finlayson at Newcastle to be transferred to Ottawa and other western hatcheries.

This shows that the ova collected here last autumn was divided as follows:—

Windsor hatchery, N.S. . . . .	1,040,000
Charlottetown hatchery, P.E.I. . . . .	1,250,000
Western hatcheries. . . . .	470,000
Miramichi hatchery. . . . .	2,515,000
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Total. . . . .	5,275,000

Deducting 75,000 as the number of bad ova picked out during the winter months, leaves a balance of 2,440,000 in this hatchery at the present date.

The ova were all placed in the hatchery in excellent condition. The temperature of the water at that time was about 42 degrees, from which point it gradually fell to 34 degrees about December 1, and remained at this point with very little variation until about April 25. The first ova laid down usually reach the eyed stage about February 1. From this date the embryo gradually shows more plainly until about May 10, when they usually begin to hatch. At this time the temperature of the water has risen to about 36 degrees, and from then until May 20, rises to 48 degrees and at that date the ova are all hatched, except in seasons that may be cold and backward. During the time the fry remain in the hatchery until distribution is completed, the temperature varies from 48 to 58 degrees. The records are kept of the temperature and periods of hatching for the past twenty years. And those that were taken this season show very little variation. The ova are at present in a healthy condition, with the embryo well formed, and there is every reason to believe there will be a large yield of strong, vigorous fry bred therefrom, for distribution on the planting grounds of the adjacent waters.

In connection with the distribution of fry from this hatchery it is felt that it would be an improvement and a step in the right direction, if there were two small auxiliary hatcheries erected on the head waters of the two branches of the Miramichi. The eyed eggs could be safely carried to them on sleds over the lumberman's roads during the month of April. These buildings could be conveniently placed, so that the fry hatched therein would be deposited direct from the breeding troughs on to the planting grounds in the immediate vicinity. This arrangement would greatly



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

tend to do away with the present system of distribution with teams and wagons. The buildings required for this purpose need not necessarily be expensive as they could be constructed of material growing where they would be erected. By having these small hatcheries in the immediate vicinity of the planting grounds would also prevent any danger of loss by carrying fry in cans for long distances over rough roads on wagons. Then again by the introduction of these auxiliaries, the output of fry in the streams that are now being stocked would be nearly doubled with very little increase in the expenditure, as between three and four millions of ova could be carried in the hatchery until well advanced and then transferred therefrom to the small hatcheries near the planting grounds, while it is not feasible to care for over two millions of fry, in the same space, from hatching time until distribution.

In conclusion I am pleased to state that fish breeding is receiving the hearty and enthusiastic support of the fishermen and anglers in this vicinity, and great interest is manifested in the work carried on at this hatchery.

The beneficial results of planting large numbers of young fry every year is plainly shown by the undiminished catch of fish each season, notwithstanding the fact that the number of fishermen and anglers is always increasing.

The salmon fishery of these rivers is in an excellent condition. Large numbers of parr are seen in the small streams and tributaries where fry are planted and thousands of grilse enter the rivers each season, showing that the future supply of adult salmon is assured. It is the general opinion of all with whom I have conversed that the work carried out at this hatchery is greatly conducive to these satisfactory conditions, and that the government will be acting wisely in encouraging every legitimate suggestion to improve the efficiency of the institution and thereby obtain the best results.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHEASGREEN,  
*Officer in Charge.*

9. ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY.

GRAND FALLS, N.B.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the operations carried on at the St. John river hatchery between April 1, 1908, and March 31, 1909.

We hatched at this hatchery last season 1,450,000 salmon and 50,000 salmon trout.

Mr. Finlayson, Dominion Inspector of Fisheries, also took from here 250,000 salmon eggs.

The young fry were successfully planted in the following waters:—

Salmon—

Skiff Lake.. .. .	250,000
Tobique River.. .. .	300,000
Magaguadavis River.. .. .	200,000
Salmon River.. .. .	300,000
St. John River.. .. .	350,000
Fredericton.. .. .	50,000
	<hr/>
	1,450,000

Salmon trout—

Skiff Lake.. .. .	40,000
Little River.. .. .	10,000
	<hr/>
	50,000



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

We started distributing the young fish on June 8, finishing June 27. This is the usual time each year, there being only a difference of a few days each season.

After the distribution of fry the house was cleaned, some necessary repairs made, and everything got in readiness for the fall supply of eggs. These were received from the Little River Pond at St. John, N.B.

On notification from Mr. Mowat, I went to St. John, returning on November 3 with six cases of eggs. These were put down in the hatching troughs, the same night, in excellent condition.

I again went to St. John for the last of eggs on November 13, and returned the following day with six more cases of eggs. These also were laid down in the troughs the same night in good condition. This gave us a total of two millions six hundred and seventy-eight thousand (2,678,000), and is the largest number of salmon eggs ever hatched in this hatchery at one time.

Up to the present the eggs have done very well, and we have every prospect of turning out a large quantity of young fry. The eggs reach the eyed stage here in March, about the 20th, some one hundred and twenty-five days after being placed in the hatchery troughs, and are turned off the trays about May 20, sixty days later.

The eggs are quite late in breaking, but after hatching, the young fish grow very fast, and are ready for distribution early in June. We have very little loss in shipping, even in very warm weather, as we always carry a supply of ice. I consider this of the greatest importance in carrying young fry, especially when travelling long distances.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. McCLUSKEY,

*Officer in Charge.*

## 10. SHIPPEGAN HATCHERY.

SHIPPEGAN.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report on the operations of this hatchery for the season of 1908.

Female lobsters were scarce, but one hundred and forty millions of eggs were collected by us, 60 jars being filled the second time.

As last year, I put several millions of eggs in a case made of wire mesh, which I anchored in the channel and allowed to hatch under natural conditions. I used this process in order to retain some jars for the eggs collected at the end of the season, as these were of better quality than the first ones, which were delayed by the cold weather.

The first fry were noticed on June 13, but on account of a storm which had made the water cold, the hatching stopped for several days.

All the eggs were hatched on July 9, and the hatchery closed on the 14th of the same month. We have yet to paint the tanks inside after they dry, and a few other repairs are necessary.

We began operations about May 1, but did not start pump until 12th, after the ice had gone out.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SEBASTIEN SAVOY,

*Officer-in-Charge.*



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

**11. SHEMOGUE LOBSTER HATCHERY.**

CAPE BALD.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the sixth annual report of the Shemogue lobster hatchery, and in so doing I must say that on account of scarcity of spawn, I cannot give as good a report as obtained in the previous year's operations.

The spring supply of lobsters on our shore was deficient, and the lobsters of small size in the latter part of the season.

The early warm weather also caused the lobsters to shed earlier than usual, and at sea, before coming in-shore. I remarked this feature of the parent lobsters, especially after the middle of June. The boats attended to factories very carefully, and brought in 124,000,000 eggs in good condition. We noticed the first fry in the tanks on June 10, nine days earlier than last season, and having had a warm season, the young lobsters developed rapidly, and were liberated in a healthy condition on the usual ground, from near Cape Tormentine, east to Casey Cape west.

We have used every economy in running the hatchery this season. The pipes have been taken up and cared for, the hatchery properly cleaned, and everything laid away in readiness for next year's operations.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

NAP. S. LEBLANC. .

**12. ST. JOHN RETAINING POND.**

ST. JOHN, N.B.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—It is with pleasure that I submit this report on past season's operations at St. John retaining pond, it being the most successful since I have been in charge. Having been instructed by department to prepare for season's operations, work was commenced on June 1. By the 11th we were ready to receive salmon and on this date we collected some sixty odd fish. Continued taking fish until August 16, by which date we had 1,800. During the period of collection the staff consisted of eight men. These, with one or two exceptions, were old and experienced hands. From August 16 to October 19, but two men were employed, the day and night watchmen. On October 19 we commenced getting ready for the most gratifying part of the work, the stripping of salmon and securing the eggs. From the number of fish on hand we expected about seven millions of eggs. This turned out to be a conservative estimate and the staff and myself were pleased indeed when we had secured the handsome total of 8½ millions, which were distributed amongst the hatcheries located at Bedford, N.S., Gaspe, P.Q., Grand Falls, N.B., East Margaree, N.S., with a small



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

allotment to Restigouche. At least one million more than ever before in the history of the pond. While the latter work was being performed eight men were employed besides a night watchman. We also required the services of a team with driver. By the time the fish were ripe, Mr. Alex. Mowat, of Restigouche hatchery, was on hand to assist with the operations, which he did most efficiently.

All the hatchery men expressed pleasure that they were getting a larger supply of eggs than usual and were pleased that they were getting their eggs in such fine condition. During the summer months we had numerous visitors; among them the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Prof. Prince, of the same department, S. F. Morrison, of Government Shad Commission, and others. It is pleasant indeed to be connected with this work, which, since taken in hand by the department, has brought salmon fishing back to what it was twenty-five years ago and those fishermen, who were skeptical some years ago as to what the result would be are hard to find to-day.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. BELYEA,

*Officer in Charge.*

## 13. KELLY'S POND HATCHERY.

SOUTHPORT, P.E.I., March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the operations at the Kelly's Pond Hatchery for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909.

On April 1, 1908, the salmon and trout fry had nearly absorbed their sacs and were strong and healthy. on April 27 we began to distribute. We supplied Winter river, North river and Wheatley river with salmon fry by team, also Lake Verde, Wisner's pond, and Thompson's pond with trout by team direct from the hatchery. For all the other rivers we had to haul the fry to Charlottetown, ship them from there to the nearest railway station, then by team to their destination. We made a rule to change the water as often as possible in transit and found that it improved the fry very much. I may say that Morell and Winter rivers have great numbers of young salmon and also Black river, where salmon have not been for many years.

The fry were distributed in the following places:—

## TROUT.

Coffins pond, Kings county.. . . .	12,500
Lake Verde, Queens county.. . . .	12,500
Wisner's pond, Queens county.. . . .	12,500
Thompson's pond, Queens county.. . . .	12,500
	<hr/>
	50,000
	<hr/>



SALMON.

North lake, Kings county.. . . .	30,000
Morell river, Kings county.. . . .	200,000
Neufrage river, Kings county.. . . .	100,000
Fortune river, Kings county.. . . .	100,000
Murray river, Kings county.. . . .	80,000
Winter river, Queens county.. . . .	200,000
Wheatley river, Queens county.. . . .	60,000
North river, Queens county.. . . .	50,000
Dunk river, Prince county.. . . .	80,000
	<hr/>
	900,000

On November 4, 1908. I left for Mirimachi to get my supply of salmon eggs, but was detained there some days on account of the retaining pond being frozen over. On November 11 I returned from Mirimachi and brought with me 1¼ million salmon eggs which were placed in the troughs the same night, completely filling the hatchery, and which were laid down in splendid condition. The first part of the winter the water was clear but cold, the temperature averaging about 38 degrees; consequently it has kept the hatching late, and even up to the present time it keeps much the same. The eyes began to show on February 6, 80 days from the time the eggs were put in the hatchery. The first young fish appeared on March 3, 111 days from the time they were put in the hatchery, or 25 days after the eyes appeared. At the present time, owing to the thaws, the water is very dirty, so that the trays and troughs require constant washing.

I am, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. W. HOLROYD.

14. CHARLOTTETOWN LOBSTER HATCHERY.

BLACKBURN POINT, P.E.I.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the operations at Blockhouse Point lobster hatchery for the year 1908.

The hatchery opened for work on May 11, the tug making regular daily trips up to June 16. After that date I sent her out three times a week, as the spawn was getting scarce. The first fry appeared in the jars on June 25, and continued hatching till July 9, when we closed down for the season. From June 20 to 25 we had very stormy weather, which made the water very muddy. We had great trouble in keeping the jars clean, and I am afraid it injured a good deal of the spawn.

I am pleased to say that the packers report that small lobsters were never so plentiful as this year. They give as a reason for the scarcity of spawn that the lobsters were too young. The hatchery and plant are in good condition and will not require any repairing.

The men are now engaged in taking in the suction pipe and trestle-work and in cleaning the jars and machinery. Everything will be left in good order.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The fry were distributed in the following places:—

Southwest reef, St. Peter's island.. . . .	12,000,000
Canoe cove, east and west.. . . .	15,000,000
Point Prim.. . . .	12,000,000
Seal rock, Governor's island.. . . .	10,000,000
Holland cove.. . . .	7,000,000
Keppock reef.. . . .	7,000,000
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	63,000,000

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. HOLROYD.

## 15. TADOUSSAC HATCHERY.

TADOUSSAC, P.Q.,

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the salmon-breeding operations at Tadoussac for the year ending March, 31, 1908.

In the first days of April, 1908, 700,000 salmon eggs were sent to the Ste. Marguerite subsidiary hatchery. From the Tadoussac hatchery to the chateau of the Ste. Marguerite salmon club, the boxes of salmon eggs were transported on spring sleds drawn by horses, and from the chateau to the Ste. Marguerite hatchery by men on snowshoes with toboggans. As last year this subsidiary hatchery has been a success, and the salmon fry have been planted in the Portage river, a tributary of the Ste. Marguerite river, on June 14 and 15, the hatchery cleaned up and closed for the season. At the Tadoussac the salmon fry have been distributed in June in the following rivers and lakes:—

Jacques Cartier river.. . . .	100,000
St. John river.. . . .	200,000
A Mars river.. . . .	200,000
Little Saguenay river.. . . .	200,000
Baude river.. . . .	400,000
Chisholm river.. . . .	300,000
Bark Cove stream.. . . .	200,000
Long Lake.. . . .	400,000
Gobeil's Lake.. . . .	300,000
	<hr/>
	2,300,000
At the Ste. Marguerite hatchery.. . . .	700,000
	<hr/>
	3,000,000

In the tributaries of the Saguenay river, the distribution of the salmon fry has been done with the assistance of the tug boat *Marie Louise*, of Chicoutimi. As usual our two salmon fisheries for the capture of the parent salmon were set in May, one at



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Point Rouge on the St. Lawrence river, and the other in Bark Cove, on the Saguenay river, and up to the end of the fishing season, had only caught 300 parent salmon; 190 females and 110 males, the smallest catch of parent salmon for a good many years. The cause was not the scarcity of fish, but the want of east wind during the fishing season. It is well known amongst the salmon nets fishermen, no east wind, no salmon. With the southwest or the northwest winds, the water keeps too clear, and the salmon in coming up, keep a certain distance from the shore, and escape our nets. It is the contrary with the east wind, always rough, as the water gets darker and troubled, and the salmon keeps nearer the shore. At the spawning time, from October 26 to November 10, our 190 female fish yielded 1,912,000 eggs, which hatched out with a very small percentage of loss. The 15th of January we could see plainly the eyes of the embryo. The temperature of the water as soon as the ice is formed on the hatchery lake at the end of November, is 34 degrees in the tank close to the mouth of the iron tube from the lake, and 35 degrees all over the troughs, and generally in the first days of May, when the water gets to 42 degrees, the eggs begin to hatch. During the winter by authorization of the Department of Fisheries, I had a good substantial camp made on Long lake for the reception of salmon eggs. The camp is 45 x 27 feet with upright posts in different parts and filled up with logs. The ground floor is furnished with 60 troughs 10 feet long, placed in two rows, having a hatching capacity of 1,500,000 eggs. The young salmon will reach the St. Lawrence river by the Bergeronne river. This new subsidiary hatchery will be of great advantage in the distribution of salmon fry, which can be distributed from this point at a much reduced cost than if they were distributed direct from Tadoussac hatchery. In July last, 1908, I had occasion to visit Lake St. John, and I am pleased to report that I had encouraging news of our salmon fry and salmon eggs sent to the Roberval hatchery, the property of H. J. Bee-mer, Esq., for the benefit of the above named lakes. Mr. St. Felicien, on the big River Ashuapmouchouan, Mr. Alfred Drolet, the proprietor of the Chibougamon Hotel told me that a great many fine sea salmon have been caught in the last named river and also in the River Mistassini. The Reverend Mr. H. Hudson, curate of the parish of Murray Bay, told me that the caretaker of his farm situated on an island in the River Ashuapmouchouan, Mr. James Savard, took in one fishing (7) seven sea salmon of the weight of eight to ten pounds. At the Commercial Hotel in Roberval, Mr. Gedeon Boivin told me that Mr. François Boudreau of the Island of Alma took a good many sea salmon in the Grand and in the little discharge of the Lake St. John.

Last summer I met at the kiosk of the salmon pond of the Tadoussac hatchery Mr. I. B. Petit, a merchant of the town of Chicoutimi, and he informed me that two of his friends caught some fine big salmon in the Grand Discharge above the Shipshard river, where, he also stated, salmon were not known to have been caught previous to that time. There is not the slightest doubt of the success of our salmon in the rivers of Lake St. John. To give an idea of what can be done in fish-breeding, I may say that in the year 1897, in November, I planted in the artificial hatchery Lake of Tadoussac about three hundred (300) parent smelts brought from the Duck river. They have been increasing enormously since. Some years ago, during February, a school of smelts came down from the hatchery lake by the iron tube. In going to the hatchery in the morning I found many hundred smelts in the big 80-foot tank supplying the water to the troughs of the hatchery. After taking some for a good meal—and they were delicious—I took back the whole lot in my cans for the transport of the salmon fry, and returned them to the lake. In the spring of 1898 Mr. Richard E. Follett, conducting at the time the operations of fish-breeding at the Roberval hatchery, Lake St. John, planted a good lot of smelts in the lake. They have increased since in such a way that Mr. B. A. Scott, a lumber merchant of Roberval, told me last summer, on board of one of the boats of the Richelieu Company, that the lake is now swarming with that fine little fish. Two weeks later, being called to River du Loup, I met on board the steamer *Champlain*, crossing to River



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Ouelle, a gentleman of Honfleur, on Peribonka river, Lake St. John, Mr. Louis Dionne, who said that he had seen in the fall of 1907 such a quantity of smelts at the River à la Pipe, to use his own expression: 'The smelts were so thick that a schooner could have been loaded with them.'

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. N. CATELLIER.

## 16. GASPE HATCHERY.

GASPE,

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the operations of the Gaspé salmon hatchery during the past season.

As in the season of 1906-7 the eggs hatched out very late, only getting the last off the trays on May 28, but the weather then turning fine and warm the fry developed very rapidly, and I commenced planting them in the rivers on the first day of July, and finished on the 25th, putting them in the different rivers as follows:—

St. John River.. . . .	594,000
York River.. . . .	648,000
Dartmouth River.. . . .	720,000
Total.. . . .	1,962,000

I am pleased to be able to say that I have never seen the young fry going out in better order than they were last July, and with the large quantities that are being placed in the rivers each year they are well stocked and keeping fully up to their standard.

As I have stated several times in my previous reports, I believe, in fact know, that the bird called the comerant is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, enemy that is known to the young salmon in the Gaspé river, and the government would do well to give a bounty for the heads of the cormorant, shelldrakes and kingfisher, and it would be money well spent in the interest of our salmon fisheries.

My assistant went to St. John, N.B., on Thursday, the 29th October and returned on Friday, the 6th November, with ten cases salmon eggs in first-class condition, which were at once laid down in the troughs and cleaned up.

Mr. Belyea says there were 2,250,000 eggs in the ten cases, which, I think, was about right, as the trays were very full.

The eggs were all well eyed about the 15th of January, 1909, and we have had about the ordinary percentage of loss up to the present date.

The water keeps very cold in the hatchery as it rises and runs all the way to the hatchery through a thick bush; consequently it is ice water until about the 10th of May, and some years even later, which no doubt is the cause of the fry hatching out so late.

It takes fully nine months from the time the eggs are taken from the parent fish until they are all planted in the rivers, which makes a long season of constant attendance, while in most of the hatcheries in the Dominion the time of incubation and distribution is over in less than six months.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. LINDSAY,

*Officer in Charge.*



17. MAGOG HATCHERY.

MAGOG, P.Q., March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In transmitting you my annual report for the current fiscal year from April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909, re operations of the Magog hatchery under my charge, I take pleasure in informing you that I distributed from the Magog hatchery last season 1,220,000 fry of different species in very good condition as follows:—

<i>Speckled Trout.</i>	
Lake Grande Fourche.. . . . .	5,000

<i>Atlantic Salmon.</i>	
Lake Memphremagog.. . . . .	10,000
Brome lake.. . . . .	5,000
Orford lake.. . . . .	3,000
Lake St. Hubert.. . . . .	7,000
Anctil lake.. . . . .	7,000
Lake Grande Fourche.. . . . .	7,000
Lake Massawippi.. . . . .	3,000
Lake Scaswaninipus.. . . . .	3,000
Lake Lyster rearing ponds.. . . . .	55,000
Total.. . . . .	100,000

<i>Grey Trout.</i>	
Lake Memphremagog.. . . . .	200,000
Lake Massawippi.. . . . .	75,000
Lake Orford.. . . . .	40,000
Oxford lake.. . . . .	40,000
Key Pond or Lake Webster.. . . . .	60,000
Smooth Pond.. . . . .	30,000
Brome lake.. . . . .	75,000
Lake Joseph.. . . . .	45,000
Lake Anctil.. . . . .	45,000
Lake Huard.. . . . .	40,000
Lake St. Eloi.. . . . .	40,000
Lake St. Hubert.. . . . .	40,000
Lake Dudswell.. . . . .	35,000
Lake Denyson.. . . . .	40,000
Lake Lester rearing ponds.. . . . .	300,000
Total.. . . . .	1,105,000

<i>Recapitulation.</i>	
Atlantic salmon transferred to Lake Lister rearing ponds..	50,000
Other lakes.. . . . .	45,000
Total.. . . . .	95,000
Grey trout fry transferred to Lake Lister rearing ponds..	300,000
Other lakes.. . . . .	805,000
Total.. . . . .	1,105,000
Speckled trout.. . . . .	5,000



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The total distribution of fry from the Magog hatchery for the season 1908 now ended has been 1,230,000.

Owing to the low water in Lake Memphremagog in the fall 1908, I did not collect as many grey trout eggs as in the fall 1907, but I succeeded in collecting from 750,000 to 800,000.

Three hundred and fifty thousand grey trout eggs were sent to the Lake Lester rearing ponds and the balance was deposited in the Magog hatchery. It takes 55 days for the eggs to eye on account of the temperature of the water, which has been 36 to 38 degrees; they commenced to hatch 90 days after.

I also received from the Ottawa hatchery the following:—250,000 salmon trout eggs; 110,000 speckled trout eggs. The eggs are in fine condition.

The speckled trout eggs are all hatched. I beg to inform you that my report would be more complete if I had the Atlantic salmon eggs which I have not yet received, and which I expect to receive shortly, as they prove a success in Lakes Memphremagog and Massawippi and others in this district.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. DESERE.

*Officer in Charge.*

## 18. LAC TREMBLANT HATCHERY.

MONT TREMBLANT, P.Q.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with circular letter of 15th inst., I herewith beg to tender my report of the operations carried on at the Lac Tremblant hatchery from April 1, 1908, to date:—

On April 1, 1908, there were undergoing incubation:

650,000 salmon trout eggs.

80,000 speckled trout eggs.

52,000 Atlantic salmon eggs.

The hatching of the eggs at this point takes place very late, due to the extreme coldness of the water flowing through the incubator troughs from November 15 to May, when the fish start to hatch, after which date the water commences to get warm, and consequently the fry develops very rapidly; hence there is no time to be lost in distributing them to the various waters to be stocked. The distribution, despite the many difficulties encountered, was very successfully accomplished, as the following schedule will show:—

Seventy-five thousand speckled trout were deposited in the following lakes:

Lake Sauvage—St. Faustin.

Lakes Cornue and Brume—Nantel.

Lakes Janveau, Beauvais and Small—St. Hypolite.

Lake Truite—Arundel.

Six hundred thousand salmon trout fry were deposited as follows:

Lake Tremblant.

Lake Superior—St. Faustin.

Lake des Sables—Ste. Agathe.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Lake Chatillon—Ivry.

Lake Ethier, Dupuis, North, Long—St. Margaret.

Lake des Iles and Charlebois—St. Margaret.

Lake aux Ecorces and des Pines—Arundel.

Lake Lacoste—St. Jacques.

Lake Pimodau—Nominuingue.

Lakes Henry and Bordeau—Huberdeau.

I also planted 50,000 Atlantic salmon in Lake Tremblant.

On November 28, 1908, I received from Wiarton, Ont., 800,000 salmon trout eggs.

March 19, 1909, I received from Ottawa, Ont., 50,000 speckled trout eggs, all of which are undergoing incubation, and I expect will mature about May 1.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. J. WALKER,

*Acting Officer in Charge.*

## 19. ST. ALEXIS HATCHERY.

ST. ALEXIS DES MONTS, P.Q., March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,

Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report of the work performed at this hatchery during the past year.

The distribution of fry during the spring of 1908 was as follows:—Atlantic salmon, 70,000; ouananiche, 50,000; whitefish, 125,000; speckled trout, 432,000; salmon trout, 40,000.

The department must be well aware of the great difficulty which is experienced in procuring large quantities of speckled trout eggs.

In accordance with your instructions, I left for Lake Shawinigan on September 31 last, with the ordinary assistance, in order to procure the speckled trout eggs for this and other hatcheries, and on reaching the desired spot on the 23rd instant, I provided reservoir in which to place the trout which might not be in spawning condition. We started seining on the 6th October and on the 7th we stripped the fish secured. We proceed as follows:—We strip a male fish for four females and allow the eggs to stand in the milt, mixed with a little water, for about 25 minutes. Then we wash them and pack them in boxes containing moss and bring them to the hatchery. We deposited them in the troughs in good condition on the 10th October, having secured about 800,000 eggs. The eyes appeared on the 25th January, and the first fry on the 25th February. For 40 days these fry are not fed, but after that time we have to distribute or feed them.

Trusting that this report will prove satisfactory,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. ELLIOTT.



20. LAKE LESTER REARING PONDS.

BALDWIN'S MILLS, QUE., March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In pursuance of your orders I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year just closed.

In May, 1908, I distributed in the following bodies of water in good condition:—

<i>Speckled Trout—Fry.</i>	
Brome lake.. . . .	10,000
Cliff lake.. . . .	10,000
Wattopeka lake.. . . .	5,000
Breeches and Sunday lake.. . . .	10,000
Windsor river.. . . .	5,000
Otter brook.. . . .	10,000
Searle's brook and pond.. . . .	5,000
	<hr/>
	55,000

<i>Yearlings.</i>	
Lake Massawippi. Grey trout.. . . .	2,000
" Salmon trout.. . . .	1,000
	<hr/>
	3,000
Brome lake. Grey trout.. . . .	1,000
" Salmon trout.. . . .	2,000
	<hr/>
	3,000
Magog lake. Grey trout... . .	2,000
" Salmon trout... . .	2,000
	<hr/>
	4,000
	<hr/>
	10,000

June 1. I received of Mr. A. L. Deseve, Magog hatchery, the following fry for rearing purposes:—

Atlantic salmon.. . . .	50,000
Grey trout.. . . .	300,000
	<hr/>
	350,000

October 1. I received instructions to distribute the above fry—now fingerlings—as follows:—

<i>'Atlantic Salmon.'</i>	
Lake Massawippi.. . . .	10,000
Lake Magog.. . . .	10,000
Lake Lester.. . . .	10,000
	<hr/>
	30,000



*' Grey Trout.'*

Lake Massawippi.. . . . .	75,000
Lake Magog.. . . . .	75,000
Lake Lester.. . . . .	75,000
	<hr/>
	225,000

*Eggs Received for Hatching.*

November 11, 1908. Received of Mr. A. L. Deseve, of Magog hatchery:—  
Eggs 'Grey trout'.. . . . . 350,000

These eggs were all hatched by February 20, in good condition, sacs are all absorbed, the fry feeding well and growing nicely.

After placing the eggs on trays much care is necessary to keep them clean by removing all dead eggs, which may be known by their turning white, these must be picked out at least once a day.

The greatest care should be exercised in handling the eggs at all times.

The time required for eggs to eye depends on the temperature of the water. At this hatchery, the temperature averages 40° to 42° F. bringing the eggs to that state in 40 days, after that stage has been reached, with the same temperature, 50 to 60 days complete the hatching, each degree colder or warmer, takes five days longer or five days less.

The losses from improper feeding of young fry are greater than from all other causes combined, thus the manner of feeding is very important. Undue haste causes the water to become polluted. Polluted water is very injurious to the young fish, producing inflammation of the gills and a slimy, itching condition of the skin, often causing heavy mortality.

As soon as the sac is absorbed the young fry are ready to take food—the absorbing of the sac depending on the growth of the fish which is governed by the temperature of the water. Where the temperature is regular at 42° to 45° they will take food in about 30 days after hatching. To determine their readiness, a few crumbs dropped on the surface of the water will cause them to strike at them and show evidence that they are hungry.

The liver is prepared by chopping or grinding it very fine, and, if necessary, mix it with water that it may be distributed evenly. After the fish grow to be 1¼ to 1½ inches long they begin to take up the food that settles on the bottom of the trough. The young fry are fed five or six times a day, and the food given slowly and sparingly. After they learn to take their food from the bottom of the trough it is necessary to feed them only three times daily, and only what they will eat up clean.

Beef or sheep liver seems to be the most satisfactory artificial food for young fry.

The most common diseases of fry are the inflammation of their gills and a slimy skin disease, which may be caused by impure water; the food itself may produce it, especially if stale liver is used, but it generally follows fouling of the water while feeding. By watching the movements of the fish the symptoms of disease can generally be detected before it reaches an alarming stage. If the gills are affected the fish will usually swim high in the water in an uneasy, restless manner, as if gasping for breath, and when this is observed the gills must be examined to see if they are becoming inflamed and swollen.

If a skin disease is attacking the fish they generally indicate it by rubbing themselves on the bottom of the tank or against anything that may be convenient, or by diving down and giving themselves a quick, twisting motion against the bottom of the tank. If the progress of disease is not promptly checked it will soon reach a stage where nothing can be done, and the fish grow weaker every day until they begin to die in alarming numbers.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

One of the best remedies for both diseases is salt sprinkled through the water after the tanks are drawn low, and for a bad case of skin disease a half pine of salt for every gallon of water in the tank is used, or about that proportion. The fish should be watched closely and allowed to remain in the salt water until they become restless and begin to turn on their sides. Then, as fresh water is turned on, and the tank filled, a slime will arise and float on top of the water like a white scum.

To keep the fish that are raised in troughs and tanks in a healthy state, it is well to give them a salt bath occasionally, and a small quantity of salt in their food will at times do them good.

Before closing my report I am pleased to inform the department that the fishing resorts in the township are all well patronized by ardent fishermen. The lakes can boast of some fine club-houses and up to date summer cottages, no doubt due to the great help derived from this department in stocking these waters with fish.

Lake Lester, on whose shore this hatchery stands, is one of the foremost for boating and fishing, drawing large numbers of visitors who pay high compliments to this most important and interesting enterprise.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. G. BELKNAP,  
*Officer in Charge.*

21. NEWCASTLE HATCHERY.

NEWCASTLE, ONT., March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the operations carried on at this hatchery for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909.

The following schedule will show you the points of distribution, also the number of yearling salmon trout and fry placed in each locality during the spring of 1908:—

Yearling salmon trout—	
Lake Couchiching at Orillia.. . . .	500
Lake Simcoe at Barrie.. . . .	500
Charlston Lake at Athens.. . . .	500
Bay Quinté at Belleville.. . . .	500
Rideau Lakes at Portland.. . . .	500
Salmon Lake at L'Amable.. . . .	500
Total.. . . .	3,000
Salmon trout fry—	
Lake Ontario—Hamilton.. . . .	200,000
“ Toronto.. . . .	200,000
“ Picton.. . . .	200,000
“ Consecan.. . . .	200,000
“ Cobourg.. . . .	100,000
“ Kingston.. . . .	100,000
“ Whitby.. . . .	100,000
“ Bowmanville.. . . .	200,000
“ Newcastle.. . . .	100,000



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Lake Simcoe—Barrie.. . . . .	100,000
Lake Huron—Goderich.. . . . .	200,000
“ Southampton.. . . . .	200,000
Charlston Lake—Athens . . . . .	150,000
Rideau Lakes—Portland.. . . . .	150,000
Bay Quinté—Belleville.. . . . .	100,000
Loon Lake—Coe Hill.. . . . .	100,000
“ Coe Hill.. . . . .	50,000
Rock Lake—L’Amable.. . . . .	50,000
Rideau Lake—Newboro.. . . . .	50,000
Paradise Lake—Waterloo.. . . . .	50,000
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Total.. . . . .	2,600,000

I beg to inform you that the fry and yearling salmon trout were deposited in first-class condition in the different waters as scheduled.

We have two nice bass ponds in our hatchery grounds, and with a small expense we could place another, which could be fed by the same stream. The usual number of parent bass were placed in these ponds last spring, but for some reason they did not do nearly as well as in the previous year. The only way I can account for it is that probably they were either too far advanced or not enough male fish.

The young bass, about three hundred, were placed in Nova Scotia waters in the best of condition, but we are hoping, with the experience gained, for a larger return in future seasons.

We have in our tanks at present about 4,000 yearling salmon trout, a larger number than we had last season. They are now from 4 to 5 inches long and in a healthy condition. From my experience I find that they stand a long journey without any material loss, and I know that good results have been obtained from the planting of such yearling fish as have been distributed from this establishment. The capacity of the tanks will only allow of a limited quantity being held over, but I have been informed by residents in the vicinity of Charleston and Rideau lakes that they are of the opinion that the above named waters have benefited to a large extent by the planting of yearling fish.

We placed in our trays last November the usual quantity of eggs, and owing to the temperature of the water, which does not vary much from 40 to 42, the young fry hatched about the beginning of February and are of a nice colour and in a healthy condition. A quantity of this fry will be retained until next spring, and those that hatched in February we will begin to feed next month. The food consists of ground liver.

Our greatest loss in the fish that are annually retained takes place during the months of July and August.

In October last, Mr. Alex. McLeod, my assistant, proceeded to Georgian bay and, acting under the supervision of Mr. A. J. McNab, officer in charge of the Wiarton hatchery, after an absence of three weeks returned with three hundred and sixty trays, or two million one hundred and sixty thousand salmon trout eggs, which were laid down in the hatchery in good condition.

The percentage of loss during the hatching process was somewhat heavier than during last season, but I am pleased to say at this time that we have in the neighbourhood of 1,500,000 eggs in fine condition and apparently without any appearance of any further material loss. The temperature of the water from December 15 varies very slightly in this hatchery. Previous to this date the temperature ranges from 40 to 47, and afterwards runs about 33 until the hatching process is over. This, I think, is due to the fact that our dam freezes over and the water after that is practically at the freezing point. Quite a percentage of eggs are now hatched, and our distribution will take place somewhat earlier than last year owing to the fact of



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

gathering our eggs some three weeks earlier than formerly. I may say that the eggs were in the eyed stage about 30 days after they were taken, the temperature of the water in the hatchery being so cold after that time that about 120 days were required for hatching.

In my experience of some ten years distributing fry, I am pleased to note the fact that good results have been obtained in a number of places where the body of water has been small, so that fishermen and sportsmen have an opportunity of noting the results. As an example of this, Potash lake, in Hastings county, Ontario, may be referred to, where, eight years ago, the only fish found were suckers and where, as a result of two plantings, salmon trout are quite plentiful. Charleston and the Rideau lakes may also be mentioned in the same connection.

On March 17 we received from the Ottawa hatchery 50,000 speckled trout eggs, which, I may say, are the finest and healthiest appearing eggs I have ever seen. They are somewhat larger than our artificially bred and of a deeper red in colour. From their present appearance I anticipate good results. In May we procured our usual supply of parent bass, from which we hope to have better results than in previous years. This hatchery is in good state of repair and we hope for a good season of distribution for 1909.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG.

## 22. SANDWICH HATCHERY.

SANDWICH, ONT., March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fish-breeding operations carried on at the Sandwich hatchery for the season 1908-9.

The season began with the distribution of young whitefish fry, 79,000,000 being deposited in the following waters in a fine and healthy condition:—

Point Edward, Lake Huron.. . . . .	5,000,000
Peach Island, Lake St. Clair.. . . . .	5,000,000
Fighting Island, Detroit river.. . . . .	4,000,000
In bay below Fighting Island.. . . . .	5,000,000
Turkey Island, Detroit River.. . . . .	4,000,000
Stoney Island, Detroit River.. . . . .	5,000,000
Bois Blanc Island, Detroit River.. . . . .	10,000,000
In lake below Bois Blanc Island.. . . . .	5,000,000
Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie.. . . . .	4,000,000
Colchester, Lake Erie.. . . . .	4,000,000
Kingsville, Lake Erie.. . . . .	1,000,000
Leamington, Lake Erie.. . . . .	1,000,000
Rondeau, Lake Erie.. . . . .	1,000,000
Port Stanley, Lake Erie.. . . . .	1,000,000
Hamilton, Lake Ontario.. . . . .	1,000,000
Toronto, Lake Ontario.. . . . .	1,000,000
Niagara, Lake Ontario.. . . . .	1,000,000
Belleville, Bay of Quinté.. . . . .	1,000,000
In river at hatchery.. . . . .	20,000,000

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Grand total.. . . . . 79,000,000



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

As soon as these little fish burst the shell the screens are removed from the jars, and these tiny things, about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch long, find their way through troughs into a large tank which is in the centre of the building, where they are kept until distributed. When the time comes for them to be taken away they are dipped into large tin cans and conveyed by railroad and boat to where they are planted.

Good results are reported from the fishermen living in the vicinity of the waters in which the young fry are deposited year after year. They claim that the increase of whitefish is due to the hatcheries.

After clearing the hatchery of the young fry, it was thoroughly cleaned and put in readiness to receive the fall supply of eggs.

We began fishing the first week in November along the Detroit river and in the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario, one of our best fishing stations this year being Bois Blanc island.

The parent fish were caught in seines by the fishermen, from which they were placed in racks in the river until ready for spawning purposes. They are then spawned in large tin pans, impregnated, put in large cans and conveyed to the hatchery by steam tug *Ranger*. Those from Belleville were conveyed by railroad. The first eggs were received from Bois Blanc on the 13th of November and the first shipment from Belleville on the 14th of November. The eggs at this point were collected by Mr. William Hill, under the supervision of Inspector of Fisheries J. M. Hurley.

Ninety-six million twenty-four thousand eggs were collected; 55,418,000 were received from Belleville, and 40,606,000 from the Detroit river; these eggs were all in excellent condition when placed in the jars, through which water at a temperature of 46 degrees is continually running, the period of incubation lasting about 155 days. At the end of fifty days the eyes can first be observed with the naked eye, the temperature of the water then being 33 degrees. The remaining 105 days the temperature of the water gradually increases, being between 38 and 40 degrees during the hatching process.

The attached letters refer to the results derived from the fish-breeding operations at this hatchery.

I am, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM PARKER.  
*Officer in Charge.*

CAPT. WM. PARKER,  
Sandwich, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to our conversation of a few days ago, regarding results obtained from the propagation of fish, there is no question but that the large production of fish on the lower lakes the past year is due mainly to the hatcheries.

In this connection I wish to call your attention to one point that came under my direct observation.

I have for a great many years been handling a large percentage of the catch on the east side of Lake Huron, between Sarnia and Goderich. Previous to 1908 the catch of whitefish was so small that we paid no attention to them. In making contracts we might get two or three boxes a week and some weeks not any.

Last season during June and July we have received from the same nets as high as 12,000 pounds in one day. These fish all ran from two to three pounds each (none larger), and were the exact colour of Lake Erie white—very light coloured—while, as you know, the genuine Lake Huron white are darker.

I am thoroughly convinced that this run of whitefish are from spawn taken from either the Detroit river or Lake Erie.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

This one proposition ought to convince any man that the hatcheries are a success, and I only wish that there were five times as many.

Very truly,

A. G. McDONALD,

WM. PARKER,  
Sandwich, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Regarding the results obtained through the operations of the different hatcheries there is no question that the large production of fish on Lake Erie during the past two seasons was due to the good work of same.

While the catch of whitefish in the Detroit river dropped off in the fall of 1908, this was due to the blasting at the Lime Kilns Crossing.

I wish to call your attention to the large catches of whitefish in the waters bordering Essex and Kent during the season of 1908, and I look for a large production during this year.

I am convinced that the good results are due to the hatcheries, and would like to see more stations established along the chain of lakes.

Very truly,

JOSEPH ALLEN.

## 23. OTTAWA HATCHERY.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to submit my annual report of the operations carried on at the Ottawa hatchery from April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909, including the distribution of fry last spring and the quantities of eggs received since November 1, 1908. As for the number and kinds of eggs received in the seasons of 1907-8, this can be seen in my last report. The season of distribution of fry in the spring of 1908 was very successful, as the following schedule will show:—

*Distribution of Salmon Trout.*

Mauve, Gagne and de la Truite Lakes.. . . .	24,000
Lake Coeur.. . . .	24,000
Hawk Lake.. . . .	24,000
Lady and Bark Lakes.. . . .	24,000
Green Lake.. . . .	24,000
Koshabogomog Lake.. . . .	30,000
Lake Sixte.. . . .	30,000
South Nation River.. . . .	24,000
Burke Lake.. . . .	18,000
Lakes Long and Lemmer.. . . .	18,000
Cooke's Lake.. . . .	18,000
Lake No. 7.. . . .	24,000
Lakes Gregoire and Rond.. . . .	24,000
Lake St. Esprit.. . . .	24,000
Lac aux Huards.. . . .	30,000







## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

In addition to this, we also shipped to C. B. Sword, British Columbia, 50,000 eyed eggs, making a total distribution of speckled trout of 145,000.

*Distribution of Pickerel.*

Lake Mississippi.. . . . .	120,000
Pike Lake.. . . . .	120,000
Dalhousie Lake.. . . . .	120,000
Christie's Lake.. . . . .	50,000
Mamouth Lake.. . . . .	130,000
Yamaska River.. . . . .	150,000
	<hr/>
	690,000

*Distribution of Atlantic Salmon.*

Christie's Lake.. . . . .	15,000
Moose Lake.. . . . .	6,000
Meeche's Lake.. . . . .	6,000
Clear Lake.. . . . .	3,000
Rousseau des Sources.. . . . .	6,000
Lake Bernard.. . . . .	6,000
Salmon and Devil Lakes.. . . . .	9,000
Chelsea Lake.. . . . .	18,000
	<hr/>
Total.. . . . .	69,000

In addition we also shipped 150,000 eyed eggs (Atlantic salmon) to New Zealand, 25,000 to Bark river hatchery, 25,000 to Mont Tremblant hatchery, 100,000 to C. B. Sword, British Columbia—making a total distribution of Atlantic salmon, 369,000.

*Distribution of Ouananiche.*

Meeche's Lake.. . . . .	8,000
Clear Lake.. . . . .	4,000
Lake Pemechanagan.. . . . .	4,000
Christie's Lake.. . . . .	4,000
	<hr/>
	20,000

In addition to this we also shipped 10,000 eyed eggs to Dublin, Ireland; 18,000 to Bark River hatchery, making a total distribution of Ouananiche of 48,000.

*Recapitulation.*

Salmon trout.. . . . .	996,000
Whitefish.. . . . .	140,000
Speckled trout.. . . . .	95,000
Pickerel.. . . . .	690,000
Atlantic salmon.. . . . .	69,000
Ouananiche.. . . . .	20,000
	<hr/>
Total distribution of fry.. . . . .	2,010,000
Distribution of eyed eggs to other hatcheries.. . . . .	788,000
	<hr/>
Total output.. . . . .	2,798,000

On November 28, 1908, I received from Wiarton, Ont., 1,000,000 salmon trout eggs; January 30, 1909, 200,000 speckled trout eggs; February 6, from Wiarton, Ont., 200,000 salmon trout; March 10, Bark River hatchery, 250,000 speckled trout eggs; March 30, from St. John, N.B., 400,000 Atlantic salmon eggs.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

The following list will show the number of eggs shipped from Ottawa hatchery to date:—

February 3, 1909, to Magog.. . . . .	250,000	salmon	trout	eggs.
February 3, 1909, to Magog.. . . . .	110,000	speckled	trout	eggs.
March 12, 1909, to C. B. Sword, B.C... . . . .	100,000	"	"	"
March 17, Wm. Armstrong, Newcastle, Ont.. . . . .	50,000	"	"	"
March 18, Alfred Ogden, Bedford, N.S... . . . .	60,000	"	"	"
March 19, S. J. Walker, Mont Tremblant.. . . . .	50,000	"	"	"

In conclusion, I might say that at the present everything points to a very successful season, and I look forward to a generous distribution.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN WALKER,  
*Officer in Charge Ottawa Hatchery.*

24. WIARTON HATCHERY.

WIARTON, Ont.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with the rules of the department, and in compliance with your instructions, I beg leave to submit my annual report of the operations of the Dominion hatchery under my charge for the year 1908-9.

DISTRIBUTION OF SALMON TROUT FRY.

Bass lake, County Grey.. . . . .	50,000
Lakelet, County Huron.. . . . .	35,000
Tobermory, Lake Huron.. . . . .	200,000
South Bay, Lake Huron.. . . . .	200,000
Swigley bay, near Duck island.. . . . .	200,000
Lion's Head, Georgian bay.. . . . .	300,000
Surprise shoal, Georgian bay.. . . . .	300,000
Cape Croker, Georgian bay.. . . . .	300,000
Griffin's island, Georgian bay.. . . . .	300,000
Hay island, Georgian bay.. . . . .	300,000
White Cloud island, Georgian bay.. . . . .	300,000
Meaford, Georgian bay.. . . . .	300,000
Cape Commando, Georgian bay.. . . . .	300,000
Squaw Point, Owen Sound, Georgian bay.. . . . .	300,000
Vails Point, Georgian bay.. . . . .	300,000
Cape Commando, Georgian bay.. . . . .	300,000
Gravelly Point, Georgian bay.. . . . .	520,000
Oxenden.. . . . .	150,000
Total.. . . . .	4,655,000
Total eyed eggs.. . . . .	300,000
	4,955,000



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

I am pleased to state that the above fry were planted in first-class condition in the waters herein designated. We are cleaning and painting the interior of the hatchery and getting everything in shape for the coming season.

According to instructions, on October 12 and 15 left with spawn takers and assistants from other hatcheries for the various fishing grounds, Tobermory, South bay, Providence bay, Meldrum bay, Cockburn island, Kagawong and Killarney, and returned at the end of the legal fishing season with 14,360,000 salmon trout eggs, distributed as follows:—

Newcastle.. . . . .	2,160,000
Ottawa.. . . . .	1,000,000
Mount Tremblant.. . . . .	800,000
Magog.. . . . .	400,000
Warton.. . . . .	10,000,000
	<hr/>
	14,360,000
	<hr/>
Remaining in the hatchery to date, hatched out and in good condition.. . . . .(fry)	6,000,000
And eyed eggs on the point of hatching out.. . . . .	2,100,000
	<hr/>
Total fry and eyed eggs.. . . . .	8,100,000

It is most gratifying to me, and will, no doubt, be pleasing to you, to know of the large number of salmon trout eggs secured on Georgian bay and how taken. A spawn taker accompanies each tug, and as the nets are lifted every ripe fish is stripped from its eggs and the eggs cared for. The nets are set back after being lifted. The fish are dressed in what they call offal barrels, and these are taken to dumping grounds convenient for that purpose. It is from this waste that we saved 14,360,000 salmon trout eggs. All the fish from which we secured the above eggs were caught in legal season for commercial purposes.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. McNAB,

*Officer in Charge.*

## 25. SARNIA HATCHERY.

SARNIA, ONT., March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I hereby beg to submit my first annual report of the operations conducted at the Sarnia hatchery.

This hatchery is located at Point Edward and was first put in operation during the Pickerel season in the spring of 1908, the operations for the initial season being under the supervision of Mr. William Parker, of the Sandwich hatchery.

The building is a large brick structure, 70' x 32', and very suitably adapted for the purpose. It is conveniently situated on the St. Clair river at a point where Lake Huron empties into the river, and is furnished with all the modern appliances.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

The main portion of the building contains all the hatching apparatus, including boxes, troughs, reception tank and 600 glass hatching jars.

The engine room is fitted up with a vertical submerged boiler of twenty-five horsepower, and a Northington pump with a pumping capacity of 300 gallons per minute.

The pickerel were caught in pound-nets, operated by the fishermen of Lake Huron who allowed the officers of the department to handle their fish for the eggs. These eggs were taken in pans, impregnated and transferred to the hatchery in tubs and pails by means of naphtha launches; they were then placed in jars, through which water (the same temperature as the water from which the fish are taken) was kept continually running. This operation is continued until the fish are hatched, which takes from 15 to 18 days. These tiny things find their own way out of the jars through troughs and pipes into a large tank where they are kept until distributed.

We commenced taking pickerel eggs on May 10, 1908, while the work of fitting up the hatchery was still in progress, and continued doing so until the 23rd of the same month, taking in that time 76,000,000 eggs in good condition, which were fully eyed in from eight to ten days, the water being at a temperature of from 43° to 45°. In twenty-one days from the time the first eggs were placed in the hatchery, they began to hatch freely and were all hatched out by June 15.

We commenced the distribution of fry on June 11, depositing 2,000,000 in Burlington bay, Hamilton, and 49,000,000 in Lake Huron. Besides the above we also sent 1,600,000 eyed eggs to the Ottawa hatchery.

On October 26, according to instructions I proceeded to Killarney, Georgian Bay, in company with my assistant for the collection of whitefish eggs, but on account of adverse weather conditions and the locality being a new one, we were able to collect only 8,000,000 which arrived at the hatchery December 5. We also received 8,750,000 from the Sandwich hatchery on December 2, the temperature of the water at the time being 45°. In about fifty days they reached the eyed stage.

On February 24, 1909, I received from the Sandwich hatchery 8,750,000 eyed eggs and at the present time we have 19,500,000 fully developed eggs in the hatchery. The temperature of the water during the winter months ranged from 33° to 34° and at the present time is 37°.

The fishermen in this district fully realize the benefit derived from the artificial propagation of fish, as they report the catch of whitefish for the season of 1908 as being the best in twenty years and do not hesitate to attribute it to the planting of from four to five million whitefish fry annually from the Sandwich hatchery for a number of years past, giving as a reason for their assertion that they were planted fish, that they were all medium size and not the Lake Huron species.

At a meeting of the Lambton and Huron Fishermen's Association, held in Sarnia on March 27, 1909, a resolution was adopted which contains the following clause, 'to compel as nearly as possible amongst the members of this association, the retention of all spawning fish in the nets for a reasonable time, for the purpose of obtaining spawn therefrom for hatching purposes and the co-operation of the members of this association toward the accomplishment of the same.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. LASCHINGER,

*Officer in Charge.*



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

**26. QUINTE BASS PONDS.**

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
 Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request I beg to submit a report of the operations conducted at the Quinte bass ponds for the season beginning April 1, 1908, and ending March 31, 1909.

In April, 1908, a small shipment of bass, which had wintered in the ponds from the previous season, was made to Rice lake, near Keene, thus clearing the inclosures for the parent fish.

The first parent fish were placed in the Quinte pond on May 2, and the required number was received by the 29th of same month, and were distributed as follows:—Thirty-seven were placed in the pond at Point Ann, forty in the city pond and twenty-six were sent to the Newcastle hatchery.

During the first week in June, hatching commenced and by the middle of the month the ponds were black with fry. On July 13 and 14, the parent bass were removed from the ponds and returned to the bay. They had developed wonderfully in that short time, were larger, well rounded, vigorous and very active. The fry had also grown to an inch in length, had turned grey colour with dark bar on tail.

Owing to numerous applications the department decided to make a shipment of bass to the western provinces last season and in September an express car was prepared with special fittings for the purpose and almost the entire output of the ponds, about five and a half thousand left here about October 1, for the western lakes, where I understand they were deposited in excellent condition.

In addition to the shipment above referred to a small shipment was made last season to Owen Sound and there are still some young bass in the ponds which will be liberated as soon as the bay is clear of ice.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. HURLEY,  
*Inspector of Fishers.*

**27. SELKIRK HATCHERY.**

SELKIRK, MAN., March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith submit my annual report for the season of 1908 and 1909, of the operations in connection with the Selkirk Fish Hatchery, Selkirk, Manitoba.

In the spring of 1908 an effort was made to fill this hatchery with pickerel spawn taken from the Red river immediately adjoining the hatchery, heretofore, during the spawning season there have been large quantities of pickerel in the river, but from some



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

cause which we were unable to ascertain they did not come up the river in sufficient quantities to be of any use and the project was then abandoned.

On the tenth day of November, 1908, after we had about concluded that the fishing crew would again be frozen out (the river having a heavy coating of ice all over it and which remained for the winter), the fisheries patrol steamer *Lady of the Lake*, came in, ploughing her way through the ice with about sixty million whitefish eggs, which had been taken at the Little Saskatchewan fisheries. These were soon in the hatchery and were placed in the jars on the same day of their arrival in good condition.

On the fourth day of February, 1909, eyed eggs were first noticed, and by the fifteenth this stage became fully developed, this making a run of ninety-seven days to bring the eyes to this point of advancement. During all this time the temperature had remained at its winter point of 34° without any change whatever.

From present indications it will be fully May 1st before the hatching season has arrived and perhaps much later, but estimating for that date it will make a run of seventy-five days to complete the second stage, thus making a total run of 172 days from the time of putting in the eggs to the date of hatching. During this time the water has remained at its winter mark, 34 degrees, and will remain so until the ice leaves the river, when it will rise very rapidly.

I have been making careful inquiry from fishermen as to what effect this hatchery has had upon the south portion of Lake Winnipeg, which this hatchery is supposed to feed, and they all seemed to agree that whitefish are much more numerous in the south end than they have been in many years. Not for the last twenty years has there been so many whitefish as at present, and they all seem to unite in giving the Selkirk hatchery credit for this marked improvement. I might mention one point in particular, situated about ten miles from the mouth of the Red river. I am informed whitefish are very plentiful at this point, where in years past only an occasional fish was caught and then only during the spawning season. Much the same improvement seems to be the case from all points on the south from which we have had reports.

Our eggs are in splendid condition at this time and the results should be most satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. HOOKER,

*Officer in Charge.*

## 28. BERENS RIVER HATCHERY.

BERENS RIVER, MAN., March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit my annual report of the operations conducted at the Dominion fish hatchery, situated at the mouth of Berens river, Lake Winnipeg, for the season of 1908-9.

This hatchery has not been in operation a sufficient length of time to be able to determine what effect it may have upon the quantity of whitefish in this portion of the lake, but during the next few years a decided effect should be apparent, as this hatchery is located in very favourable waters for whitefish.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

On the first day of November we received for this hatchery about eighty-five million eggs (whitefish), which were procured at the Little Saskatchewan fisheries, and were conveyed to the hatchery by F.P.S. *Lady of the Lake*, and were placed in the jars and the hatchery started on its long winter run.

It was expected that we would have another consignment of eggs from the Little Saskatchewan, as they had a large quantity of parent fish in the crates there, and it was only a question of how much time we had before freezing up as to the quantity of eggs we should get; but on the 8th of November when the *Lady of the Lake* returned she was unable to enter the harbour, owing to ice having formed, and was compelled to proceed to Selkirk without a moment's delay, taking the eggs intended for this hatchery.

As soon as the ice formed in the river (November 6) the temperature of the water assumed its winter mark of 34° and maintained that temperature the entire winter without change. About February 1, the first of the eyed stage was observed and on the 7th, a period of ninety-nine days, it was pretty well completed. We do not from present indications expect to be through with the hatch before May 10, but this will entirely depend upon the time the ice leaves the river as the temperature of the water then rises very rapidly, and hatching takes place immediately thereafter.

Estimating the hatch to be complete by May 10, will make the number of days required in the second stage 92 days, and a total period of 191 days. Should it turn warmer this may be reduced by a few days.

The hatchery has been running in fine order and the season has been very satisfactory in every way and when the time comes a very fair hatch should be the result.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. HOOKER,

*Officer in Charge.*

BERENS RIVER AND SELKIRK HATCHERIES,  
SELKIRK, MAN.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am pleased to inform the department that I was successful in getting eighty-five million whitefish spawn for the Berens river hatchery and sixty million for the Selkirk hatchery in first-class condition. In fact, I will venture to say that the eggs are the best ever placed in these hatcheries, and should yield well. After being in the jars for about two weeks all are in excellent condition, hardly any bad eggs to be seen. If we could only have hung on at the Little Saskatchewan river a few days longer we would have had spawn to give away, fish were spawning in good shape when we left, but I was afraid to stay any longer owing to the weather, ten inches of slush ice in the river the morning we left for home, which was November 9. We liberated enough fish that day to have yielded sufficient spawn to have filled two more hatcheries.

Altogether we procured eighty-three thousand parent whitefish from one pound net in the Little Saskatchewan river.

I am pleased to report that all departmental property has been stored away in good condition for another year except a few crates and the dock. I engaged a man by the name of Robert Staggs to take the plank off the dock and place them with the crates on the bank.

I could have had these taken out and placed on the bank of the river by staying there until the next morning, but I was afraid to risk it, and as it was we had to



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

break the ice all the way from the mouth of the Red river to Selkirk. Dominion fisheries cruiser *Lady of the Lake*, is layed up in good shape in her winter quarters.

I trust the above report of the work will be satisfactory to the department.

I am, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Sgd.) W. S. YOUNG,  
*Inspector of Fisheries.*

29. FRASER RIVER HATCHERY.

BOX ACCORD, B.C.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—During the spring of 1908 the following fry were distributed from this establishment:—

Sockeye.. . . . .	3,630,000
Cohoe.. . . . .	4,590,000
Spring.. . . . .	2,095,000
Atlantic salmon.. . . . .	90,000
Speckled trout.. . . . .	30,000
<hr/>	
Total distribution.. . . . .	10,435,000

*Atlantic Salmon.*

Eggs received from the east.. . . . .	100,000
Fry distributed as follows:—	
Coquitlam river.. . . . .	2,500
Home lake, V.I.. . . . .	10,000
Nanaimo lake.. . . . .	5,000
Sutton creek, Cowichan.. . . . .	10,000
Kohsilah river.. . . . .	5,000
Comox lake.. . . . .	15,000
Campbell river.. . . . .	15,000
Harrison lake, B.C.. . . . .	5,000
Cowichan lake, V.I.. . . . .	15,000
Lillooet river, B.C.. . . . .	5,000
Coquitlam river.. . . . .	2,500
<hr/>	
	90,000

*Speckled Trout.*

Eggs received from east.. . . . .	35,000
Fry distributed as follows:—	
Coquitlam river.. . . . .	2,500
Brunette river.. . . . .	2,500
Wallace creek, V.I.. . . . .	3,000
Home lake.. . . . .	6,000
Shawinigan lake.. . . . .	6,000
Kohsilah river.. . . . .	3,000
Sutton creek.. . . . .	7,000
<hr/>	
	30,000



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

During last fall, the following ova were collected:—

<i>Coho</i> s.	
Tynehead creek. . . . .	2,048,000
Triggs creek. . . . .	1,500,000
Cultus lake. . . . .	500,000
	<hr/>
	4,048,000
Chilliwhack river. . . . .	3,372,000

*Sockeye*.

The above sockeye ova are still in the hatchery troughs under going incubation, but during the current month, March, 1909, the coho fry was distributed as follows:—

Lillooet river. . . . .	260,000
Coquitlam river. . . . .	1,950,000
Hatchery creek. . . . .	498,000
Silver creek. . . . .	910,000
	<hr/>
	3,618,000

The sockeye and cohoes obtained from Cultus lake were 45 days in the troughs before they began to eye, and about 120 days in hatching. The water in the creek was of a very even temperature until the middle of December, but in January we had continuous severe frost from the 5th to the 14th, causing our water supply to become very scant, and hard to keep running. From the 5th to the 14th the temperature varied between 10° and 2° above zero. When the weather moderated and the rain caused a freshet in the creek great quantities of mud were deposited in the troughs which gave us much extra labour and consequently greater loss than usual.

I kept over a few of the speckled trout fry at the hatchery to breed from, but lost most from other trout getting into the pond during a freshet.

The proportion of female fish was greatly in excess of the males amongst the parent fish in the creeks last autumn in both sockeye and coho runs, and quite a few of the eggs were insufficiently fertilized which caused much extra picking.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

WM. ROXBURGH.

30. SKEENA RIVER HATCHERY.

LAKELSE LAKE, B.C.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report of operations in connection with the Skeena river hatchery for the season of 1908-9. The total distribution from this establishment for the season of 1908 amounted to 4,284,000 sockeye fry, which were liberated in splendid condition.

On July 22 Messrs. S. Whitwell, J. B. Johnstone, G. Kelly and myself arrived at the hatchery after a somewhat rough trip, having had the misfortune to have one of our boats full of provisions swamped.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

While polling up the Lakelse river we noticed several sockeyes and on the 25th we caught two for the house.

After relacquering all the troughs and cleaning out the supply tanks, &c., ready for the season's work all hands left the hatchery for the spawning grounds at Lakelse lake. We found a few sockeyes at the mouth of Sockeye river and a larger quantity at the mouth of the Schalbuckhand river, where we commenced putting in our pens and fences, and had them all put in position on the night of the 30th.

On August 6, we commenced spawning, but only got 30,000 eggs, most of the fish being rather hard and immature, but on the 9th we spawned again and got 104,000 and continued spawning until August 31, when we had 4348,000 eggs, filling the hatchery to its utmost capacity.

The run of sockeyes the past season was larger than I have ever seen before, and I am pleased to say there was a great many fish in the lake after we had all the ova we could handle. There is not the slightest doubt but what we have two distinct runs of sockeyes in Lakelse lake now, the fish at the Schalbuckhand river are about twenty-one days earlier than the ones at Sockeye river.

Five years ago there was not any fish worth mentioning at Schalbuckhand, but this last two years there has been all the fish we required for hatchery purposes and a good quantity left after we had got all the ova we required.

We were very fortunate in securing the ova as early as we did, for on September 1 we had heavy rains which caused the rivers to rise rapidly, and for about six weeks we had high waters, but fortunately we had all our eggs in the hatchery.

We got our fences and pens out in good time and the remaining fish ascended the rivers to their natural spawning grounds.

There was also a large run of humpbacks, which were first noticed on September 13. On September 28 we had exceptionally high water, but no damage done, the water in the hatchery was very dirty, with considerable mud and slime in the troughs.

On October 21 we had our first snowfall, which continued all day, but did not stay. Everything went along all right with the exception of high water until December 30, when the weather turned very cold and the thermometer dropped down to 4 above zero. Next day the water supply in the hatchery began to get very low, and on investigating at the dam we discovered a very large leak in the centre of the top apron of the dam. Fortunately we had a good supply of cement, &c., and with the addition of some old sails, net webbing and twenty sacks of gravel and cement we repaired the leak, which raised the water 3 feet 6 inches in twenty-four hours.

It was a very nasty job and all hands were wet and very cold before we finished but it was worth it, otherwise if we had not got it repaired when we did, we certainly would not have been able to get sufficient water for the hatchery, the day after we finished the work the thermometer went down to zero and for fifteen days it kept from zero to 16 below, but notwithstanding all the cold weather, we had all the water we required all through the season. After January 15 we had a tremendous amount of snow fall, so much so that on March 3 we had 6 feet 6 inches on the level, but notwithstanding the high water, severe frost and large quantity of snow we had all the ova and young fry in splendid condition all through the season, and I consider the past year one of the most successful ones we have ever had.

I am forwarding you a list of records of the different stages of the ova and fry.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITWELL,

*Officer in Charge.*



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECORDS of Sockeye, Ova and Fry at Lakelse Hatchery, Skeena River, 1908-9.

Date.	Ova Collected.	Condition.	When Eyed.	Commenced Hatching.	Mean Temper'ure of Water.
1908.					
August 6.....	30,000	Fairly good.	September 7....	November 5....	.....
" 10.....	104,000	Good....	" 11....	" 12....	.....
" 12.....	196,000	" .....	" 14....	" 21....	August...52°
" 14.....	250,000	" .....	" 14....	" 24....	Sept'ber..46
" 17.....	240,000	" .....	" 16....	December 1....	October..42°
" 19.....	220,000	" .....	" 18....	" 6....	Nov'ber..37°
" 20.....	250,000	" .....	" 19....	" 10....	Dec'ber..35°
" 21.....	240,000	" .....	" 22....	" 16....	January..34°
" 22.....	424,000	" .....	" 23....	" 22....	February 34°
" 24.....	580,000	" .....	" 27....	" 25....	March...35°
" 25.....	250,000	" .....	" 28....	" 28....	April...36°
1909.					
" 26.....	288,000	" .....	" 30....	January 2....	.....
" 27.....	472,000	" .....	October 3....	" 5....	.....
" 28.....	212,000	" .....	" 6....	" 8....	.....
" 29.....	352,000	" .....	" 10....	" 12....	.....
" 31.....	240,000	" .....	" 12....	" 15....	.....

Number of eggs put in hatchery..... 4,348,000  
Number of bad eggs picked out... .. 54,800

4,293,200 Fry liberated.

When liberated, 10th, 12th and 13th April, all in splendid condition.  
All Ova hatched on the 10th of March, 1909.

## 31. GRANITE CREEK HATCHERY.

KUALT, B.C.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR.—I beg to submit the following report on the operation of this hatchery during the season of 1908.

On April 1, the commencement of that season, all the fry of the previous year had been released with the exception of a few late Granite Creek sockeye, the total distribution of salmon fry for the season being 6,740,000.

Early in July about 5,000 young Kamloops trout were released; half in Lake Pinan-Tan, on Reservation Creek about seventeen miles from Kamloops; and half in an unnamed lake in Deep Creek Valley, about twelve miles southeast from Salmon Arm, and about seven miles from Enderby.

These two lakes although thirty-six miles apart are very similar, being each a mile and a quarter long; containing each two islands, and set amid magnificent mountain scenery.

Though barren of trout, they contained a great abundance of minnows, fresh water shrimps, caddie worms, and the many other varieties of trout food. At a water temperature of 50° these trout hatch in twenty-five days or at 451 units of temperature. The ova become eyed in eighteen days, or at 318 units.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

These Kamloops trout of the Shuswap lakes spawn between May 3 and 6, entering the largest rivers that flow into these lakes, and ascending long distances, very few turn into the smaller streams to spawn.

The expense of securing any number in the vicinity of the Shuswap lakes would be great, as at this time the rivers are in torrent carrying the melted snow from the glaciers and high plateaus.

When one considers that the rush of water from these rivers raises the Shuswap lakes, the combined arms of which give one hundred miles in length by from one mile and a half to three miles in width, from eleven to fourteen feet higher, through the South Thomson river being unable to take the water away fast enough, the state of these rivers at the trout spawning season can be understood.

Skimekin lake which has been stocked twice from this hatchery is too severely fished to permit of its being used as a source for supplying trout ova. It is situated in a lovely but easily accessible spot where the fish therein liberated are caught before having a chance to propagate.

Two anglers who visited that small lake last year, in a short time got catches of 84 and 83, many of these fish being 20 inches long, but later in the season it had again become almost exhausted.

The first sockeye salmon arrived at Scotch creek on August 14. As expected, in view of the small run of sockeye salmon four years previous, the numbers of these fish that succeeded in reaching their spawning grounds in the Shuswap lake district last season was very small.

Scotch creek, and the hatchery, or Granite creek, seemed to be the only streams where breeding fish were in evidence, and so small was the number that the ova they provided only amounted to 635,000.

One hundred and twenty-two thousand of these were taken at Granite creek from the dark green sockeye that were unknown in this district until four years after fry hatched from the ova of such fish taken from Morris creek on the Harrison river 293 miles nearer the sea had been liberated here.

These fish were very ripe on arrival and no doubt not having entered the Fraser river early enough to cover the additional 293 miles between their parent stream, and that wherein they had been liberated, the bulk of them ripening on the way, may have given up the journey and turned into intermediate streams to spawn.

Some turned into Scotch creek 55 miles nearer the sea than here, and it is possible that many may have instinctively turned into the Harrison river to Morris creek, which stream their parent fish had in view while they as ova were developing.

However, they now come here every year with the exception of the big fourth yearly seasons, which may be accounted for by there having been no Morris creek ova hatched at Granite creek on any of these big years.

The foregoing applies to the run of adults breeding sockeye.

In all the streams flowing into the Shuswap lakes there were large numbers of small three-year old sockeye males sexually developed prematurely, these were a percentage of the male hatched in the Shuswap waters on the last big run 1905, and had returned a year before their time.

They were of course valueless for propagation their being no females with them.

These small males have only the masculine appearance in a comparative degree.

The following weights and measurements can give an idea of the difference between these and the mature four year old fish.

Two Granite creek sockeye females after being stripped of ova weighed 6½ pounds and 4 pounds, and measured 25½ inches and 22½ inches.

Two Granite creek males weighed six pounds and seven pounds, measured 24 inches and 25 inches.

Two Granite creek three-year-old sockeye males, prematurely developed sexually, weighed 2½ pounds and 2½ pounds, and measured 16 inches and 18 inches.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

One small three-year-old sockeye taken from about 400 similar males at Scotch creek, weighed one pound and fifteen ounces, and measured nineteen inches.

The salmon ova placed in hatchery was as follows:—

From Scotch and Granite creeks—

Sockeye.. . . .	635,000
Cohoe.. . . .	529,000

From Harrison, 1st shipment—

Spring salmon.. . . .	1,000,000
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From Harrison, 2nd shipment—

Spring salmon.. . . .	1,300,000
Dog salmon.. . . .	224,000
Sockeye.. . . .	100,000

The percentage of dead eggs was very small. The dry pan was used and every care taken to prevent slime from the skins of the fish while being stripped from coming in contact with the absorbent ova.

It is, however, possible that a very small percentage of ova may be killed by worms within the egg itself.

These white worms are about the thickness of a horse hair, and if straightened out might measure an inch in length.

They are, however, closely curled, and appear as a flattened spiral between the embryo and the inclosing skin of the egg.

The curl is frequently so close and regular that they sometimes resemble a small chain. Sometimes two are found in one salmon egg. They do not necessarily kill the embryo, as an egg ready to hatch sometimes contains both the living fish and a worm.

But the death of an egg sometimes begins at a worm, and is noticed by the albuminous lubricant surrounding the embryo, and upon which the worm seems to feed, first losing its transparency and becoming opaque within the worm's fold.

Not having a microscope I have been unable to make any close study of these worms, to find if they bear any relationship to the long, curved, white, wiry worms that are sometimes expressed with the ova from the salmon; or to determine whether they are tapeworms, but in support of the possibility of their being tapeworms, I would refer one to the *Medical Council* of March, 1909, published 4105 Walnut street, Philadelphia, wherein Dr. T. R. Mason, of Sugar Grove, Ohio, tells of two cases being brought to his notice of tapeworms having been found in the white of the eggs of domestic hens: one an inch long with nineteen segments having been found on November 24 last.

This possibility is also strengthened by the presence of tapeworms in all trout of the Shuswap lake section.

I never succeeded in finding any in trout from the Columbia river watershed, although these have parasites behind the fins, and destroying the gills that I have never found in the Shuswap lakes.

The flesh worms resembling small angle worms about an inch long, and which we here believed developed in the salmon after deterioration in the fresh water, I find some in the salmon from the sea, having found specimens in canned salmon put up at a cannery that secures its fish before they enter the fresh water. They are found coiled up in cavities in the muscular tissue.

The salmon fry have again been all liberated with the exception as last year of a few late Granite creek sockeye. They were released under the ice at the mouth of Granite or Hatchery creek in the invariable good condition.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. MITCHELL.



32. HARRISON LAKE HATCHERY.

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS, B.C.  
March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit the annual report on this hatchery for the past season.

On the 1st of September last I was transferred to this hatchery from Pemberton, I am therefore not in a position to report at length on operations between April 1, and that date, but I find from the records that 22,248,000 fry were liberated and 1,440,000 eggs shipped to other hatcheries from a total of 25,839,000 eggs taken the previous fall. As it was expected that the spawning season of 1908 would be the poorest in the four cycle which prevails on the Fraser river, extensive preparations had been made by my predecessor at all points on the lake to secure as many eggs as possible, but as the season advanced and very few fish made their appearance our fears proved to be well founded, only 500,000 eggs being taken up the lake.

To add to our discomfiture, Morris creek, which in the past had always been good for ten million disappointed us by only yielding five and a half millions; these eggs in addition to one million taken from Trout creek at the hatchery, and 300,000 from Silver and Douglas creeks comprise the total take of sockeye for the season.

An abnormal run of spring salmon to the Harrison Rapids, however, enabled us to fill the hatchery to its normal capacity in bulk if not in number and also to spare one and a half million eggs to Bon Accord and one million to Granite Creek hatchery.

Gill-nets were used entirely in taking the parent fish on the rapids and though this mode of capture is not to be recommended, still it is the only way to work these grounds efficiently and economically. Three boats and nets were employed and the fish were placed in submerged crates when taken from the nets, the crates were then towed to a central spawning station where the ripe fish were stripped and the others placed in pens to ripen.

Two of the boats drifted alternately over the same course day after day, for over a month taking from ten to fifty fish each drift; this will convey some idea of the prolific nature of these spawning grounds.

Nine million spring salmon eggs were taken in this way and conveyed ten miles to the hatchery, but it was found that they were much more difficult to impregnate than sockeye eggs, and even after being steeped in the milt for thirty minutes at least 10 per cent were found to be infertile. The total collection of eggs for the season is as follows:—

<i>Sockeye.</i>	
Morris Creek. . . . .	5,500,000
Trout Creek. . . . .	1,000,000
Silver and Douglas Creeks. . . . .	300,000
	<hr/> 6,800,000
<i>Spring.</i>	
Rapids and Silver Creeks. . . . .	9,200,000
Cohoe. . . . .	500,000
	<hr/>
Total. . . . .	16,500,000



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The eggs came through the severe winter well and hatched in an average of 93 days. The temperature of the water fell to 32° in January while the average was 8° below zero; during this time it was found necessary to erect stoves in the hatchery to prevent the troughs freezing up.

Previous to hatching all the eggs were remeasured and evenly distributed throughout the hatchery, this insured an even number of fry to each trough which is necessary to prevent suffocation.

After being rebasketed very few eggs were picked out, so that the number of eggs in the hatchery then would almost be the fry output which is as follows:—

Sockeye.. . . . .	6,400,000
Spring.. . . . .	5,250,000
Cohoe.. . . . .	450,000
	<hr/>
	12,100,000

The usual custom of letting the fry out through the ponds was not followed, as the waste ditches and ponds were found to be getting leaky, instead, a temporary flume and pipe were connected to a portable tank which was moved from trough to trough as the fry were ready to liberate.

A number of each of five varieties of salmon will be kept in the troughs as long as the temperature of the water will permit. There is fry in the hatchery now hatched from eggs taken last fall which have attained a length of three inches through systematic feeding on liver and clams. Efforts will be made to take Steelhead eggs on Chehalis river this spring and the Chehalis lake region will be looked over during the summer to ascertain the extent of the early run of spring salmon which ascends the Chehalis in May and June.

The coming season is what is locally called the 'big' year, which means that the sockeye salmon will be numerous in the lower Fraser river, but whether recently enacted fishery regulations will protect them sufficiently to allow a fair proportion to reach the spawning grounds remains to be seen, and upon this depends entirely the success of the hatcheries.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. ROBERTSON,

## 33. PEMBERTON HATCHERY.

LILLOOET, B.C.,

March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,

Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of this hatchery for the season just passed. The liberation of fry for the season of 1907-8 was started on April 25, and by the first of June the young fish had all left the troughs.

The method followed here being to remove the gates from the troughs and allow the fish to leave of their own accord, through a series of small ponds directly to the Birkenhead river which they pass through on their way to Lillooet lakes, seven miles below here. The distribution for 1908 amounted to:—Sockeye, 18,300,000; coho, 1,300,000.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Three fences were again placed in the Birkenhead, two at the hatchery and a third three miles below, which is used in the latter part of the run.

The first sockeye arrived on August 25, and spawning was commenced September 1, ending October 7. Between the above mentioned dates, 20,757,000 sockeye eggs were secured,

The following table shows the number of sockeye eggs taken with dates:—

September 1.. . . . .	12,000
“ 4.. . . . .	176,000
“ 5.. . . . .	192,000
“ 7.. . . . .	336,000
“ 8.. . . . .	190,000
“ 9.. . . . .	248,000
“ 10.. . . . .	416,000
“ 11.. . . . .	600,000
“ 12.. . . . .	260,000
“ 13.. . . . .	760,000
“ 14.. . . . .	1,072,000
“ 15.. . . . .	620,000
“ 16.. . . . .	640,000
“ 17.. . . . .	424,000
“ 18.. . . . .	476,000
“ 19.. . . . .	880,000
“ 20.. . . . .	780,000
“ 21.. . . . .	1,377,000
“ 22.. . . . .	1,060,000
“ 23.. . . . .	1,110,000
“ 24.. . . . .	889,000
“ 25.. . . . .	680,000
“ 26.. . . . .	690,000
“ 27.. . . . .	700,000
“ 28.. . . . .	1,130,000
“ 29.. . . . .	1,150,000
“ 30.. . . . .	1,288,000
October 1.. . . . .	708,000
“ 2.. . . . .	800,000
“ 3.. . . . .	500,000
“ 5.. . . . .	325,000
“ 6.. . . . .	163,000
“ 7.. . . . .	105,000
Total sockeye.. . . . .	20,757,000
Less bad eggs picked out.. . . . .	2,510,000
Fish hatched.. . . . .	18,247,000

One million cohoie eggs were also taken from which 890,000 fish were hatched. At no time during the season were the fish plentiful, and had it not been for favourable conditions this number of eggs would not have been secured.

A considerable number of small male sockeye were noticed here. The eggs were all placed in the hatchery in good condition, the first pickings being very light.

The outside hatcheries were used to relieve the troughs as the eggs hatched, several ponds were also constructed in the edge of the Birkenhead and into these and the outside hatcheries over five millions of the young fish were placed.

Part of these fish have already gone owing to the temperature of the water being higher than in the hatchery.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

When the first eggs were placed in the hatchery the temperature of the water was 49 degrees, the first eggs reached the eyed stage in 35 days, and started hatching on the 90th day. The last eggs taken finished hatching on March 20, having taken 175 days, and the first hatched in the hatchery are rising. No trouble was experienced with our water supply although the thermometer went down to 11 degrees below. In conclusion must say that the staff have given all the help possible.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. W. GRAHAM,

### 34. RIVERS INLET HATCHERY.

RIVER INLET, B.C.  
March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith my report of the operations at this hatchery for the year ending March 31, 1909.

In continuation of the work of the season 1907-8, I liberated in the months of April and May, 1908, 8,594,000 sockeye fry. Part of these were planted in the Wanonk river and part were put into the ponds at the hatchery, from where they made their way to the lake.

The fish placed in the ponds thrived remarkably well; far better, in fact, than if retained in the hatchery troughs. They grew quicker and became good strong swimmers before leaving for the lake. All of them were quick and smart in their movements and had attained a larger size than they could possibly have done had they been planted out from the hatchery.

The Indians and others informed me that a greater number of young fish could be seen passing down the main river to the salt water in the months of April and May than they had ever seen before.

The total output for the season 1907-8 was 12,300,000. Later in the summer, with a view to securing a supply of ova earlier in the season, I fenced the Cheeo and Wakwash creeks at the head of Oweekano lake, and about 45 miles from the hatchery. In both these creeks there is a good run of spring and sockeye salmon, the most of them going up in the months of August and September. The fences were completed and the pens filling quickly with fish, when, unfortunately, on September 9, there came a heavy freshet which washed them out completely. The material was all saved and piled away for future use. I had then to depend upon the later runs at Quap and Zenessee creeks to stock the hatchery.

At Quap creek the work of stripping commenced on the 19th September, when 55,000 eggs were taken, and continued until the 3rd of November, when 7,920,000 had been secured. The fish this season were bigger than usual and it was very noticeable that the males were in much greater numbers than the females. The eggs were smaller, measuring 7,900 to the quart, but they were strong and easy to care for. The run was very good, and a great number of fish passed up the creek when the high water came. The temperature of the water in this creek about the time the salmon are there ranges at about 47° F. From Zenessee creek the first shipment was received at the hatchery on September 23, 1908. The work of shipping was continued until



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

November 2, and 6,493,000 eggs were shipped to the hatchery, making a total from the two creeks of 14,413,000 eggs.

In this creek, as in Quap, the fish this season were above the average size and plentiful, with a large preponderance of males. The eggs were about the same as usual in size and measured 8,090 to the quart. The temperature of the water at this time is usually about 50° F.

On November 4, 1908, a very heavy freshet occurred and the lake rose many feet, the water covering the fences over five feet, and all the fish passed up the rivers and creeks.

The run of salmon up the various rivers confluent to the Oweekano lake, though not as heavy as that of 1907, which was an exceptional year, was fully up to the average of previous years, and a very satisfactory number of fish reached all the spawning grounds.

The eggs were all in very good condition on receipt at the hatchery, having been carefully taken and well cared for.

The condition of the weather during the fall of 1908 was colder than usual, and the first ova in the hatchery were not eyed until the 2nd of November, 44 days from the date of their receipt, at a mean temperature of the water of 42.17° F. as compared with 35 days and a mean temperature of 47.30° in 1907-8.

It was not until the 14th of December that the first young fish began to arrive, being 86 days from the date of the receipt of the eggs, the water being at a mean temperature of 40.90°, as compared with 74 days at a mean temperature of 43.04° F. in 1907-8 and 41 days with the temperature of the water 38.80°, from the date of eyeing, as against 38 days in 1907 with the temperature at 40.10°.

From this time, owing to the very cold weather, the progress has been slow, and at the date of submitting to you this report, 193 days from the date of laying down the first lot of ova, with the mean temperature of the water at 36.36° F. and 107 days from the date of the hatching of the first fry, with a mean temperature of the water from that date of 33.04° F., there are only about 500,000 young fish that are strong enough to liberate. There are at present about 6,000,000 in the hatchery, and they are showing over most of the house.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. BERCKNALL,

*Officer in Charge.*

### 35. BABINE LAKE HATCHERY.

BABINE LAKE HATCHERY, B.C.,  
March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the operation of this hatchery during the past season.

After a very successful season we started putting out the young fry on April 1, 1908, distributing them in all the suitable places in the creek, and had them all out by April 15, a total of 4,662,950.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

They all went out in splendid condition, as they had only to be taken a short distance, and there are no trout nor ducks in the creek this time of the year.

We then got everything ready for the fall supply of ova, and, leaving one man in charge, left for the coast and arrived at the hatchery on August 1.

The first sockeye were noticed at Babine lake on July 15, but did not reach Salmon river until July 25. We put our fences in the creek at the head of Gourdeau lake on August 20, but did not let the fish in the pens till August 30, and started spawning on September 5 and continued till September 22 when we took out our fences, moved down and put fences in Salmon river in front of the hatchery as the fish were then ripe down there. We continued spawning till September 28 when we had all our baskets filled.

There was a larger run of sockeye on Babine lake this year than last, but the run on Salmon river was not as large, but we had no difficulty in securing all the eggs we could handle.

Our first shipment started hatching on November 16, in 72 days, and our last shipment started hatching on February 10, in 135 days, in both cases being two days longer than last year, but as our last shipment was put in the hatchery 18 days earlier than last year all our eggs were hatched by March 25. Our highest water temperature was 52° and our lowest 34°.

We had a very cold winter compared with last year. The thermometer went to —30° on December 31 and stayed from —30° to —42° for 16 days, which gave our hatchery and water supply a good test. We had no serious trouble, but had to keep good fires going in the hatchery night and day, which we continued doing the rest of the season. We also had —43° for a few days in February, but the rest of the season was very mild with only 24 inches of snow.

During the season we built a log house, 15' x 17', at the spawning ground at the head of Gourdeau lake and one 15' x 16' across the creek from the hatchery (for our Indian help). We also cleared about 6 acres of land around the hatchery, which makes a big improvement in light, also a big protection in case of a bush fire.

We also cleared and broke up a garden, which I will have planted this summer.

The coho run in Salmon river was very poor this season; the first arrived September 5 and the last was seen on November 30.

We liberated 500,000 young fry on March 16, as some of the troughs were too full, and will liberate the rest early in April.

I am, sir

Your obedient servant,

A. W. PRETTY,

*Officer in Charge.*



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Spawned.		Number.	Arrived at Hatchery.		Hatched.	Temperature of water.
Sept. 5.....		268,000	Sept. 6....	Nov. 16.....	Sept. 51°	
" 8.....		660,000	" 9....	" 23.....	Oct. 47°	
" 11.....		880,000	" 12....	Dec. 4.....	Nov. 37½°	
" 14.....		980,000	" 15....	" 15.....	Dec. 37½°	
" 15.....		360,000	" 15....	" 16.....	Jan. 35°	
" 17.....		900,009	" 18....	" 18....	Feb. 35°	
" 19.....		400,000	" 19....	Jan. 2....	Mar. 35°	
" 21.....		542,000	" 22....	" 6.....		
" 22.....		450,000	" 22....	" 10.....		
" 23.....		480,000	" 23....	" 14.....		
" 24.....		532,000	" 24....	" 21.....		
" 25.....		608,000	" 25....	" 31.....		
" 27.....		512,000	" 27....	Feb. 5.....		
" 28.....		800,000	" 28....	" 10.....		
Total.....		8,372,000				

Eggs spawned at Head of Lake.....	4,230,000
" Hatchery.....	4,142,000
Total.....	8,372,000
Dead eggs picked out. ....	282,800
Young fry.....	8,089,200

36. STUART LAKE HATCHERY.

STUART LAKE, B.C.  
March 31, 1909.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fish Culture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on this hatchery for the past season of 1908-9. The quantity of salmon ova taken was 2,600,000 out of which 2,442,000 fry were released. The eggs were placed in the hatchery on the 20th and 21st of October, and I am pleased to say were in very good condition. The fish commenced hatching on April 18, and by May 10, they were all hatched. They were liberated between May 28 and June 2, the fry being allowed to depart when they felt inclined. I found this method to be very successful. I had ponds made outside from the waste water from the hatchery, and the fish when leaving the trough would enter the ponds and from there they would enter the creek. From the time the eggs were placed in the hatchery to the time of hatching was seven months. The temperature of water for October was 47, 48, 35 degrees; for November, it was 35, 42, 33 degrees; for December up to the end of March the water remained at 33 and 32 degrees, when it commenced to get warmer. In April it went up to 48 degrees, and in May it went as high as 55 degrees, and at which temperature the growth of the fry was very rapid.

In the fall of 1908, 10,478,000 eggs were taken, eight million were placed in the hatchery, and the balance planted in Cunningham Creek, as I did not have sufficient room in the hatchery for the number taken. The eggs were procured in Beaver creek, thirteen miles from the hatchery, to which they were transported by pack horse. The run of salmon on Beaver creek was very large, and I could have, without the least trouble, secured twice the quantity.

I am, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
HARRY GIBBS.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## 37. NIMPKISH HATCHERY.

VANCOUVER, B.C.  
March 31, 1909.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

We beg to submit the results of the year's operations at our Nimpkish hatchery for the season of 1908-9. The distribution for the spring of 1908, was 4,800,000 sock-eyes.

We were again successful in filling up all our baskets. Number of eggs taken 5,014,000. Fry liberated, 4,900,000, loss 114,000, which we consider an excellent showing. Commenced taking eggs October 3 and finished the 14th. Put out first strong swimming fry March 18, 1909, and the last on April 8. The natural spawning grounds were well seeded, but owing to excessive sise in Nimpkish lake and tributary streams during spawning season, we fear much of the ova was wasted by being left dry by the receding water. Our total output were sockeyes.

Respectfully submitted,  
THE B. C. PACKERS' ASSOCIATION,  
W. H. BARKER,  
*General Manager.*



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

## APPENDIX 14.

REPORT ON OYSTER CULTURE BY THE DEPARTMENT'S EXPERT FOR  
THE SEASON OF 1908.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island.

R. N. VENNING, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report on oyster culture of last season's work in the lower provinces.

After the opening of navigation the *Ostrea* was removed from her winter quarters, and when ready for sea proceeded to Shediac on the 15th day of May for the purpose of placing stakes around the reserved oyster beds at a distance of two hundred yards to allow the fishermen to fish quahaugs outside the beds as no fishing was allowed within that distance.

After finishing the above the *Ostrea* was engaged in patrolling the Northumberland straits on lobster protection until the 24th of May from Indian Point near Cape Tormentine along the coast as far as Chockfish and along the island shore west of Cape Traverse, with Fishery Officer Noonan on board, afterwards returning to Charlottetown, where I provisioned, coaled and watered steamer, and left for Caraquet on the 3rd June, the weather being so unsettled and windy, did not arrive there until the 9th June.

CARAQUET, N.B.

On my arrival here I commenced raking over the oyster area for the purpose of removing the eel grass which had overgrown the beds.

This area is situated at the head of Caraquet bay and is very shallow; it is about one and a half miles square, two small rivers emptying themselves at the head of this bay. The depth of water varies on these beds, which are saucer shaped, being deepest in the middle, where a depth of nearly four feet is found at low water, the beds becoming shallower as the sides are approached, until the edges are almost dry at low water, and it was around the sides of the bed which occupied most of my time, as the eel grass had grown so thick and could not be worked on at low water, the fishermen claiming some of the best fishing was in the shallow water, but they were unable to use their tongs on account of the eel grass. This put me to a great disadvantage in my work, as I was compelled to leave off about two hours before low water and not start again until two hours flood tide, there being not more than eighteen inches of water at low water spring tides. The weather, too, in this locality is very unsettled and windy, which caused a loss of time. Most of this grass was removed before I left. Caraquet bay is gradually growing up and becoming shallower each year. It appears to me the sand is being carried up by each tide from Mizzenette bar and falls over the whole area. It can be clearly noticed that these beds are becoming more contracted each year, and by using a pole one can feel the oyster beds laying under the sand and sediment, varying from two inches to two feet. There is no remedy for this, as the whole area is gradually silting up. Now, nothing but very small boats can come up to the head of the bay, but years ago schooners and square-rigged vessels were reported to often load here, but they could not do so now.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

I made an examination of the beds with a dredge and found the oysters to be scarce. In six hauls I obtained the following: First haul, eighteen large oysters and six small; second haul, eleven large and seven small; third haul, eight large and four small; fourth haul, seventeen large and fourteen small; fifth haul, eleven large and five small, and sixth haul, fourteen large and five small ones.

There are a good number of small oysters growing in both the rivers above the beds, and they are reported that they do not grow very large as they were growing too thick in the bed of the river; the quality, too, is not so good as those on the beds, but if these small oysters were caught and scattered over the area it would increase the numbers and no doubt improve the flavour and size of the river oysters. This transplanting might be done for a reasonable figure, as the oysters are not worth much where they are at present and would give employment to a few men who would catch them. At any rate an experiment would do no harm. The *Ostrea* continued working here until the 16th October, when I left Caraquet and proceeded with her to Shediac.

SHEDIAC, N.B.

These beds were opened for the public to fish on during the week ending the 17th October till the end of the month, and I arrived on the 18th instant. On the 19th and 20th there was too much wind to work, but the men worked the remainder of that week. On the 26th no work was done, it being election day. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th, 28th and 29th, fishing was carried on, while Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st, no work was done on account of bad weather, which finished the fishing for the season.

With the assistance of the fishery officers I was enabled to obtain the following figures. For the week ending October 17, the figures were as follows:—

Date.	Men.	Oysters.	Quahaugs.
		Bush.	Bush.
October, 17.....	91	419	2,853
" 21.....	89	56	389
" 22.....	86	39	282
" 23.....	42	16	143
" 24.....	34	12	117
" 27.....	36	13	93
" 28.....	38	15	87
" 29.....	35	15	90
Totals.....		585	4,054

The fishermen started operations each day at 8 a.m., and finished at 3 p.m., at a given signal from the *Ostrea*. Every man was provided with a license who fished on the reserved area. The quantity of oysters taken was small while the number of quahaugs caught was very good. The number of men leaving off work at the latter part of the time was owing to a drop in the price of quahaugs, when I first arrived seventy and eighty cents per bushel was paid; but latterly the price dropped to forty cents per bushel, and several fishermen gave up fishing at the latter price, most of the quahaugs taken were from the edges of the beds, but they raked over the whole area.

These beds should be raked over early next spring as the fishing caused the bottom to become uneven with the continuous raking, and if not done soon the holes are liable to be filled up with sediment. The season was too far advanced to do any more this year as the weather was too wild.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

I left Shediac on November 5 and put into Summerside, bad weather coming on after I started. Left there and arrived in Charlottetown on the 8th instant.

I have since then dismantled the *Ostrea*, and hauled her into her winter quarters.

### *Oyster Barrels.*

I have again been asked to respectfully call the department's attention to the different sizes of barrel that oysters are shipped to market in, and all sold as barrel of oysters whether they are large or small. Formerly, oysters were shipped in the regular flour barrel, and that has been the recognized measure for a barrel of oysters, and a large quantity are shipped to-day in the flour barrel, while others use an apple barrel, and again others will withdraw a stave or so from the regular flour barrel, until a person really does not know what he is buying when ordering a barrel of oysters. The flour barrel is much the easiest and cheapest to obtain; but merchants and buyers require a standard size to be recognized by law to prevent fraud. Whether the measure is large or small they care not; but an Act should be enforced relating to a standard measure for oysters to protect both buyers and sellers from being deceived in their purchase. A gentleman in Shediac called my attention to oysters being landed from the s.s. *Empress*, and said the barrels reminded him more of nail kegs than anything else as they were so small.

The dimensions of an ordinary flour barrel are about as follows:—Seventeen inches top and bottom diameter, with two inches bilge and twenty-five inches deep on the inside, and to contain nothing less than ten pecks. This is a very important matter and I would respectfully ask the department to take immediate action without further loss of time.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ERNEST KEMP,

*Oyster Expert.*



APPENDIX No. 15.

ANNUAL REPORT ON BAIT COLD STORAGE FOR 1908-09.

Superintendent of Fisheries.  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my annual report on bait cold storage of the maritime provinces, being the ninth annual report for the year 1908.

This year has not been such a busy one as the past three years. However, we have made some very important changes to existing freezers, to bring them up to the standard of our recent ones. They were Petit de Grat, Port Beckerton and Big Island, all in the province of Nova Scotia, and at Caplin, Quebec, where we made a revolution which has been a great success, and the fishermen are delighted.

We also completed a 30-ton freezer at Lingan, one of 100 tons at Glace Bay; and one of 20 tons at New Carlisle. The accounts for this last freezer have not been sent forward, but I expect to send them very shortly.

The 30-ton freezer at the Racquette, Digby county, N.S., would also have been completed only we were requested to stop work for about six weeks, but it will be completed soon now. We also started work, that is, we built an ice-house at Barrington passage, for a 100-ton freezer early in March last, but work has also been suspended on this one too for an indefinite period.

The following is a complete list of freezers completed to date, with the years of construction, the cost of same, number and amount of bonus paid as follows:—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Year Built.	Cost of Construction.	Dept. Share.	No. of Bonus Paid.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Ballantyne's Cove . . . . .	1900	1,361 04	861 04	5	369 06
Pt. Hood Island . . . . .	1900	1,313 60	656 80	5	325 50
Bayfield . . . . .	1901	1,905 89	952 94	5	470 00
Gabarous . . . . .	1901	1,982 82	991 41	4	351 50
Whitehead . . . . .	1901	963 41	481 70	3	228 45
* Pt. Beckerton . . . . .	1901	1,404 68	702 34	5	356 50
Sambro . . . . .	1901	2,246 66	1,000 00	3	300 00
Pt. La Tour . . . . .	1901	1,380 03	690 01	..	Sold.
Clarke's Harbour . . . . .	1901	1,202 88	601 44	4	306 00
Lower E. Pubnico . . . . .	1901	2,061 39	1,000 00	2	148 00
Sandy Cove . . . . .	1902	1,427 34	713 67	5	492 00
Ingonish . . . . .	1902	1,604 33	797 16	4	214 05
Cheticamp . . . . .	1902	1,277 42	638 71	1	100 00
Eastern Harbour . . . . .	1902	1,491 02	745 51	5	461 14
* Petit de Grat . . . . .	1902	1,723 32	861 66	5	490 25
Westport . . . . .	1903	1,600 00	800 00	3	241 92
North Sydney . . . . .	1903	2,038 89	1,000 00	2	194 00
Ketch Harbour . . . . .	1903	1,401 89	700 94	3	228 25
La Have . . . . .	1904	2,260 81	1,000 00	3	208 87
St. Peters . . . . .	1904	2,036 05	1,000 00	3	156 05
† Half Island Cove . . . . .	1904	1,816 87	908 43	3	300 00
Lockeport . . . . .	1905	1,788 66	894 33	1	57 10
Louisburg . . . . .	1905	2,290 16	1,000 00	1	80 85
Drum Head . . . . .	1905	1,649 37	824 68	3	300 00
Quoddy . . . . .	1905	857 73	428 86	..	.....
* Big Island . . . . .	1905	1,388 47	694 23	2	160 55
Arisaig . . . . .	1905	1,064 16	532 08	2	200 00



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Year Built.	Cost of Construction.	Dept. Share.	No. of Bonus Paid.	Amount.
		\$ cts	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Digby.....	1906	4,441 38	2,000 00	2	200 00
Lunenburg.....	1906	4,544 76	2,000 00	2	200 00
South Bay Ingonish.....	1906	1,551 76	775 88	2	200 00
Half Island Cove.....	1906	2,273 57	1,000 00	2	200 00
North Cape Breton .....	1907	4,142 39	2,000 00	..	.....
Pictou.....	1907	4,285 27	2,000 00	1	100 00
Larry's River.....	1907	1,831 84	915 92	1	100 00
New Harbour.....	1907	1,886 52	943 26	1	100 00
Alder Point.....	1907	2,251 08	1,000 00	1	100 00
Harbour au Bouche.....	1907	1,728 62	864 31	1	100 00
Lingan ..	1908	1,785 29	892 64	..	.....
Glace Bay ..	1908	4,054 45	2,000 00	..	.....

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Shediac.....	1902	1,210 18	605 09	5	420 00
Caraquet.....	1906	1,816 12	908 06	2	200 00
Shippigan Island..	1907	1,776 53	888 26	1	75 00
Little Lamèque .....	1908	1,745 04	872 52	..	.....

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Frog Pond.....	1900	1,160 18	580 09	5	345 35
Alberton .....	1900	1,347 67	673 83	5	450 00
Souris.....	1901	2,064 39	1,000 00	3	123 85
Miminegash.....	1902	840 46	420 23	5	500 00
Rustico.....	1903	1,235 00	617 50	4	400 00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Bonaventure River ..	1903	1,416 05	916 02	5	435 27
* Caplin.....	1904	2,122 96	1,000 00	1	97 00
Anse à la Barbe.....	1905	961 12	480 56	3	219 12
Paspebiac.....	1905	1,690 83	845 41	2	198 75
Etang du Nord.....	1905	1,729 80	864 90	2	166 00
Cabin Cove.....	1906	1,801 13	900 56	2	186 25
Maria Capes.....	1906	1,630 46	815 23	2	162 00
St. Godfroy. ....	1906	1,747 01	873 50	2	200 00
Gascons.....	1906	1,695 42	847 71	2	200 00
Bonaventure East.....	1906	1,002 81	501 40	2	200 00
Newport Point.....	1906	1,619 59	809 79	1	100 00
Carleton .....	1907	1,993 81	996 91	1	100 00
Point Basse.....	1907	2,552 32	1,000 00	1	100 00
South Beach.....	1907	1,952 47	976 23	1	100 00

† This freezer was destroyed by fire.

The freezers marked \* include changes which were made to bring them up equal to our first-class ones.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF BAIT ASSOCIATION SECRETARIES FOR 1908.

FROG POND, P.E.I.

The secretary reports that herring were plentiful during the spring, but none were preserved in ice, although there is a freezer conveniently situated, hence fishermen have been handicapped for want of bait for a considerable part of the season.

RUSTICO, P.E.I.

The secretary says that the freezer has done good work. Frozen squid and herring were used with good results. Last year frozen herring were used with the very best results in mackerel fishing, and he expects will give still better results this year.

CAPE GEORGE, N.S.

The secretary says that herring were plentiful, but no ice was put up in the freezer, consequently fishermen suffered by the scarcity of bait.

NORTH BAY, INGONISH.

The secretary reports that the freezer proved a great source of benefit this year, and is working to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, keeping the bait in first-class condition. The fishermen, many of whom have been doubtful of the value of frozen bait, are beginning to express their appreciation of the freezer which keeps them supplied with bait when no fresh bait is obtainable.

KETCH HARBOUR, N.S.

The secretary reports that the freezer here was not operated this year owing to the lack of ice.

DIGBY, N.S.

The secretary, referring to the bait question, says: that the 100 ton freezer is situated in the wrong place and cannot be taken advantage of by the fishermen here. The proprietor, who has acquired most of the association's shares, is away and has to all intents abandoned the enterprise, the freezer being closed up with no ice or fish in it. The secretary also refers to the unfortunate delay to the Racquette freezer, by which the August run of herring was entirely lost, it not being in readiness.

DRUM HEAD, N.S.

The secretary reports frozen bait quite beneficial and large stock of frozen herring on hand for supply of local fishermen.

CLARKE'S HARBOUR, N.S.

The secretary reports good catches of herring all through the season, in a trap. Bait was kept fresh in the freezer, but none frozen.

SHEDIAC, N.B.

The secretary says, 'that nothing was done this season so far except to place 150 tons of ice in the freezer during the winter. Fish of no kind has been offered, but they expect to handle the usual quantity of smelts when the season comes round.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

## CARLETON CENTRE, P.Q.

The secretary has great pleasure in acknowledging the goodness of the government in granting such a favour to the fisheries in building the freezer to supply them with bait of first quality, besides keeping all other fish in first-class shape for the markets.

## CAPLIN, P.Q.

The secretary reports that the freezer was not in operation for the previous two years, but last winter the capacity was enlarged and 250 tons of salt water ice put up in February. They were unfortunate in not securing a large quantity of herring in spring as they came in one big run, which only lasted a week, and they could only freeze fifteen barrels per day. They managed to secure a fair quantity of summer herring, and so were able to supply the fishermen almost continuously.

Fishermen here are beginning to give up their unreasonable prejudice against the use of frozen bait, and find now that the operation of the freezer puts money in their pockets.

## BONAVENTURE RIVER, P.Q.

The secretary says fishermen did not use any frozen bait this summer, but they will use it in the fall if they can catch any in September to freeze.

## ANSE A LA BARBE, P.Q.

The secretary reports having frozen four tons of herring in May. Fresh bait being scarce during July and August, some fishermen used frozen bait which gave excellent satisfaction. Fishermen are taking more interest in frozen bait and will in future keep a good supply on hand.

## ST. GODFROY, P.Q.

The secretary reports having frozen 60,000 pounds of herring, 15,000 pounds of cod, 1,000 pounds of salmon, and 3,000 pounds of other fish during the season.

## BONAVENTURE EAST.

The secretary reports having frozen 5,500 pounds of herring in May which were of great benefit to the fishery. They expect to freeze several thousand pounds of fish in September.

## NEWPORT POINT, P.Q.

The secretary reports fresh bait plentiful all the season, and no frozen bait used.

## CABIN COVE, M.I.

The secretary reports the freezer filled with herring in May. Some were used in May and June, but the weather was rough for fishing. Only a small quantity was used in July on account of dog-fish.

## POINT BASSE, M.I.

The secretary reports the freezer well filled with ice last winter. The directors could not hire an attendant for less than \$200, and considering that expense too great,



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

decided not to run it. Fishermen think, however, that if they could have had bait from the freezer they could have caught many more fish, so an attempt will be made to run the freezer next year.

## ETANG DU NORD, M.I.

The secretary reports the freezer filled with herring, and most of it still on hand. Fishermen complain of it being soft and difficult to keep on their trawl hooks.

## SOUTH BEACH, M.I.

The secretary reports the fishermen could not get fresh bait after May, frozen and salt bait being used for the remainder of the season.

PETER MACFARLANE.

NEW GLASGOW, N.S., September 10, 1908.

NOTE.—Many of the secretaries, in reporting, make no mention of the actual work of the bait freezers, but instead, have given a general report of the fisheries within their districts, and as such reports are given to the department by its inspectors, they are not embodied herein.



APPENDIX No.

THE OUTSIDE STAFF OF THE FISHERIES BRANCH.

The following are Inspectors of Fisheries in the different provinces of the Dominion, 1908-09.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Bertram, C. D. (Acting).	North Sydney, N.S.	District No. 1.—Cape Breton Island.
Hockin, Robt. ....	Pictou, N.S.....	District No. 2.—Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro', Halifax and Hants counties.
Robertson, Andrew C...	Barrington Passage..	District No. 3—Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings counties.
Calder, John F.....	Campobello, N.B. ..	District No. 1.—The counties of Charlotte and St. John.
Chapman, Robt. A.....	Moncton, N.B. ....	District No. 2.—Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland and Albert counties.
Harrison, H. E... ..	Fredericton, N.B....	District No. 3.—Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria counties.
Matheson, J. A.....	Charlottetown.....	Prince Edward Island.
Wakeham, Wm., M.D..	Gaspé Basin, Que. .	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf.
Bernard, C. A.....	St. Césaire.....	Eastern Townships.
Riendeau, Jos.....	Montreal ....	The counties of the province of Quebec bordering on the St. Lawrence from Huntington to Three Rivers.
Hurley, J. M. . . . .	Belleville, Ont. . .	That portion of Ontario east of the western boundary line of the counties of Durham, Victoria and Haliburton, including Lake Scugog and the eastern boundary of Muskoka and Parry Sound districts.
Sheppard, O. B. ....	Toronto, Ont.. ....	That part of the province of Ontario west of the eastern boundaries of the county of Ontario, and the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound along the Mattawa and Ottawa rivers, and northward along the north-eastern boundary line of said province to James bay.
Duncan, A. G. ....	Marksville, Ont. ....	That portion of Ontario lying west and north of Lake Nipissing, the rivers Mattawa and Ottawa and the north-east boundary line of the province to James bay, embracing Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder bay and Rainy river districts, Lake Superior and such portions of Lake Huron and Georgian bay as lie adjacent or opposite to the part of Ontario above described.
Young, Wm. S.....	Selkirk, Man.....	Province of Manitoba and the district of Keewatin.
Miller, E. W.. ....	Qu'Appelle.....	" Saskatchewan.
.....	Edmonton.....	" Alberta and district of McKenzie.
McKay, Horace T.....	Dawson City.....	Yukon district.
Sword, C. B.....	New Westminster...	Province of British Columbia—No. 1. Southern district.
Williams, J. T. ....	Port Essington. . .	" " No. 2. Northern district.
Taylor, E. G.....	Nanaimo.....	" " No. 3. Vancouver Id.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Halket, Andrew.....	Fish. Museum, Ott..	Naturalist and Curator of Fisheries Museum, at Ottawa.
Macfarlane, Peter.....	New Glasgow, N.S..	Officer in charge Bait cold storage.
Migneault, R. M. S....	Yamaska. . . . .	Inspector of fishways.
Mackerrow, A. D.....	Halifax . . . . .	In charge Intelligence Bureau.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA  
1908-09.

NOVA SCOTIA.

*Annapolis County.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Fritz, Henry.....	Port George.....	Annapolis county.

*Antigonish County.*

McAdam, Alexander....	Malignant cove.....	Antigonish county.
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*Cape Breton County.*

Forbes, A. R.....	North Sydney .....	Cape Breton county.
LeVatte, Henry....	Louisbourg.....	" "
McCuish, John.....	Scatarie .....	" "
McDonald, Joseph....	Little Lorraine.....	" "
McInnis, Michael R....	Castle Bay.....	" "
McLean, John .....	Cabarouse lake.....	" "
McLean, Murdock.....	Leitches creek .....	" "
McLeod, Angus.....	Port Morien.....	" "
Sullivan, Timothy .....	Little Bras d'Or.....	" "

*Colchester County.*

Davidson, J. W.....	Bass river.....	Colchester county.
Henderson, G. W. ....	Tatamagouche .....	"
McGregor, E. H .....	Lower Stewiacke....	"

*Cumberland County.*

Angevine, Frank.....	Middleboro.....	Cumberland county.
Brownell, Ferguson....	Northport.....	"
Canning, S.....	Advocate Hr.....	"
Reid, John D.....	Pugwash .....	"
Thompson, Guy. ....	Oxford.....	"

*Digby County.*

Bishop, H. R.....	Digby.....	Municipality of Digby, Digby county.
German, Thomas.....	Meteghan .....	Municipality of Claire, "

*Guysboro County.*

Davis, John.....	Guysboro. ....	Guysboro county.
Reid, David .....	Port Hilford.....	"
Torrey, Havelock. ....	Guysboro .....	"

*Halifax County.*

Gaston, Robt.....	Pope's harbour. ....	Sea coast and inland waters of Halifax county.
Kennedy, Wm.....	Hubbard's cove....	Halifax county.
Rowlings, George....	Mosquodoboit .....	Sea coast and inland waters of Halifax county.



List of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—Continued.

NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Hants County.

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
McDonald, Chas .....	Shubenacadie.....	County of Hants.

Inverness County.

Ancoin, Wm .....	Eastern harbour ....	No. 6.—From Big Pond Lobster Factory north, including Cheticamp, Eastern harbour, Little river, Pleasant bay and Paulet cove.
Chisholm, Arch. A.....	S. W. Margaree. ....	Inverness coast from Broad cove Chapel to Delany's cove, also East Lake Ainslie and streams, Loch Ban, S. W. Margaree river and tributaries and Margaree river from forks of Margaree Hr.
Hart, Albert.....	N. E. Margaree. ....	Coast of Inverness Co., from Delany's cove northward including Big Pond, Eastern Hr., &c., also N.E., Margaree Riv. from Margaree forks to source, and all other streams to Victoria Co. line.
McDonald, Ronald D....	Broad cove Chapel..	Inverness County.
McIntosh, Geo. P.....	Pleasant Bay.. ..	Coast of Inverness Co. extending from Pleasant bay to Meat cove (inclusive).
McLennan, Jno. B . . .	Kingsville .. ..	No. 2.—Inverness Co.
McLean, D. F .....	Port Hood.....	No. 1.—W. Division coast south of Mabou Hr., including S. W. Mabou river, Port Hood, Judique, Long Pt., Pt. Hastings and Hawkesbury, to N. W. arm River Inhabitants in interior, and north side Victoria Co., from Js. McKinnons to Whycoconagh bay: and through Glencoe and S. W. ridge of Mabou, to Mabou bridge.

Kings County.

Bishop, Adolphus ...	Grand Pre .....	Kings county.
Eaton, E. B.....	Canning .. ..	"
Reid, Reuben F.....	Wolfville.. ..	"

Lunenburg County.

Morris, Jno. B.....	Bridgewater.....	Lunenburg County.
Webber, John A.....	Chester.....	"

Pictou County.

Kitchin, James . . . .	River John... ..	Western Division Pictou Co., comprising coast water from Colchester Co., line to Cole's reef, Pictou Hr. and streams flowing into viz., River John and tributaries, Toney river, and Big and Little Cariboo rivers.
McDonald, Alexdr. J....	Bailey's Brook.....	Pictou County.
Pritchard, A. O.....	New Glasgow... ..	Pictou harbour, Pictou Island, East, West and Middle rivers, Pictou Co.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—Continued.

NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

Queens County.

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Bain, J. L.....	Liverpool.....	Queen's county.
Young, Chas.....	Mill Village.....	"

Richmond County.

Brymer, Arthur.....	Lower L'Ardoise....	No. 3.—Eastern division that portion of sea coast, lakes and inland waters lying east of St. Peter canal.
Boyle, Dugald R....	West Arichat.....	Coast and inland waters of Isle Madame including southerly half of waters of Lennox passage.
Morrison, Atchd.....	River Bourgeois .	Richmond County.

Shelburne County.

Goudey, E. S.....	Barrington passage..	From and including Clyde river to Yarmouth Co. line.
Hines, George K.....	Shelburne .. ..	Shelburne county.

Victoria County.

Campbell, Jno. M., Marine Agent at....	Halifax .....	St. Paul's island.
Gillis, Duncan.....	Baddeck.....	Victoria county.
Moffatt, W. P .. ..	Cape North .....	Cape North, Bay St. Lawrence to county line at Meat cove.
Montgomery, D. P.....	Neils harbour.....	Neils harbour including Green cove and New Haven.
Morrison, Alexdr.....	Wreck cove .....	Englishtown north to Smoky cape at south Ingonish.
McDonald, Murdo.....	Big Bras d'Or.....	District Big Bras d'Or north to Englishtown.
McLean, Angus.....	Ingonish.....	North and south Ingonish, including Ingonish island.
McRea, Charles....	Brook Middle river .	Victoria county.

Yarmouth County.

Hatfield, A. M.....	Arcadia.....	Yarmouth county.
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NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert County.

Dowling, C. S .. ..	Alma .. ..	County of Albert.
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Charlotte County.

Billings, Robert.....	St. Andrews.....	Waters in vicinity of St. Andrews, extending from Owen head to Oak bay.
Fraser, W. A.....	Woodward's cove, Grand Manan.....	Island of Grand Manan, and waters surrounding the same.
Savage, Charles.....	Campobello....	District of Campobello, and the west Isles, Charlotte Co.
Todd, Frank.....	St. Stephen.....	County of Charlotte.
McNeil, E. A.....	West Isles.....	West Isles.



List of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—Continued.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.

Gloucester County.

Name.	Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Canty, Thomas .....	Bathurst. ....	Gloucester county.
Doucet, Jérôme E. ....	Elm Tree. ....	"
Robichaud, Wm. C. ....	Inkerman. ....	"

Kent County.

Hannah, Wm. F. ....	Richibucto. ....	County of Kent.
Leger, Cyril B. ....	Buctouche. ....	Coast line and inland waters at the parishes of Wellington and St. Marie.

Northumberland County.

Abbott, Lemuel. ....	Chatham. ....	Both shores of Miramichi river from Point Au Quart on south to Oak point on north to junction with N. W. S. W. Miramichi rivers, with all islands therein and streams emptying into.
Smith, B. W. ....	Bayside. ....	County of Northumberland.

Queens County.

Belyea, J. P. ....	Gagetown. ....	County of Queens.
Hetherington, I. T. ....	Johnston. ....	"

Restigouche County.

McLean, Donald. ....	Charlo. ....	Baie des Chaleurs, and tributaries from Belledune to Dalhousie.
Miller, George. ....	Dalhousie. ....	Restigouche river and its tributaries in the counties of Restigouche and Victoria.

Sunbury County.

McLean, Cecil F. ....	Burton. ....	St. John river from Indiantown, Sunbury county to the county line of York.
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St. John County.

Belyea, J. F. ....	58 Middle street, St John. ....	County of St. John.
Cochrane, Jno. ....	I.C.R. stat., St. John. ....	City of St. John and vicinity.

Victoria County.

LeClair, Joseph. ....	Grand Falls. ....	County of Victoria.
Gagnon, L. A. ....	Edmundston. ....	Madawaska district.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—Continued.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded.

Westmorland County.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Arsenault, Thos. V.....	Barachois. . . . .	Coastal and inland waters of parish of Shediac and portion of Botsford parish, North of Big Shemogue Hr., and road from same to near Bristol corner, past Bristol corners and Lowthers to parish at Sackville with jurisdiction in parishes of Moncton and Salisbury.
Melanson, Ambroise ...	Pré-d'en-haut... . .	Parish of Dorchester including Petitcodiac river.
Copp, George E.....	Baie-Verte.. . . .	Part of Botsford parish, County of Westmorland.
Prescott, Joseph.....	" . . . . .	Parishes of Westmorland and Sackville.

York County.

McKay, James D. ....	Fredericton . . . . .	County of York.
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kings County.

McCormack, J. A.....	Souris.. . . .	County of Kings.
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Prince County.

Davison, John . . . . .	Bedeque... . .	County of Prince.
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Queens County.

Hobkirk, W. C.....	Charlottetown. . . . .	Province of Prince Edward Island.
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Gaspé County.

Veit, Fred.....	Gaspé Basin.....	That portion of the province south of the St. Lawrence to and including County of Bellechasse, but specially the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé.
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Magdalen Island.

Arsenault, Azade. ....	Grindstone Island...	Magdalen islands.
Chevrier, J. A.....	Amherst, Magdalen Island.....	That part of Magdalen islands comprising Entry, Amherst and Grindstone islands, also Harbour Basque lagoons.
Theriault, Bruno.....	House Harbour, Magdalen Island . . .	That part of the islands including House Harbour, Grosse Isle, Grand Entry and bays and Byron island.



List of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Concluded.

Saguenay County, North Shore.

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Cabot, Geo. E. ....	Fox bay, Anticosti island.	The Island of Anticosti and adjacent waters.
Blais, Alex. ....	(Winter address) North shore, from Blancs Sablons to Chicatica. (Bonne Levis. (Summer address) Long Pt. Esperance district). Bradore, via Newfoundland.	
Comeau, Nap. A. ....	Godbout	North shore, including Jambons to Tadoussac (Godbout District).
Cormier, Achille ....	(Winter address) North shore, from Cape Whittle to Natashquan point. (Summer) Romaine Esquimaux point. (Romaine district). via Natashquan.	
Joneas, Richard ....	Natashquan	North shore, including Natashquan to Ste. Geneviève (Natashquan District).
LeBlanc, Eusèbe. ....	Esquimaux point.	North shore, including Ste. Geneviève to Pigou (Mingan district).
Le Couvie, John. ....	(Winter address) Lobster cove, Gaspé. (Summer address) Cr. Commander of Princess.	North shore, from Chicatica to Cape Whittle (St. Augustin District).
Mignault, Theotime ....	(Winter address) 140 North shore, including Figou to Jambons (Moisie district). Rue St. François, Quebec. (Summer) Moisie	

The following six names are merely Bounty Officers, exercising no other jurisdiction *re* fishery matters.

Forest, George. ....	Bonaventure river.	Bonaventure county, from Magusha to and including Paspebiac.
Chapados, F. X. ....	Gaseons.	Bonaventure Co., from Paspebiac to Gaspé Co.
Keays, John . . . . .	Little Pabos	Gaspé county, from county line eastward to but not including Barachois, Malbaie.
Carter, A. T. ....	Gaspé basin.	Gaspé county, from Barachois, Malbaie, to Fame point, both included.
Letourneau, Louis ....	Mont Louis.	Gaspé county, from Fame point to and including Claude river.
Verreault, Louis. ....	Petits Mechins.	Rimouski county.

SASKATCHEWAN.

McKay, Henry . . . . .	Cedar lake.	Waters between district of Prince Albert on West and Grand rapids on Great Saskatchewan river, Sask.
Headrick, Robt . . . . .	Prince Albert.	District of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
Silverthorn, J. W. . . . .	Lumsden	District of Long lake, Qu'Appelle river, bounded on south by base line tp. No. 16, on north by tp. No. 30, on east by east side to range 19, and on west by west side of range 27, all west of 2nd Meridian.
Climie, W. H . . . . .	Winnipegosis, Man..	Lake Winnipegosis.

ALBERTA.

Wood, Ingram . . . . .	Wetaskiwin	Pigeon Lake, etc.
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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Concluded.*

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Galbraith, W. M. ....	14 Ridge road, Victoria.	British Columbia.
Harrison, Chas. ....	Masset. ....	Queen Charlotte islands.
McPhadden, D. ....	Vancouver. ....	British Columbia.
Wise, James. ....	New Westminster. ....	Fraser river, north arm.
Nordchaw, E. ....		
Norrie Stewart. ....	J. G. Williams, Insp.	
Adamsen, W. T. ....	Port Essington. ....	Northern District of B. C.
Helgesen, Hans. ....		

LIST OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT FISH HATCHERIES—  
1908.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Province.	Rank.
Cunningham, F. H. ....	Ottawa. ....	Ontario. ....	Superintendent of Fish Culture.
Finlayson, Alexander. ....	"	"	Inspector, Fish Hatcheries.
Walker, John. ....	"	"	Officer in charge Government Hatchery.
Armstrong, Wm. ....	Newcastle. ....	"	"
Parker, Wm. ....	Sandwich. ....	"	"
McNab, A. J. ....	Warton. ....	"	"
Laschinger, A. G. ....	Sarnia. ....	"	"
Hurley, J. M. ....	Belleville. ....	"	"
Deseve, A. L. ....	Magog. ....	Quebec. ....	"
Catellier, L. N. ....	Tadoussac. ....	"	"
Lindsay, Robert. ....	Gaspé basin. ....	"	"
Elliott, Joseph. ....	St. Alexis des Mts. ....	"	"
Longpré, Joseph. ....	Mont Tremblant. ....	"	"
Belknap, W. G. ....	Baldwin Mills. ....	"	"
Mowat, Alexander. ....	Campbellton. ....	New Brunswick. ....	"
McCluskey, F. J. ....	Grand Falls. ....	"	"
Sheasgreen, Isaac. ....	South Esk. ....	"	"
Beiyee, J. F. ....	St. John West. ....	"	"
Savoy, Sebastien. ....	Shippigan. ....	"	"
LeBlanc, N. S. ....	Cape Bald. ....	"	"
Ogden, Alfred. ....	Bedford Basin. ....	Nova Scotia. ....	"
Carmichael, A. G. ....	N. E. Margaree. ....	"	"
Burgess, Frank. ....	Windsor. ....	"	"
McLaren, W. H. ....	Pictou. ....	"	"
Meagher, James. ....	Canso. ....	"	"
Holroyd, A. W. ....	Winsloe Station. ....	P. E. Island. ....	"
Hooker, F. W. ....	Selkirk. ....	Manitoba. ....	"
McPherson, A. J. ....	Winnipegosis. ....	"	"
Whitwell, Thomas. ....	Lakelse Lake. ....	British Columbia. ....	"
Mitchell, D. S. ....	Kualt. ....	"	"
Graham, T. W. ....	Lillooet. ....	"	"
Robertson, Alex. ....	Harrison Springs. ....	"	"
Roxburgh, Wm. ....	New Westminster. ....	"	"
Bucknall, R. C. ....	Rivers Inlet. ....	"	"
Pretty, A. W. ....	Hazelton. ....	"	"
Gibbs, H. L. ....	"	"	"
Kemp, Ernest. ....	Charlottetown. ....	P. E. Island. ....	Dominion oyster expert.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

LIST OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT FISHERY CRUISERS AND  
NUMBER OF CREWS, 1908.

Rear Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, R.N., Ottawa, Commander of Marine Service.

Name of Vessel.	Commanding Officers.	Number of Crew.
Canada . . . . .	C. T. Knowlton . . . . .	57
*Christine. . . . .	G. M. May. . . . .	19
Curlew . . . . .	W. I. Milne. . . . .	19
Constance. . . . .	A. Macleod . . . . .	22
Petrel . . . . .	W. H. Kent. . . . .	22
Princess. . . . .	W. Wakeham. . . . .	25
Lady of the Lake . . . . .	Alex. Vance. . . . .	7
Vigilant. . . . .	P. C. Robinson . . . . .	29
Kestrel . . . . .	Holmes Newcombe. . . . .	20
Falcon. . . . .	Alfred Copp . . . . .	5
Georgia. . . . .	Wm. Duncan. . . . .	3
Alcedo . . . . .	F. C. Laird . . . . .	5
Restless. . . . .	Chas. Moore . . . . .	4
Total officers and men . . . . .		250

\* The *Christine* is employed in Customs service.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## APPENDIX No. 17

REPORT RESPECTING THE FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE OF  
CANADA.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report with respect to the Fisheries Protection Service, as to the number of vessels and men engaged in that service last season (1908) with a brief description of each vessel, the names of the commanding officer and as to where each vessel was employed.

I also append a list of United States vessels calling at Canadian ports, and a list of *modus vivendi* licenses issued to United States fishing vessels during the fiscal year 1908-9.

Thirteen cruisers carrying an aggregate of 250 men comprised the Fisheries Protection fleet last season. The vessels' names and the names of the commanding officers were as follows:—

*Canada*, commanding officer, C. T. Knowlton.  
*Christine*, commanding officer, G. M. May.  
*Curlew*, commanding officer, W. J. Milne.  
*Constance*, commanding officer, A. MacLeod.  
*Petrel*, commanding officer, W. H. Kent.  
*Princess*, commanding officer, Wm. Wakeham.  
*Lady of the Lake*, commanding officer, Alexr. Vance.  
*Vigilant*, commanding officer, P. C. Robinson.  
*Kestrel*, commanding officer, Holmes Newcomb.  
*Falcon*, commanding officer, Alfred Copp.  
*Georgia*, commanding officer, Wm. Duncan.  
*Alcedo*, commanding officer, F. C. Laird.  
*Restless*, commanding officer, Chas. Moore.

## ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The *Canada* was in commission from about the middle of April until November 30, and her cruise was confined principally to the Nova Scotia coast. She is a twin-screw small third-class cruiser, 200 ft. long, 25 ft. beam and 10 ft. 6 in. depth of hold, and has a gross tonnage of 580 tons. Her speed is 17 knots an hour. She is armed with four 1½-pound quick firing automatic mark 3,1904, guns; two forward and two aft. She is electrically lighted throughout and fitted with a powerful searchlight. The *Canada* carries a crew of 58 officers and men all told. She was built by Vickers Sons and Maxim, England, in 1904.

The *Christine* went into commission as a cruiser about the first of August, and though employed in fisheries work she is entirely controlled by the Department of Customs so far as her movements are concerned. She is an iron screw steamer 126 ft. long, 27 ft. 2 in. wide, 9 ft. 9 in. depth of hold and has a gross tonnage of 140 tons. Her speed is 10 knots an hour, and she carries a crew of 20 officers and men all told. She was built at Port Glasgow, G.B., in 1881. The *Christine* was purchased by this department in July, 1908, and transferred to the Department of Customs.

The *Curlew* went into commission about May 28, and was employed principally in the Bay of Fundy and along the southwestern coast of Nova Scotia. She was assisted



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

in her work during the season by Patrol Boat No. 2 in charge of the fishery overseer of that district. The *Curlew* is a twin-screw iron steamer 116 ft. long, 19 ft. 8 in. wide, 11 ft. 3 in. deep, and has a gross tonnage of 158 tons. Her speed is 10 knots an hour and she carries a crew of 20 officers and men, all told. She was built at Owen Sound, Ont., in 1892.

The *Constance* was employed principally patrolling along the coast of Nova Scotia. She is a twin-screw iron steamer 116 ft. long, 19 ft. 8 in. wide, 11 ft. 2 in. depth of hold and has a gross tonnage of 185 tons. Her speed is 10 knots an hour. She carries a crew of 23 officers and men all told. She was built at Owen Sound, Ont., in 1891. Prior to August, 1903, the *Constance* was under the control of the Department of Customs so far as her movements were concerned; subsequently she was transferred to this department.

The *Petrel* went into commission on May 14, and was employed along the north-eastern coast of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, until June 14, when she was transferred to the coast of Prince Edward Island, where she continued her cruise until October 1, when she returned to Nova Scotia and cruised in the vicinity of Halifax and Sable Island until the close of the fishing season. The *Petrel* was assisted in her work by Patrol Boat No. 1. The *Petrel* is a steel screw steamer 116 ft. long, 22 ft. beam, 10 ft. 3 in. depth of hold and has a gross tonnage of 192 tons. Her speed is 10 knots an hour and she carries a crew of 23 officers and men all told. She was built at Owen Sound, Ont., in 1892.

The *Princess* went into commission on May 14, and cruised in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the fishing season. She is a steel screw steamer 165 ft. long, 26 ft. beam, 10 ft. 3 in. depth of hold and has a gross tonnage of 192 tons. Her speed is 10 knots an hour, and she carries a crew of 26 officers and men all told. The *Princess* was built at Grangemouth, Scotland, in 1896.

## ON THE GREAT LAKES.

The *Lady of the Lake* is employed on Lake Winnipeg during the fishing season. She is a wooden screw steamer 105 ft. long, 18 ft. 5 in. wide, 8 ft. 9 in. depth of hold, and has a gross tonnage of 201 tons. She carries a crew of 8 officers and men all told. The *Lady of the Lake* was built at Selkirk, Man., in 1897.

The *Vigilant* went into commission on April 15, and was employed in the protection of the fisheries on the Great Lakes. She is a steel twin-screw steamer small third-class cruiser 175 ft. long, 22 ft. beam, 10 ft. depth of hold. She is electrically lighted throughout and fitted with a powerful searchlight. She carries the same guns and small arms as the *Canada*, and has a speed of 14 knots an hour. She carries a crew of 30 officers and men all told. The *Vigilant* was built by the Polson Iron Works Company, Toronto, in 1904. On September 1 Captain P. C. Robinson replaced Captain E. Dunn as commander of the *Vigilant*.

## ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The *Kestrel* is employed in the protection of the fisheries on the Pacific coast, and is in commission the year round. She is assisted in her work by the smaller cruisers *Falcon*, *Georgia*, *Alcedo* and *Restless*, the *Georgia* being employed principally on the Fraser river. The *Kestrel* is a wooden screw steamer 126 ft. long, 24 ft. beam, 12 ft. 2 in. depth of hold and has a gross tonnage of 311 tons. Her speed is 10 knots an hour. She was built at Vancouver, B.C., in 1903.

During the season I personally inspected the larger cruisers, my report in regard to which was duly laid before the Deputy Minister.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. KINGSMILL,

Officer Commanding the Marine Service of Canada.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels to which Licenses were issued under the Act intituled 'An Act respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States of America, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909.

Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Port of Issue.	Amount.
				\$ cts.
Viola.....	Beverly, Me.....	14	Yarmouth, N.S.....	21 00
Maxime Elliot .....	Gloucester, Mass.....	75	Shelburne, N.S.....	112 50
Quickstep .....	Boston, Mass.....	75	Digby, N.S.....	112 50
Marjie Turner .....	Portland, Me.....	44	Yarmouth, N.S.....	66 00
Elector.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	84	Pubnico, N.S.....	126 00
Indigin.....	".....	89	Shelburne, N.S.....	133 50
Nickerson.....	Southwest.....	23	Yarmouth, N.S.....	34 50
Ella M. Goodwin.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	86	Sand Point, N.S.....	129 00
J. W. Parker .....	Boston, Mass.....	96	".....	144 00
Lusan and Mary.....	".....	83	Halifax, N.S.....	124 50
Tattler.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	135	Lockeport, N.S.....	202 50
Lizzie Maud.....	Vinal Haven.....	48	Yarmouth, N.S.....	72 00
Senator.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	74	Pt. Mulgrave, N.S.....	111 00
Margaret.....	".....	79	Canso, N.S.....	118 50
Yakima.....	".....	71	".....	106 50
Cavalier.....	".....	96	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	144 00
Richard.....	".....	90	".....	135 00
A. R. Lawson.....	".....	85	Lockeport, N.S.....	127 50
Georgiana.....	Boston, Mass.....	87	Pubnico, N.S.....	130 50
Harvard.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	76	Liverpool, N.S.....	114 00
Waldo L. Stream.....	".....	81	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	121 50
Arbutus.....	".....	86	Liverpool, N.S.....	129 00
Selma.....	Boston, Mass.....	87	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	130 50
Vera.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	77	".....	115 50
Dictator.....	".....	92	Canso, N.S.....	138 00
Cath. Burke.....	Boston, Mass.....	92	".....	138 00
Mystery.....	Plymouth, Me.....	78	".....	117 00
Gossip.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	91	".....	136 50
John Hays Hammond..	".....	92	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	138 00
Tacoma.....	".....	71	House Hbr., Mag. Is.....	106 62
Arcadia.....	".....	90	".....	135 21
Moornam.....	Boston, Mass.....	82	Pubnico, N.S.....	123 00
Mildred Robinson.....	".....	86	Canso, N.S.....	129 00
Thos. S. Gorton.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	92	Arichat, N.S.....	138 00
Dora A. Lawdon.....	".....	93	Yarmouth, N.S.....	139 50
Valkyrie.....	".....	104	Shelburne, N.S.....	156 00
Onata.....	Boston, Mass.....	105	North Sydney, N.S.....	157 50
Jas. R. Clark.....	Beverly, Me.....	43	Yarmouth, N.S.....	64 50
Preceptor.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	89	White Haven, N.S.....	133 50
Gladiator.....	".....	75	Canso, N.S.....	112 50
Titania.....	".....	77	Shelburne, N.S.....	115 50
Atalanta.....	".....	75	Canso, N.S.....	112 50
Mooween.....	Duxburg.....	83	Arichat, N.S.....	124 50
Jas. A. Garfield.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	50	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	75 00
Mary Edith.....	Boston, Mass.....	51	Liverpool, N.S.....	76 50
John R. Bradley.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	80	Tusket Village.....	120 00
Fannie A. Smith.....	".....	87	Amherst, Mag. Is.....	131 37
Jennie B. Hodgden.....	".....	85	Yarmouth, N.S.....	127 50
Elizabeth N.....	Bucksport.....	153	St. Peters, P.E.I.....	153 00
Agnes.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	75	North Head, N.B.....	112 50
Paragon.....	".....	80	St. John, N.B.....	120 00
Lillian.....	Boston, Mass.....	95	North Sydney.....	143 50
N. U. Nunan.....	Cape Porpoise.....	43	Liverpool, N.S.....	64 50
H. F. Curtis.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	85	Shelburne, N.S.....	127 50
T. M. Nicholson.....	Bucksport, Me.....	90	Arichat, N.S.....	135 00
Metamora.....	Boston, Mass.....	81	Canso, N.S.....	121 50
Patriot.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	58	Lunenburg, N.S.....	87 00
Oliver. F. Kilham.....	Salem, Mass.....	43	Liverpool, N.S.....	64 50
Gladys and Sabra.....	Beverly, Mass.....	50	".....	75 00
Teazer.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	61	Shelburne, N.S.....	91 50
Suzan and Mary.....	Boston, Mass.....	85	Sand Point, N.S.....	124 50
Atalanta.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	74	Louisburg, N.S.....	111 00
Waldo L. Stream.....	".....	81	Halifax, N.S.....	121 50



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

List of United States Vessels to which Licenses were issued, &c.—*Concluded.*

Vessels.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Port of Issue.	Amount.
				\$ cts.
James R. Clark. ....	Beverly, Mass. ....	43	Yarmouth, N.S. ....	64 50
Smuggler. ....	Gloucester, Mass. ....	91	Lockeport, N.S. ....	136 50
Hazel R. Hines. ....	" ....	79	Pubnico, N.S. ....	118 50
Theodore Roosevelt. ....	" ....	90	" ....	135 00
Senator Gardner. ....	" ....	94	Yarmouth, N.S. ....	141 00
Viola. ....	Beverly, Mass. ....	14	" ....	21 00
J. R. Bradley. ....	Gloucester, Mass. ....	80	Tusket Wedge, N.S. ....	120 00
Arkona. ....	" ....	97	Liverpool, N.S. ....	145 50
Mabel D. Hines. ....	" ....	92	Tusket, N.S. ....	138 00
Athlete. ....	" ....	96	" ....	144 00
Orinoco. ....	" ....	88	" ....	132 00
Bohemia. ....	" ....	86	" ....	129 00
Blanche. ....	" ....	78	" ....	117 00
Effie M. Morrissey. ....	" ....	83	Digby, N.S. ....	124 50
J. J. Flaherty. ....	" ....	124	Tusket Wedge, N.S. ....	186 00
Claudia. ....	" ....	79	Liverpool, N.S. ....	118 50
Tattler. ....	" ....	205	Shelburne, N.S. ....	202 50
Anne M. Parker. ....	" ....	206	" ....	150 00
Maxime Elliot. ....	" ....	75	Lockeport, N.S. ....	112 50
				9,794 70



FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

List of United States Fishing Vessels which have entered Canadian Ports during the Year 1908, with Net Tonnage, Crew and Number of times each Vessel entered the Various Ports.

ATLANTIC PORTS.

Number.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of men.	Arichat.	Barrington.	Canso.	Clark's Harbour.	Digby.	Georgetown.	Halifax.	Hawkesbury.	Lepreaux.	Liscomb.	Liverpool.	Louisburg.	Lunenburg.	Magdalen Islands.	Mulgrave.	North Head.	North Sydney.	Port Hood.	Pubnico.	St. John.	Shag Harbour.	Shelburne.	Souris.	Tiverton.	Westport.	Whitehead.	Woods Harbour.	Yarmouth.	Total Entries
1	Arabia.....	86	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
2	Arkona.....	97	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
3	Admiral Dewey.....	78	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Alert.....	74	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
5	A. M. Nicholson.....	100	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
6	Aethusa.....	107	22	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
7	Arthur D. Story.....	75	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
8	Athlete.....	96	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
9	Arcadia.....	90	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
10	Annie M. Parker.....	100	22	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
11	Arbutus.....	86	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12	Aloha.....	100	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
13	Alice R. Lawson.....	85	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
14	Agnes.....	75	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
15	Atlanta.....	77	18	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
16	Arthur Binney.....	80	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
17	Arbitrator.....	72	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
18	Aspinet.....	83	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
19	Alamedia.....	60	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
20	Aggie B. Watson.....	39	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
21	A. E. Whyland.....	96	19	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
22	Bohemia.....	86	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
23	B. A. Smith.....	95	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
24	Blanche.....	78	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
25	Boyd & Leeds.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
26	Cavalier.....	96	20	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
27	Conqueror.....	104	18	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
28	Cynthia.....	98	23	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
29	Claudia.....	79	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
30	Clantona.....	105	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
31	Catherine Burke.....	92	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	12







## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

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9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

PACIFIC PORTS.

Number.	Name of Vessel.	Ton- nage.	Number of men.	Vancouver.	Victoria.	Nanaimo.	Union.	Alert Bay.	Quatsino.	Prince Rupert.	Port Simpson.	Total Entries.
1	King Fisher.....	141	36	27	...	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
2	Manhattan .....	134	37	29	...	29	.....	.....	...	1	...	59
3	New England.....	71	36	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
4	Chas. Levi Woodbay.....	66	23	1	...	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6
5	North Land .....	35	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
6	Zapora.....	196	38	.....	.....	12	.....	2	.....	1	.....	15
7	Chicago .....	129	42	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
8	Edith .....	78	33	.....	.....	1	.....	..	.....	.....	..	1
9	San Juan.....	123	35	..	...	7	...	...	.	.....	.....	7
10	Thistle. . .	56	25	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
11	Grant .....	180	38	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
12	Ida May..	42	13	.....	...	2	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	2
13	Selma .....	19	07	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals.....		1,275	377	85	...	132	.....	5	1	2	.....	225



APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT showing the number of prosecutions, &c., for offences against the Fisheries Act during the fiscal year 1908-09.

Locality.	Number of prosecution.	Nature of Offence.	Amount of penalty.	Sale of confiscated fish.	Amount credited to Receiver General.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Nova Scotia— District No. 2.....	9	Six cases of contravention of lobster law, two cases of illegal salmon fishing, one case of illegal smelt fishing.....	55 00	.....	32 50	The whole fine in one case (\$10) and half the fines in each of the others, paid to credit of Receiver General. Five cases not proven, and dismissed.
" No. 3.....	19	Illegal fishing .....	532 00	21 00	266 00	Proceeds of sale of confiscated fish and half the fines paid to credit of Receiver General.
New Brunswick— District No. 1.....	3	Two cases of illegal herring fishing, and one case of illegal trout fishing.....	40 00	55 20	75 20	Half of fines paid to complainant, the balance, and proceeds of sale of confiscated fish paid to credit of Receiver General.
" No. 2.....	5	Four cases of illegal salmon fishing, and one case of illegal quahaug fishing .....	85 00	.. ..	42 50	Half of fines paid to complainants and half to credit of Receiver General.
" No. 3.....	10	Five cases of fishing without license, and five cases of illegal salmon fishing .....	50 00	.....	25 00	Half of fines paid to complainants and half to credit of Receiver General. In five cases no fines were imposed.
Prince Edward Island	22	Twelve cases of fishing oysters illegally, seven cases of fishing quahaugs illegally, two cases of fishing smelts illegally, and one case of fishing lobsters illegally. ....	12 00	.....	.....	In the twelve cases of illegal oyster fishing a fine of \$1 each was imposed, half of which was paid to complainants. A fine of \$20 was imposed in each case of illegal quahaug fishing, and allowed to stand during good behaviour of defendants. The others were dismissed.



STATEMENT showing the number of prosecutions, &c., for offences against the Fisheries Act during the fiscal year 1908-09--Continued.

Locality.	Number of prosecution.	Nature of Offence.	Amount of penalty.		Sale of confiscated fish.		Amount credited to Receiver General.		Remarks.
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Quebec—	5	Four cases of illegal fishing, one case of allowing sawdust to pass into water.....	70	00			35	00	Half of fines paid to complainants and half paid to credit of Receiver General.
Ontario Lake Superior district.	3	Fishing during close season .....	300	00			300	00	
Manitoba—	1	Fishing during close season .....	50	00	92	22	142	22	The fish were taken possession of by the inspector, while in transit to market, and whole proceeds remitted to Receiver General.
Saskatchewan	14	Eight cases of fishing during close season, four cases of fishing without license, and two cases of using illegal netting.....	75	00			37	50	Half of fines paid to complainants. Two cases of fishing without license were dismissed.
Alberta—	3	Two cases of illegal fishing, and one case of dealing in illegally caught fish .....	19	50			9	75	Half of fines paid to complainants and half to credit of Receiver General.
British Columbia District No. 1.....	59	Thirty one cases of fishing in close season, sixteen cases of obstructing channel, five cases of fishing without license, and one case of using illegal netting .....	600	00	27	90	327	90	Half of fines paid to complainants; proceeds of sale of confiscated fish and balance of fines paid to credit of Receiver General.
" No. 2.....	33	Illegal fishing.....	980	00			490	00	Half of fines paid to complainants, and half to credit of Receiver General.
" No. 3.....	23	Fourteen cases of fishing in close season, seven cases of obstructing fish passage, one case of using purse seine illegally, and one case of fishing without license.....	516	00			258	00	Half of fines paid to complainants. A fine of \$75, was imposed in the case of using a purse seine in Nanaimo Harbour. Japanese were the chief offenders in this district.
Totals.....	209		3,384	50	196	32	2,041	51	



## APPENDIX No. 19

## REPORT ON HERRING AND HERRING CURING.

By J. J. COWIE.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—The minister having decided that it was not necessary to further employ drifter *Thirty Three* and the staff of Scotch herring workers, as, in his opinion, enough had already been done to demonstrate to fishermen and others the advisability of adopting the method known as 'deep-sea drifting' for herring, the use of an improved barrel, and a new style of curing, and, further, having decided that instead, my services should be continued to the department during the 1908 season, for the purpose of giving the necessary information, and advice, as to the curing and marketing of the fish, to any fishermen and fish-curing firms who wished to practise the new way of fishing and curing.

Such decisions having been conveyed to me in a departmental letter dated January 4, 1908, I, in accordance therewith, left Scotland for Canada, in the beginning of May last, and endeavoured to carry out the instructions of the department by visiting the most likely places on the Atlantic coast and placing my services at the disposal of those desirous of taking advantage of them; and now beg to submit my report in that connection, as well as my observations of the fisheries, in general, during the season just finished.

The herring districts visited by me in the course of the season were, the Island of Grand Manan, in the Bay of Fundy, the Caraquet shore, on the north coast of New Brunswick, and the coast of Gaspé which borders on the Bay Chaleur.

## GRAND MANAN.

The herring fishery of Grand Manan is of considerable extent. It is, as a matter of fact, the staple fishery, and industry of the island.

Beginning, as it does, about the middle of July and continuing, more or less plentifully, till November and sometimes even into December, it furnishes employment to a large proportion of the male population of the island in the actual catching of the fish.

The greatest bulk of the herring taken here is immediately brought to the curing houses on shore and salted down in tanks for the purpose of being smoked.

When the fish have been long enough in salt they are hung on short sticks and placed in the smoke-houses and submitted to the process of smoking until they have become quite yellow and hard. The stringing of the fish for this purpose gives employment to a considerable number of female workers, who, at the rate of 25 cents an hour, earn a goodly sum of money in the course of a successful season.

After the process of smoking has been thoroughly completed, the fish are packed in small boxes and sent, chiefly, to the West India markets. The price per box, filled, runs from 50 to 60 cents.

A barrel of fresh herring turns out about seven boxes of smoked fish.

The mode of fishing generally carried on by Grand Manan fishermen is that known as 'wier fishing.'



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Net fishing is also carried on, however, chiefly at places where 'wiers,' owing to the condition of the bottom, and the exposed nature of the coast, cannot be built.

The 'wiers' capture fish of all sizes, but by far the greater proportion consists of medium and small fish, the latter, sardine size, the former being smoked and the latter used largely for lobster bait.

The net fishermen, on the other hand, by the use of a wide-meshed net, capture only fish of a large size, which are nearly all split, cured in pickle, packed in barrels, and marketed, chiefly in St. John. The price does not fluctuate much, if any, and is generally about \$4 for barrels, and \$2 for half-barrels.

My visit to the island covered the month of July and part of August.

During that time the fishery was making rather slow progress, especially the wier fishery.

All through the month of July herring were extremely scarce around the island, but from the beginning of August to about the 10th of that month, net fishermen began to secure considerable quantities of large herring near 'Southern Head,' and curing became quite general, especially at the village of Seal Cove.

Of the four fishing villages on the island Seal Cove seems to be the most important. It was at this village, only, where I found an earnest effort to attempt curing in the Scotch style, and a desire to profit by my presence on the island.

As a result of the visit of the Scotch curing staff to Grand Manan towards the close of the 1907 season, and the demonstration then given of the curing process, in strong, well-made barrels, I found, on visiting the island this year, that at least one fish-curing firm at Seal Cove had taken the lesson to heart, and as a consequence, during the spring of this year, laid in a supply of barrels well-made, and hooped with iron hoops on the ends, in the approved Scotch fashion.

The cost of these would be from 25 to 30 cents more than the old slim barrels, but the firm was satisfied that ultimately it would be more than repaid, for the extra outlay, by the increased price, and demand created amongst consumers for fish cured in barrels that could be guaranteed to retain the pickle during transportation, and keep the fish in thoroughly sound condition throughout the period of consumption.

Before I left the island this firm had filled about 300 barrels; not all in the Scotch way of curing, however.

The large sized fish were being split and cured in the old way, but with this great difference that the fish were packed in good barrels, and with greater care than had ever been exercised hitherto. These were for consumption in home markets entirely.

The medium sized fish—which are the most suitable class for the purpose—were being cured in the Scotch style for consumption in both United States and home markets.

Although the firm of McLaughlin Bros. is the only one, so far, in Grand Manan, that has had enterprise enough to take advantage of the visit of the staff last year, and of my presence this year, I am fully convinced that, with the merited encouragement this firm is sure to receive from its customers, it will continue along the improved lines, and, further, that others on the island will as surely follow its good example, however slowly.

I left Grand Manan in the Middle of August and proceeded to Caraquet.

#### CARAQUET.

The fall herring fishery of Caraquet, and the neighbouring villages of Shippigan and Miscou, is carried on almost entirely on the small inshore banks that lie between Caraquet harbour and Miscou, and is of some importance owing to the fine quality of the fish which frequent this part of the coast, although, owing to various causes, it does not approach to anything like what it might and ought to be.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The fishery begins, generally, about the middle of August, and continues till about the middle of September.

The method of fishing in vogue is that of anchored nets.

As the time approaches when herring are expected to seek the spawning banks, the fleet of boats, sometimes numbering as many as 60, proceeds to sea and comes to anchor on one or other of the aforementioned banks. Each vessel carries from two to four nets, and the procedure is to set or anchor these nets in the shallow water and allow them to remain so long as the vessel is on the bank. At intervals during the night, two men, in a dory, overhaul the nets and pick out what herring have become fixed in the meshes since the previous overhauling.

Curing is carried out on the vessel so long as the night's catch is not a large one, but in the event of the take being greater than can be conveniently cured on board, the vessel makes speed for the harbour, where help is acquired and the curing proceeded with at the shore.

This style of fishing accounts for the shortness of the herring season at Caraquet.

By anchoring their nets, and confining themselves to the banks, the fishermen only begin to get herring towards the end of August when the fish are seeking the shallow waters to spawn. By the second week in September spawning is all over and the fish have disappeared into deeper water again.

During the summer of 1906, the drifter *Thirty Three*, fully demonstrated the fact at Caraquet that by the style of fishing called 'drifting,' fish of the best quality could be caught in the deep water not only weeks before the general movement of fish towards the banks, but for weeks after the spawning fish had deserted those spawning resorts.

As a corroborative to this I may point out that I found during my stay in Caraquet this year, that some of the boats from the island of Miscou had adopted the method of drifting with from four to six nets, just outside the banks, and while the fleet, generally, was waiting idly for the fish to move on to the spawning grounds, those boats, with their drift nets, were picking up a considerable amount of herring, and at the end of the season had the best record of any in the district.

In course of time, I have no doubt, drift-net fishing will become the general thing amongst the fishing fleet of Caraquet.

I cannot yet say so much, however, for the result of our example and teaching in regard to curing the fish. Convincing fishermen, especially, of the benefits of a change from their old fixed methods and ideas is quite a hard task indeed.

The fishing at and around Caraquet, during the season of 1908 was little better than a failure.

The total catch would possibly no more than supply the local demand in the county of Gloucester, N.B. Owing to the poor fishing, curing took place mostly at sea, consequently one party only in Caraquet sought my services in the actual work of curing, this year, on shore. His barrels, however, were of the old slim make and could be made tight only with the greatest difficulty.

Two years ago, when in Caraquet, I went to a sawmill, had staves cut to the proper size and thickness, got a local cooper initiated into the making of barrels such as are in use in the Scotch trade, which barrels were used by Caraquet curers with marked advantage, even in their local markets, and now I find that they have relapsed to the state of using the old poorly made package, with the result that the usual crop of complaints, of loss of pickle, and rusty fish continues to come in from the consumers.

This state of things continues, I suppose, owing to the cheapness of the poor package in the first instance, and the disinclination of fishermen, of their own accord, to pay more for the better barrel. It is possible, however, that their eyes will be opened bye and bye to the stupidity of such tactics.

Leaving Caraquet on September 18, I proceeded to Campbellton, N.B., and from that point set out to visit the Gaspé coast.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

## GASPÉ COAST.

Although fishing of various kinds is carried on to a greater or less extent at all the villages on this coast, nothing of much importance is done in the upper reaches of the Bay Chaleur i.e., above the village of Paspébiac, in the county of Bonaventure.

From Paspébiac down the bay to Gaspé basin is a continuous string of villages, each with its little fleet of fishing boats.

The fishermen of those villages, without exception, devote all their time during summer and autumn to cod-fishing, and do not attempt to catch more herring—and those of a small class, by the use of small meshed nets—than enough to supply their immediate needs for baiting their cod lines.

Last year drifter *Thirty-Three* plainly showed that large quantities of fine herring could be taken during the summer off this coast, but I am quite within the mark in saying that local fishermen have not taken enough for their private use, as food, this year, let alone any to cure for export. Indeed, I frequently heard local families talk of getting their winter supply of salted herring from Nova Scotia. Consequently, no attempt whatever has been made, along the whole stretch of the coast on the north side of the Bay Chaleur, to cure herring during the past summer.

In any case, if they had got the fish, I failed to see what they could have done with them.

I did not see a barrel, in the course of my travels along that shore, that would have decently kept in sand, to say nothing of pickle, and the most annoying thing about this state of affairs is that on every hand the need of a superior barrel and the advantages which accrue from its use are admitted fully and freely.

As a result of my journeyings round the shores of Canada in connection with the effort to effect an improvement in the herring industry, I have been forced to the conclusion that the barrel question is the chief root of the evil that keeps the trade, even yet, from making the progress it should do.

This evil is not, by any means, confined to any one district, or part of the coast, British Columbia excluded.

Some districts do certainly produce a rather better barrel than others, but the very best at present in use anywhere provides a miserable spectacle to any one possessed with a practical eye.

I, or any one else, may continue planting the seeds of improvement by teaching fishermen and curers to change their style of herring curing, but the crop of results, I fear, will amount to nothing worthy of the efforts put forth unless something be done to save the fisherman from himself and his own blindness, by bringing pressure to bear on him to use the proper sort of package for marketing his fish in.

The same evil prevails almost to an equal degree in that more important branch of the pickled fish industry, the salt mackerel business.

It is an admitted fact that salt mackerel from Norway and Ireland sell at much higher prices in the United States than those from Canada, and the reason is not that the Irish and Norwegian fish are of any better quality, for the fall mackerel of Canada are at least equal to mackerel caught in any part of the world, either in fatness, flavour, or appearance in the fresh state.

The reason is to be found rather, partly in the greater care exercised abroad in cleaning and salting the fish, and chiefly in the use of a superior barrel in both Norway and Ireland for conveying the fish to market in a sound condition.

The need of a perfectly tight strong barrel in the mackerel trade is, if anything, more of a necessity than in the herring trade.

If a barrel of salt mackerel once loses its pickle the fish more rapidly become discoloured than in the case of herring, and the least discolouration, as is known, affects the price considerably.

The barrel used for salt mackerel in Canada is a little better than that in use for herring, but it is much inferior to the Scotch herring barrel.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Signs are not wanting, however, that both in the herring and mackerel trades, the need for better packages is being recognized by individuals here and there on the coast.

At Grand Manan, the Messrs. McLaughlin have shown a splendid lead in the purchasing of strong iron-hooped barrels, at an increased cost, for their herring packing, and when I was in Halifax last month the head of that large fishery concern, the Robin Collas Company, told me that he had forwarded, during the past season, to the Magdalen Islands, for the use of the firm's customers there, strong iron-hooped barrels, and guaranteed to pay the packers a higher price for those, when filled, than for the old packages, and the result, he told me, was, when the fish were sent to the United States the difference in price between these and those packed in the poor barrels ranged from one and a half to two dollars per barrel.

Another party in Halifax told me of experimenting this year, for himself, in mackerel curing with good, and more expensive barrels, and the result was equally as satisfactory as in the case of the Magdalen Islands fish.

So impressed are the Robin Collas people by the extreme necessity of doing something to make the use of a thoroughly good mackerel and herring barrel, in some measure general in Nova Scotia—the same barrel should be used for both—that they have induced another large fish buying firm in Halifax, N. & M. Smith, to join them in issuing a circular letter to Nova Scotia fishermen intimating that they are prepared to pay 25 cents a barrel more for all pickled fish put up in strong iron-hooped barrels than for fish sent out in the old leaky barrels, all of which is a most gratifying step out of the old do-as-you-please rut.

This movement is, of course, a direct result of the efforts of the department in the experiment carried on during the past four seasons.

Notwithstanding those movements in the right direction, which are confined to certain districts, nothing short of the introduction of a legalized standard barrel, with a system of inspection under some sort of government control will, in my opinion, prove a beneficial and lasting improvement to the fish trade, in general, of Canada.

The British government just 100 years ago recognized the need for some such step for the fostering of its fisheries, both in regulating the style of curing and the class of barrel to be used.

During the reign of George III, in the year 1808, an Act was passed for the further encouragement and better regulation of the 'British White Herring Fishery.' In section 37 of the said Act we read as follows:—

'And the said bounty of two shillings per barrel hereby granted on white herrings shall be payable and paid to the curer or curers thereof, on the production of the fish to the proper officer of the fishery in order to be branded and certified for the bounty, and such officer of the fishery to whom any barrels of herrings shall be so produced shall examine the barrels and inspect the herrings contained in all, or in such and so many of them as he in his discretion shall think necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether the herrings so produced are in every respect such as to entitle the curer or curers thereof to the bounty hereby granted according to the provisions of this Act.'

A little further on in the same section we read: 'and upon every barrel of herrings which, on such examination as aforesaid, shall be found by the said officer to be in all respects such as to entitle the curer or curers thereof to the bounty of two shillings per barrel, there shall be branded with a hot iron, by order and in the presence of the said officer, such mark or marks as the commissioners for the herring fishery—the then administrative authority—shall direct, and as shall denote that the same is deemed to be of the proper description.'

With reference to the barrel to be used, we further read in section 40 of the same Act:—



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

'And no white herrings shall be exported or shipped or tendered to any officer of the fishery, or to the customs, to be shipped for exportation at any port in Great Britain for any port or place whatever, unless the barrel in which the same shall be packed shall be at least half an inch in thickness at the bulge, or for any foreign port or place in Europe, unless such barrel shall be bound with sixteen hoops at the least, made of wood or iron; nor any such herrings be exported or shipped or tendered to be shipped as aforesaid, for any port or place out of Europe, unless the barrel in which the same be packed shall be a new barrel and full bound, and have one iron hoop at each end.'

In the year 1815 was passed an 'Act to continue and amend several Acts relating to the British White Herring Fishery.' In section 12 of this Act it is laid down that barrels which shall not be half an inch in thickness throughout, of made work, or shall not contain thirty-two gallons English wine measure, i.e., twenty-six and two-thirds gallons Imperial measure, shall, with the herrings contained therein, be forfeited and may be seized by any officer of the fishery, customs or excise.

The barrels referred to in the foregoing had to be constructed of hardwood, usually birchwood, hence the comparative thinness of the stave allowed.

The present Fishery Board for Scotland, to whom the administration of the Scottish fisheries has since been transferred, now allows spruce to be used in the construction of herring barrels, but of a correspondingly thicker stave.

On those lines, then, the great herring fishery, of Scotland especially, has attained its present status, and the same regulations with respect to barrels, and the inspection and branding remain in force to the present day, except that there is now no bounty given. The trade having, as early as the year 1821 found itself able to get along without it.

There should be no difficulty in connection with the working of an inspection and branding Act, both for herring and mackerel, in Canada with its large staff of fishery officers and overseers already in existence on the coast. These officers would certainly require some teaching and drilling as to what exactly was required of them in the carrying out of such a system, but the greatest assurance for the successful working of the Act would lie in carrying out the regulations to the last letter, and making the inspection a rigid one in every way.

Inspection would take place when the goods were still in the hands of the fisherman, or other packer, whose name and place of packing would be legibly stenciled on each barrel, so, in the event of a dispute as to quality or other defect in curing, with an inland consumer, the matter may be traced to its proper source and guarded against in the future.

The government brand would, of course, be put on none but the legalized standard barrel, which contained herring of the class designated, well cured, and packed, and would, therefore, become a guarantee to the trade throughout the country, or wherever the fish were sent, that the goods were something on which business could be done with the utmost confidence. So, in due course, merchants would refuse to buy anything but goods cured in barrels showing the government brand, fishermen and packers would, in consequence, be compelled, by the working of the trade itself, and without bounty, to take no barrel from the coopers' shops but what would be likely to pass inspection and be entitled to the brand when filled.

The inspection would be made irrespective of what style of curing the packers adopted—either split or round—so long as such style is designated on the outside of the barrel, and the contents are up to the standard demanded in either case.

The adoption of a standard barrel and a rigid system of inspection are amongst the main arguments put forward by those in Nova Scotia who are agitating for local control of the fisheries by the formation of an administrative board for that province.

I may here quote the following article, taken from the pages of a recent issue of the *Maritime Merchant* of Halifax, which bears out what I have said as to the necessity for a carefully administered inspection and branding Act.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

*'Losing Money on Herring.'*

'Incidents that show the need of a better fish inspection Act in this province are constantly coming to light.

'Just a few days ago a wholesale firm showed us a letter from a Chicago firm, with relation to our method of putting up pickled herring.

'The letter stated that the writer had recently received a shipment of Nova Scotia No. 2 herring (there were two carloads in the lot), and that he had done his best to make a sale of them, but without success. He gave as his reason that from tests made for prospective buyers it was seen that the net weights of the barrels varied so much that retailers didn't want them at all. They ran all the way from 169 to 211 pounds, and when the barrels were opened it was impossible to tell, by casual observation, which had the maximum and which the minimum quantity of fish, as where there was a shortage of the latter the packer put in enough salt to fill up. The same writer spoke of the lack of uniformity in the size of our No. 1 herring, as well.

'He said that recent tests had shown them to run from 340 to 400 count to the barrel, whereas they should have maintained an average of 350. He further said that so long as this policy of letting the retailer, who has to sell his fish by count, take chances on what he is going to get we will make no progress with pickled herring in the United States market, and it is worth noting that the same thing that spoils our prospects in that market also stands in the way of making Canada the field it ought to be for maritime provinces pickled fish. Of course this matter of inspection is only one of our weak points, but it is one which a good inspection Act properly administered could and would remedy.

'We refer to the above at the present time because we think the business men of the provinces, who are directly interested in everything that makes for improvement in the fishing industry, should join with the Fisheries Committee of the Halifax Board of Trade in urging upon the government the existing need of exacting better inspection laws and to enforce them.

'Any intelligent business man who will take the time to study the conditions under which the fisheries of the Canadian Atlantic coast are being conducted can very easily satisfy himself that the change sought submits itself as desirable, not only because of the immediate profit it promises, but also because it is a safeguard to the perpetuation of the industry.'

The only comment I would make on the foregoing quotation is that under existing conditions, the man who originally packed the condemned herrings will go on in the same way quite unaffected by the complaint. Herrings come into the wholesale firms in Halifax in barrels without any mark other than that telling whether the contents are No. 1 or No. 2 herring, and when a complaint, such as that from Chicago, is made to the wholesale shipper he cannot tell who was the bad packer, so the packer who is minded to take advantage of the opportunity to make light weight, and mix inferior quality with good continues to do so.

Now, under the inspection and marking laws in vogue in Scotland, such a thing as the above would not happen twice.

I have known instances of complaints coming from some of the remotest regions of eastern Russia, being traced to the original packer in Scotland, the defect pointed out and guarded against in future, and so restoring the confidence of the consumer, in the Scotch product.

In my opinion then, and in that of all who have any practical knowledge of the fisheries of Canada, the present policy of the department, in trying to bring about an improvement in the pickled fish trade of this country, can only be continued and carried to its logical conclusion by the institution of some such thorough system of inspection and branding as I have indicated.

Before closing this report, I may be allowed to make a suggestion which, in my opinion, is worthy of the attention of the department, and would be an innovation



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

much appreciated by the fishing interests of Canada, generally, and the predominant cod-fishing interests particularly.

It is this: that a real 'Fisheries Intelligence Bureau' be established, under the department, at Ottawa, to take the place of the very inadequate one at present in existence at Halifax. The following is a fair sample of the kind of report at present issued giving intelligence as to the progress of the fishery at the various ports within the bureau's circuit of news collection: 'Cod, hake and lobsters fair, haddock scarce, a few herring and mackerel in nets,' or it may be 'all branches dull' at certain places, which really supplies the trade with no information of a useful kind.

An intelligence bureau in Ottawa, such as I would suggest, would begin by asking all the departments' staff of outside fishery officers, each week,—or each month, to begin with—to collect reliable figures of all kinds of sea fish landed, within their respective districts, and at the same time to find out the proportions sent fresh to market, smoked, dried and pickled, respectively.

They would send weekly, or monthly reports of the figures, together with any noteworthy remarks concerning the fisheries in the district, to the central bureau at Ottawa.

In turn the bureau would, each week, or each month, issue for publication, in the 'press' or otherwise, the collected facts and figures of the fisheries of the whole Dominion, during the course of the principal fishing season.

For the benefit of the very large dried codfish interests, I would further propose to establish, in connection with the bureau, a system of receiving, monthly, or bi-monthly reports, through duly accredited sources, of the progress of the cod-drying industries of the United States, Newfoundland, Norway, France and Great Britain, such reports to be issued monthly, or bi-monthly, together with reports as to market conditions by the bureau, in the 'press' or otherwise, for the guidance of the Canadian salt codfish trade.

Seeing that the countries named ship this product to the same markets as Canada, reliable knowledge, such as a Dominion bureau could collect, of what is transpiring in the trade abroad, would be of the utmost importance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. COWIE.

OTTAWA, December, 1903.



## APPENDIX No. 20.

## STEAM TRAWLING.

## BEAM AND OTTER.

*By John J. Cowie.*

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Ottawa

SIR,—While on the coast in connection with herring curing, I took occasion to ascertain, in person, the facts concerning the operations of the steam trawler *Wren* in our waters during the past season, and as this is an entirely new mode of fishing from a Canadian port, and further, in view of the trouble, more or less serious, which has existed in Europe, between steam-trawl fishermen and line fishermen, since its inception there, it may be of interest to the department, and of some future service, in the event of the expansion of the new industry, if I give you a description of this mode of fishing, and a report of the work of the first Canadian steam trawler during the late summer and autumn; together with my observations on trawling in general, and a sketch of what has been done, from time to time, for its regulation in Great Britain.

## DEFINITION OF TRAWLING.

In the first place, a considerable amount of confusion exists as to the use of the term trawling and what it really applies to.

The name is used on the American side of the Atlantic to denote a totally different style of fishing from that carried on under the same name in any European waters.

Trawling as understood and carried on by United States, Canadian and Newfoundland fishermen, is simply fishing for cod, haddock, and other round fish, with long lines to which are attached a great many baited hooks, at intervals of about one fathom.

These lines are called trawls, and are set in the water, anchored, and buoyed, and hauled in from 'dories' or small boats. They stretch over a considerable portion of the fishing ground on which they happen to be set.

This mode of fishing is also common in Europe, but it is known only by the name of long or great line fishing.

The term trawling, on the other hand, as used in Europe is applied to a method of fishing which consists in the dragging of a strong bag-shaped net over the sea bottom, by either sailing or steam vessels, for the capture of both round and flat fish.

Trawling, as such then, has been carried on in European waters for very many years. As long ago as the year 1839, regulations, for the carrying on of this and other kinds of fishing in the English channel, were framed at a convention, concluded at Paris, in August of that year, between representatives of the British and French governments. Article XVI of the said convention says that 'Trawl fishing may be carried on during all seasons in the seas lying between the fishery limits which have been fixed for the two countries.' Other articles regulate the length of beam and size of mesh of the net to be used, besides laying down rules for prevention of trouble between



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

trawl boats and herring or mackerel boats during fishing operations, and which I shall touch upon later in this report.

There are two distinct kinds of trawling carried on in the North Sea and bearing two distinctive names, viz.: Beam trawling and otter trawling.

Again, there are sailing trawlers—vessels propelled by wind alone—and steam trawlers—those propelled by steam.

#### THE BEAM TRAWL.

Beam trawling, being the original method, is by far the older of the two.

The instrument known as a beam trawl, as the name implies, consists of a wooden yard or beam of a length varying from 40 to 50 feet, made as a rule, of elm or some other tough wood. This beam is supported at each end by a triangular-shaped iron frame, called a head-piece, into which are fitted the ends of the beam.

The height of the beam, when resting on the head-pieces, is about four feet from the ground. The net takes the shape of a huge bag, and may be of any length from mouth to bottom.

The upper part of the mouth of the net is fastened to the beam, and the under part, along which runs a ground rope, is secured to the bottom of the head irons, thus keeping the mouth open. The lower side of the triangular head irons is made so as to slide easily over the sea bottom, like the runners of a sleigh.

This combination then, of net, beam, and irons is dragged behind the vessel over bottom which has been found smooth enough for the purpose, and the operation is called beam trawling.

#### STEAM TRAWLING.

Up till nearly thirty years ago trawl fishing was carried on entirely by sailing vessels. With the increasing fresh fish trade, the advantages of steam vessels, not only in the dragging and handling of the cumbersome beam trawl, but in their ability to make speed to the land in any weather, with their fresh fish, soon became apparent, and in the early eighties of the last century, steam propelled vessels came into common use for trawl fishing in the British islands.

With the exception of one or two places on the south coast of England where some sailing trawlers are still in existence, steam vessels are now used entirely all round the British coasts.

#### THE OTTER TRAWL.

Not long after the general introduction of steam vessels in this class of fishery, a further advance was effected in the shape of improved and less cumbersome trawling gear.

I think it was about the year 1889 that some one, with an inventive turn of mind, hit upon the idea of keeping the mouth of the trawl-net open without the use of the clumsy beam and irons.

The new device consists in attaching what is called a board, measuring about 5 feet by 3 feet, to each end of the mouth of the net.

The ropes by which the vessel drags the net are fixed to the boards in such a way that, as the vessel steams ahead, the pressure of the water on the inner face of the boards drives them apart and keeps the mouth of the net quite as open as the old beam arrangement.

This new kind of gear is named the 'Otter Trawl,' hence the use of the double name 'Beam and Otter Trawling.'

I would here point out that in the making of laws regarding trawling in Canada, the two names should be used; because if 'beam' trawling only was forbidden in certain areas there would be nothing to prevent parties so inclined to go on using an 'otter' trawl in the prohibited waters.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The 'otter' invention proved so successful when first used that all steam vessels at once discarded the old beam and adopted the new otter trawl.

The advantages of the otter trawl are to be found in that it occupies very little space on board the vessel, is easier to handle, can be used over much rougher bottom, and captures a greater proportion of round fish than the beam trawl.

Otter trawling then, is the latest, and most successful mode of capturing large quantities of fish ever put in operation. Those sailing vessels on the south coast of England, to which I have referred, continue the use of the original beam trawl for the very obvious reason that in a light wind they could not make the necessary speed to force the boards of the otter trawl apart and keep the mouth of the net open, consequently, they go after the slower-moving flat fish with the beam trawl.

## OPERATIONS OF THE 'WREN.'

The Canadian trawler *Wren*, at present fishing on the Nova Scotia coast, uses the otter trawl in her operations, and this brings me to the point of giving you a sketch of what she has been doing and on what fishing grounds she has operated during the six months she has been in Canadian waters.

The *Wren* is a steel vessel of 95 feet keel and has a speed of 10 knots, ordinarily. She belongs to the smaller class of steam trawlers; none have been built within the last three or four years under 120 feet keel, and with a correspondingly greater speed.

The trawler arrived at Canso, Nova Scotia, from Grimsby, England, about the middle of June. After replenishing her coal bunkers and putting her fishing gear in order, she set out on her first trip to the Atlantic bank known as 'Middle Ground,' which lies about 45 miles south of Canso.

Two day's fishing on this bank resulted in the capture of about 15 tons of haddock, mostly of a large size, besides 200 codfish and 10 boxes of flat fish, said to be plaice. More plaice were thrown overboard, however, than were brought ashore, as well as large quantities of skate, or rays, there being no market for those classes of fish at present.

After this trip the vessel was sent to the Bay Chaleur, with headquarters at Paspébiac, in Bonaventure county, where she continued fishing during the month of July.

The sea bottom near the mouth of the bay was found to be somewhat rough for trawling, which resulted in a considerable amount of damage to the net. In the upper reaches of the bay where the bottom was more suitable large quantities of very large-sized cod were caught, but few haddock and flat fish. Daily landings of from 5 to 7 tons were made at Paspébiac, about one hour's run from the fishing grounds.

In August, Halifax was made the headquarters, and the grounds fished were those in the Atlantic off the Nova Scotia coast.

Salt was taken on board at Halifax and a salt fishing trip made to 'Banquereau' which lies from 90 to 100 miles from Halifax.

As a result of this trip the trawler returned to port in ten days with about 25 tons of salted cod and haddock. Plaice and skate were also numerous here, but only small quantities were taken to port.

Quite as many fish could have been landed in half the time, but the crew was not large enough to split and salt the fish as quickly as the trawl could bring them on board.

Another salt fishing trip of eleven days duration resulted in the landing of about 30 tons made up mostly of cod, plaice and skate again being plentiful.

With regard to the flat fish taken, I may say that I doubt very much if they are the real plaice. I rather think they are common 'flounders.' The real plaice would be in greater demand, I think, and none would be thrown overboard.

During my four years experience on the coasts of Canada, I have seen many 'flounders' landed but no real plaice.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Unfortunately I had not an opportunity of seeing any of the so-called plaice taken by the trawler during the past summer.

While the *Wren* was at work on 'Banquereau' twelve French trawlers of the largest class were also engaged trawling on the same grounds, and observers on board the *Wren* were of the opinion that those boats with their greater power and larger net, were catching much larger quantities of fish at each drag than the *Wren* was taking.

In September the *Wren* was hired by a Halifax fresh fish merchant to supply him with fresh haddock, making Hawkesbury, in the Strait of Canso, her landing place, and when I left the coast, last month, she was still working on that engagement.

The fishing grounds she worked on in this connection were those lying off the east coast of Prince Edward Island and around Cape George, Antigonish county.

As a rule she made two trips a week, when the weather made such possible, returning to port on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Fish were found extremely abundant in these waters, and her usual landings for each trip ran from twenty to twenty-five thousand pounds of large sized haddock.

Strange to say, those haddock were being taken and landed almost three months before the time—supposed by local fishermen—when the haddock fishing season begins. There were few, or no line boats fishing for haddock during September and October on the grounds so successfully worked by the *Wren*.

The quantity mentioned as landed, however, did not represent anything like the quantity actually caught. As the buyer would take nothing but the extra large fish, many good sized haddock had to be thrown overboard, as well as all the skate and flat fish, as useless.

Equal success, as regards quantity, was met with on the occasion of one or two trips made to the grounds near the southern coast of Cape Breton.

As a result of the *Wren's* fishing, so far, it has been proven that fish are exceedingly more abundant in Canadian waters than in any of the waters surrounding the British islands, the famous 'Dogger Bank' not excepted.

On the other side of the Atlantic the usual length of time for the net to be in the water during one drag, before heaving up, is from four to five hours, while, in Canadian waters, the *Wren* could only drag one hour when the net became so filled with fish that it had to be hove up and emptied.

#### PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT.

In spite of this great abundance of fish, however, it is somewhat doubtful if steam trawling will become in any degree common in Canada for many years yet, owing to the lack of a fresh fish market of any great extent, and the price of salt fish being too low, generally, to permit of a steam vessel depending largely on the latter class of trade for profit.

The French trawlers previously mentioned fish entirely for the salt-fish trade, but those vessels are paid a considerable bounty by the French government on every quintal of cod cured, which makes it possible for such boats to come to this side and engage profitably in that class of fishing.

It is the great fresh fish markets which have been opened up within the last twenty years in every little town and city all over the country, by the splendid facilities for transportation offered by the various railway companies of Great Britain, on which British trawlers depend almost solely for profitable working.

The price of fresh haddock, which constitutes the bulk of the catches, in the course of a whole year, for instance, in Great Britain, never falls below 10s. (\$2.50) per hundred pounds, and often touches 20s. (\$5)—I here refer to the larger sized haddock—as against the fixed price of \$1.25 paid for the same class of fish to the *Wren* in Canada.

Although the price paid for fresh fish on the coast here is only half the lowest price paid to fishermen in Great Britain, on the other hand, the price paid by the



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

consumer in Canada is actually nearly double what the consumer pays for his fresh fish on the other side of the water, except in the case of the finer varieties of flat fish.

The greater volume of business done by the fish merchants of Great Britain, and the keener competition, I suppose, leads them to look for smaller profits per pound, or cwt., which is reflected in the comparatively cheap price to the consumer and the greater quantity consumed. Transportation charges are, of course, higher in Canada than in Great Britain. Added to the better prices for the classes of fish named, the British trawler finds a ready market for practically every kind of fish taken in his net, nothing being wasted. Flat fish, such as soles, and turbot, often fetch as much as \$20 per hundred pounds at the vessel's side, although the variety is somewhat scarce.

Further, in the Scottish Fishery Board's report for the year 1906, I find that the total quantity of round fish, i.e., cod, haddock, hake, and ling, landed in Scotland during the year named was 2,284,368 cwts., and out of that quantity only 81,967 cwts. were salted and dried, the greater bulk being landed fresh at good prices.

I do not know the exact figures for Canada, but I know that the trade is just the opposite to that in Scotland, in about a similar proportion.

This then is what makes me doubt the possibility of trawling taking a very great hold in Canada, in the immediate future, at least.

The greatly scattered population, and the long railway haulage, especially in the summer heat, when real fresh sea fish is a most desirable article of diet, are against the rapid development of a fresh fish trade in this country.

At the same time, I must point out that fish merchants on the coast time and again are without a single pound of fresh fish with which to supply the increasing orders of their customers. For instance, the merchant who has been taking the catches of the *Wren* has been able to handle and dispatch nearly 20 tons a week of fresh haddock all over the country, during the last three months, which would never have been taken out of the sea but for his enterprise in employing the steam trawler, and there can be no doubt that much more could be done in the way of developing a greater fresh fish trade in the Dominion, if fish merchants could count upon getting a steady supply of real fresh fish such as might be assured by the employment of steam trawlers.

I think it is now beyond a doubt that trawling has come to stay here, and although its development will, of necessity, be slow, nevertheless, looking to the time when Canada will have many more millions of people within her borders than she now has, when railway rates have been reduced, and the distributing facilities will have been increased to keep pace with the expanding trade, I believe there will be seen a fleet of Canadian steam trawlers running in from the Atlantic grounds with daily supplies of wholesome fresh food fish.

Such a fresh fish trade need not, and will not, expand at the expense of the present cod-fishing industry.

So long as there remains a demand throughout the world for salted codfish, so long will fleets of line-fishing schooners, owing to the comparative cheapness of the method, continue to be fitted out to supply it.

## EFFECTS OF MUCH TRAWLING.

The cry may be raised, however, that with the increased operations of steam trawlers, the sea will become depleted of fish, and that line fishermen will awake some day to find their occupation gone. Well, much has been said and written in Great Britain since the introduction of trawling, as to its destructive effects on fish life, and its tendency to waste the resources of the sea, generally, and more especially since the great development of the industry by the use of steam.

Parliament has been called upon, from time to time, to legislate for the restriction and prohibition of trawling within certain limits, with a view to protecting the home



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

waters and the narrower seas, and to insure that the line fisherman—who is still an important factor in the national fisheries—may with safety leave his baited line on the inshore grounds, and have some hope of reward for his labour.

I have always maintained in the ‘press’ and otherwise, that trawling within limited sea areas is most destructive, and, apart from the fact that the many line fishermen, who depend for a living entirely on what the baited line captures, have some rights, held that the compelling of the steam trawler to keep to the open sea, and the offshore grounds is a wise and necessary measure for the protection and insurance of the fish supply, from inshore grounds.

At the same time, I cannot agree with those who assert that trawling, if long continued offshore, as well as inshore, is destined to deplete the sea of food fishes.

Notwithstanding the alarming prognostications of a sea denuded of fish life, and ruined, and idle line-fishing fleets, put forth at the recent international conference at Washington, U.S.A., as the results expected to attend the use of the otter trawl on the Atlantic ‘banks,’ the facts and figures concerning trawling in the comparatively narrow North Sea, where the method is so old, and the fleets so large, do not at all lend themselves to such alarmist views.

The absolutely reliable figures of the Scottish Fishery Board in relation to trawling in Scotland, tell quite a different story, and prove that the total quantity of fish landed by trawlers, each year, keeps pace with the increase in the fleet. I take the Scottish Board’s figures as they are more readily got at, but the figures of the English Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and those of the Irish Fishery Board, show the same results. I therefore, give below the landings of the Scottish trawling fleet, from the year 1898 to that of 1906. In the former year the fleet numbered 149, and in the latter 274 steam vessels, and you will observe the marked rise in the yearly total, in hundredweights, as the fleet increases. The figures may be verified by any one:—

Year.	Trawlers.	Catch.
1898.. . . . .	149	778,731 cwts.
1899.. . . . .	207	980,396 “
1900.. . . . .	232	1,073,164 “
1901.. . . . .	256	1,325,072 “
1902.. . . . .	275	1,465,073 “
1903.. . . . .	280	1,566,370 “
1904.. . . . .	270	1,705,633 “
1905.. . . . .	266	1,745,431 “
1906.. . . . .	274	1,870,517 “

But, further, to come down to the present year, I find in the *London Fish Trades Gazette* a report, from its Aberdeen correspondent, of the week’s fishing ending November 14th last, in which he says:—

‘Arrivals report that finer weather conditions have seldom, if ever, been experienced in the month of November, and the result is seen in abundant supplies, with consequent low prices.

Almost every one connected with the trade is hoping for a gale to clear the markets. Fish has been too *plentiful*, not only here, but all along the coast, and quotations have to be cut so keen that profits are almost microscopic.

It may also happen that it is impossible to place orders however low the price.’

Those figures and facts speak for themselves, and do not, by any manner of means, show signs of a decline in the productiveness of the sea.

On the contrary, notwithstanding all the increased outlets for the product, the trade finds itself actually overpowered with the supply, on occasion, and the consumers surfeited.

He is devoid of reason who would belittle or ignore the importance of the great trawling industry as a means of keeping up an important food supply to the people of the British islands.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION.

Nevertheless, it has been found reasonable, and necessary, as I have said, to place restrictions upon it in the breeding areas near the shore, and in the narrower waters and bays of the British islands. I shall therefore endeavour to give you a sketch of the legislative steps taken from time to time to regulate the industry by the Imperial parliament and the Scottish Fishery Board.

The line fishing interests of England are trifling as compared with those of Scotland, hence the reason that many of the following restrictions apply to Scotland only.

Great Britain, it may be said, is the home of the steam trawler.

Close upon 2,000 of these vessels are owned, and operated in the three kingdoms, as against less than half that number belonging to the combined countries on the other side of the North Sea.

The first mention of trawling regulations is to be found in the articles of the convention held in 1839 between representatives of France and Great Britain, for the regulation of the fisheries, and the guidance of the fishermen in the seas lying between the coasts of the two countries:—

Article II defines the exclusive fishery limits, or territorial waters, of either country, as that within 3 miles, geographical, from low water mark, and with respect to bays, the mouths of which do not exceed 10 miles in width, 3 miles from a straight line drawn from headland to headland.

Article XVI permits trawl fishing at all seasons in the seas lying between the fixed fishery limits of the two countries.

Article XXIV forbids trawl fishing in all places where there are boats engaged in herring or mackerel drift-net fishing.

Article XXV says that trawl boats shall keep at a distance of at least 3 miles from all boats fishing for herring or mackerel with drift-nets.

Article XXVI provides that when herring or mackerel boats shall commence fishing in any place whatever, the trawl boats which may be already fishing in such places shall depart therefrom and keep at the distance of at least 3 miles.

With the exception of regulations as to the length of the beam in the old trawling gear, and the size of mesh of the net, to be used, there is nothing further mentioned in the Paris Convention of 1839 with respect to trawling.

Representatives of both countries again met in 1868 and revised the articles of the 1839 convention, but no change was made concerning trawling.

In 1881 the British parliament by an Act, called the 'Clam and Bait Beds Act,' empowered the board of trade to make an order for restricting, or prohibiting the use of beam trawls within clam or other bait bed areas in the event of trawling being found injurious to such.

In 1882, an Act was passed creating a fishery board for Scotland.

All the powers and duties previously conferred on the Commissioners of British White Herring Fishery, by various Sea Fishery Acts, and relating to the fisheries of Scotland, were by this Act transferred to the new board.

In 1883 an international convention was held, for the purpose of regulating the fisheries of the North Sea outside territorial waters, by representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Denmark; France and Holland—Norway and Sweden later adhering to its various articles.

At the North Sea Convention, the exclusive fishery limits of each country as defined in the Franco-British Conventions of 1839-68 were agreed to, and extended to all the coasts of the British islands, including the channel islands.

The only reference which occurs in the North Sea Convention with respect to trawling is contained in article XIX, which reads as follows:—

'When trawl fishermen are in sight of drift-net, or of long-line fishermen, they shall take all necessary steps in order to avoid doing injury to the latter.'



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

Where damage is caused, the responsibility shall lie on the trawlers, unless they can prove that they were under stress of compulsory circumstances, or that the loss sustained did not result from their fault.'

In 1885 the British parliament passed an Act called the 'Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Amendment Act'—applying to Scotland only—empowering the Scottish Fishery Board to make by-laws to restrict or prohibit beam trawling in any part of the exclusive fishery limits of Great Britain in the seas adjoining Scotland, where such fishing is considered injurious to any kind of sea fishing within that part.

As will be observed by the following by-laws, the board began by closing small areas here and there, and gradually extending the prohibition to the full limit of its power, except in one case.

By this year (1885) beam trawling had assumed quite large dimensions, and in consequence of the demands of line fishermen for protection against trawlers in the inshore waters, the Fishery Board proceeded, under powers of the Act just mentioned, to make restrictive by-laws.

It was also enacted in this year that steam trawlers 'shall have their registry number and port letter legibly painted, in white oil colour, on a black ground, on each quarter as well as on the bows.'

The first by-law was passed by the Scottish Board in the year 1886, and closed the Firth of Forth, St. Andrews Bay, and the Firth of Tay, and the waters off the coast of Aberdeenshire inside of a straight line drawn between the outermost points of that coast, against beam trawling. The penalty for contravention of this by-law was fixed at £100, or imprisonment, for 60 days.

No. 2 by-law was passed in the year 1887 under powers of the 1885 Act, and prohibited beam trawling inside of three miles along the shores of the Moray Firth. The penalty for contravention being the same as for that of No. 1 by-law.

No. 3 by-law, passed in 1887, revokes by-law No. 1, the difference being that this by-law along with by-law No. 5, passed in 1888, closes the whole east coast of Scotland to trawlers, inside of three miles from low-water mark, from Tantallon Castle to Kinairdhead Lighthouse. The penalties for contravention remaining the same as those mentioned in previous by-laws.

The fears of the line fishermen, at the further development of trawling, became so great that parliament was again appealed to for more stringent measures to protect the home fisheries, so in 1889 an Act was passed to amend the Herring Fishery (Scotland) Acts, and other purposes relating thereto, called 'Herring Fisheries (Scotland) Act,' 1889. Section 6 of this Act prohibits beam or otter trawling within three miles of any part of the Scottish coast, except within waters specified, and permitted by the Scottish Fishery Board.

It is interesting to notice that in the history of trawling legislation, the terms 'otter trawling' are made use of for the first time in this Act of 1889.

Section 7 empowers the Fishery Board, by by-law to close, against beam and otter trawling, any area or areas within a line drawn from Duncansby Head in Caithness to Rattray Point in Aberdeenshire, and may, from time to time, make, alter or revoke by-laws for the purpose of this section.

Section 8 reads: 'It shall not be lawful to land or to sell in Scotland any fish caught in contravention of this Act, or of any by-laws made thereunder, and all superintendents and others employed in the execution of the Herring Fishery (Scotland) Acts are hereby empowered and required to prevent the landing or sale of any fish so caught.'

The two foregoing sections of the Act 1889 are the most important of all the laws and regulations ever passed against trawling in Great Britain, in that they have given rise to all the present trouble and turmoil between British and foreign trawlers over the Moray Firth question.

Under powers of the 1889 Act the Scottish Fishery Board passed by-law No. 6 which permits, under section 6 of the Act, beam trawling in the Firth of Clyde from



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

August 1 to April 30, provided that the vessel is propelled by sails only, and is of not more than 8 tons burden.

By-law No. 7 passed in 1890 with the same authority as that mentioned in the previous by-law, permits beam or otter trawling in the Solway Firth within 3 miles of the shore, for scientific purposes only, by persons having the written authority of the board. By-law No. 8, dealing with the Moray Firth, was passed in 1890, under powers of the Acts of 1889-90, section 7, and declares that beam or otter trawling shall not be carried on inside of a straight line drawn from the Ord of Caithness to Craighhead, near Buckie, thereby closing about half the area of the Firth to trawlers. The Act of 1890 added the confiscation of every trawl net set, or attempted to be set in contravention of the board's by-laws, to the penalties already mentioned.

By-law No. 9 deals with seine or circle net fishing for herring on certain parts of the west coast of Scotland and need not be taken notice of herein.

By-law No. 10 passed in 1892, still under powers of the Acts of 1889-90, section 7, revokes by-law No. 8 and provides beam or otter trawling inside of a line drawn from Duncansby Head in Caithness, to Rattray Point in Aberdeenshire.

The area defined in this by-law constitutes the whole of the Moray Firth, the width of which, at its mouth, is 90 miles, narrowing gradually until at a distance of about 60 miles from its mouth it reaches the 10-mile point defined in the North Sea Convention.

The penalty for illegal fishing within the whole area of the Firth was fixed by this by-law as a fine not exceeding five pounds for the first offence and not exceeding twenty pounds for the second and subsequent offence with confiscation of gear. The reduced penalty in this by-law was the outcome of an effort to make it easy for trawlers in the face of the apparent injustice of shutting them off from such a large body of water, while appeasing the line fishermen by closing the whole Firth.

Line fishermen were not appeased, however, as the small fine had no effect in keeping trawlers from continually breaking the law, and the board passed by-law No. 14, in 1896, revoking No. 10 and raising the penalty to the old one of £100, or 60 days imprisonment.

By-law No. 11, passed in 1893, permits the use of a beam trawl in the Solway Firth, within certain limits, in fishing for shrimps, provided the vessel is propelled by sails only, and of not more than five registered tons.

By-law No. 12 was passed in 1893 under powers of the Act of 1885 to prohibit the use of a modified method of trawling, practised on certain parts of the coast, within the limits described in by-law No. 3.

By-law No. 12 was revoked by by-law No. 17, passed in 1898, and extends the area, closed to the modified method, to the whole exclusive fishery limits of the British islands in that part of the sea adjoining Scotland, in which the trailing or dragging along the bottom of the sea of any net, including a seine or circle net, shall be illegal except in the Firths of Clyde and Solway, under conditions authorized and defined by the board in previous by-laws.

By-law No. 13 deals with the method of dredging for cockles, or other shell fish around the Shetland islands, and does not call for comment here.

By-law No. 15 regulates the taking of mussels—the chief haddock bait of line fishermen in Scotland—on certain parts of the Scottish coast, and may also be passed over without comment.

By-law No. 16, passed in 1898, revokes by-law No. 6, dealing with permissions, and changes the tonnage of vessels to be allowed the use of a beam trawl in the Firth of Clyde, from that of 8 tons to 7 tons.

An 'Act for the better regulation of Scottish Sea Fisheries' was passed in 1895, in which power was granted the Scottish Fishery Board to prohibit, by by-law, beam or otter trawling within 13 miles of the Scottish coasts, but no action whatever has been taken by the Board, up to the present, in extending the prohibition limit under this Act.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

The foregoing constitutes all the legislative measures passed in the British islands for the regulation of beam or otter trawling since the commencement of the industry till the present day.

#### THE 'MORAY FIRTH QUESTION.'

At this moment, however, a conflict is being waged between the line fishermen of the Moray Firth and the trawling interests of England arising out of the closing of the whole of the Moray Firth to trawlers, under powers of the Act of 1889, and a Bill is meantime before parliament which seeks to extend the provisions of section 8 to the ports of England, and it may be of interest if I here try to give you an idea of what is known as the troublesome Moray Firth question, with its international aspect.

The Moray Firth is a triangular stretch of water, which lies in the northeast corner of Scotland, and is of considerable extent. To convey to you a clearer idea of the reasonableness of the line fishermen's demands, and of the enclosed nature of its waters I might cite as an example a similar area of water on the Canadian coast. Nature, however, seems to have worked on such a huge scale in the matter of lakes, and rivers and their estuaries upon this continent, that our illustration may be found in the mere mouth of a river.

Suppose, then, a straight line to be drawn across the mouth of the St. Lawrence, from the Gaspé peninsula to the shore on the north side of the river, between points where it is 90 miles wide, and another line between points where the river is 10 miles wide, and you have a reproduction of the Moray Firth in Canada. Now, the good people who live along the river shores, within those limits, if told that foreign war-ships, for instance, could steam far up the river, and, with the booming of their guns, wake the echoes in the Laurentian mountains, to say nothing of scaring the fish in the water, while carrying out peace-time manœuvres, claiming to be still on the high seas, they would certainly sit up, and wonder. But, if they further realized that foreign trawlers could, with impunity, continue scraping over, and destroying the fishing grounds which had hitherto been looked upon, practically, as the exclusive fishing properties of the inhabitants of the river shores in particular, and of Canada in general, they would, undoubtedly, agitate for the passing of some measure by the Dominion government to at least keep steam trawlers away.

The Moray Firth then, has always been looked upon as one of the best fishing areas on the Scottish coast, and is considered, in fact, a kind of fish nursery for the east coast. Being prolific, and comparatively sheltered, it has been always looked on, by steam trawlers, as a sort of happy hunting ground, and drew so many of these vessels to its waters, that a time at last came when the thousands of line fishermen, around its shores, found the utmost difficulty in securing enough fish, with the baited hook, to provide them with a living.

As a result of the agitation, thereby engendered, parliament passed the Act of 1889, and the Scottish Fishery Board, under the powers of that Act, passed the by-law in 1892 which closed the whole area of the Firth to trawlers.

After the closing, only an occasional poaching trawler was seen in the Firth for some years, and the effect was plainly observed in the great increase of young fish. About the year 1896 some foreign trawlers began to visit the Firth, chiefly hailing from Norway.

These claimed the right to fish there, so long as they kept outside the exclusive three mile British fishery limit.

Now, section 8 of the Fisheries Act of 1889, prohibiting the landing or sale, in any port of Scotland, of fish caught in contravention of the Scottish Fishery Board's by-laws, does not apply to England, consequently foreign trawlers, fishing in the closed waters, found a convenient market for their fish in Grimsby, England.

Those foreigners were duly welcomed by the trawling interests of England, as it gave them a splendid excuse for appealing to the government for equal rights to British trawlers in the matter of the Moray Firth.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The number of foreign vessels that actually fished in the Firth was never very large, nevertheless, the apparent injustice of British trawlers being debarred from waters, so near to the British Isles, in which foreigners could roam at will, roused the British trawling interests to action, and they demanded a repeal of the closing Act. But, successive governments have been satisfied of the necessity of keeping the Firth closed to trawlers over whom they had control, and so the by-law remains in force.

Shortly after the appearance of foreign trawlers in the Firth, a number of English trawl-boat owners conceived the idea of changing the registry of their boats to that of Norway, to fly the Norwegian flag, and go ahead fishing in the prohibited area; so, at the present moment the majority of the trawlers working in the Firth is of this class, each of which carries one *bona fide* Norwegian, nominally as master, and landing their catches without hindrance in England.

This procedure became so pronounced, and annoying, that in the year 1906, one of the Fishery Board's cruisers was ordered to seize a Norwegian trawler, in the Firth, with a view to testing the question as to whether the trawling prohibition by-law extended to foreigners or not.

The case came before the High Court of Justiciary, sitting at Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, and the master, being charged with contravening the Fishery Board's by-law, was convicted, and penalized in conformity with the by-laws.

Following the decision of the High Court, a batch of 'Grimsby-Norwegian' trawl-masters were convicted in the Sheriff Court of Elgin, Morayshire, of a similar offence. The full penalty was imposed and some of the masters chose to go to prison.

The notice of the Norwegian ambassador in London having been drawn to the matter, he made representations to the British Foreign Office for the liberation of the imprisoned masters on the ground that they were Norwegian subjects and fishing in extra-territorial waters, and without the jurisdiction of the British courts.

Sir Edward Grey, after consideration of the whole matter, came to the conclusion that, under existing international arrangements, foreign trawlers could not be prevented from fishing in the Moray Firth outside of the recognized exclusive fishery limits.

As a consequence of this decision of the Foreign Office, the imprisoned masters were at once liberated, and the fines refunded in cases where such had been paid.

The next move in the Moray Firth tangle was made by the Secretary for Scotland in the course of the present year.

Recognizing the fact that the trawlers continuing to use the Firth were almost entirely bogus 'foreigners,' owned in and hailing from Grimsby, England, he brought a Bill into parliament seeking to make it illegal to land or sell fish in English as well as Scottish ports, caught in contravention of the Scottish Fishery Board's by-laws.

In this way it is calculated that trawling by 'foreigners' in the Moray Firth will be practically stopped.

Considerable opposition to the Bill has naturally arisen in Grimsby, and Lord Heneage, who is president of the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association, and chief champion of the trawlers' cause, last month, moved a resolution in the House of Lords, calling on the government to suspend the Scottish Fishery Board's by-laws dealing with the Moray Firth.

The motion created a long discussion in the House, but it was ultimately withdrawn on the advice of the Marquis of Lansdowne, in view of the government's Bill which deals with the British grievance by seeking to place such disabilities on the foreigner, in British ports, as could be legally enforced.

The Bill, in all likelihood, will become law. Mr. Asquith in replying to a question on the subject recently, in the House of Commons, said: 'The government has no intention of repealing section 7 of the Herring Fishery Act, and that the present



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

government Bill would remove any injustice which at present exists as between English and Scottish trawlers and foreigners.\*

It is admitted, however, that even if this Bill becomes law, the question is only partly solved, and an effort will, undoubtedly be made, at the next conference of the powers, signatory to the North Sea Convention, to have the Moray Firth closed to all trawlers by international agreement.

This will be found, I believe, not very difficult to accomplish in view of the fact that continental powers, bordering on the North Sea, are now passing severe measures for the regulation of trawling within their waters.

A new law has recently come into force in Norway under which fishing with a trawl is forbidden in Norwegian territorial waters, and while a trawl vessel is within such waters all fishing gear must be stowed away inboard. The nets must be detached from the trawl-boards and laid on one side, or tied up inboard.

Owners of trawlers and skippers are warned that persons found guilty of offences against this law, or against any regulations issued thereunder, will be liable to a fine ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 kroner; and that the vessel to which the guilty person belongs, with its catch and gear, may also be confiscated either wholly or in part.

In the beginning of the present year an English trawler was seized by a German cruiser for alleged fishing within German territorial waters.

The punishment meted out to the trawl-master and crew was so severe and unreasonable that it caused the British Foreign Office to interfere on behalf of the accused parties, and on investigating the circumstances of the prosecution, the fact was revealed, that on the German charts the territorial boundary line has been measured three miles from the shifting shoals which abound on that coast, and not from the permanent coast line.

This places the limit six or seven miles out to sea.

The contention has been upheld by a German court of justice, and is now a subject of discussion between the British and German Foreign Offices.

A similar attempt to this of the German authorities was made some years ago by Denmark, who claimed a reef of rocks three miles from land as the shore line, but the attempt was a failure.

With regard to the framing of laws for the restriction and regulation of beam and otter trawling in Canadian waters, I may be allowed to say that, in my opinion, all *that is really necessary is the keeping of trawlers outside the three mile limit along the coast, and outside the ten mile limit in bays, with rules providing that no trawler shall fish within at least three miles of any boat or vessel which is in the act of fishing for herring or mackerel, or within three miles of any vessel anchored for the purpose of line fishing, so that line fishermen shall not live in constant fear of having their fishing gear swept away and destroyed.*

Those rules, dealing with extra-territorial waters, would of course, have to be mutually agreed to, by the countries interested, to be of any use.

There need be no fear of trawl-fishing ever depleting the sea here.

The conditions on this side of the Atlantic are altogether different from those on the other.

In European waters—in the comparatively narrow North Sea—excessive fishing goes on from January to December, by an immense fleet of trawling and other vessels, and in spite of this, the total landings, as has been seen, are actually increasing rather than diminishing.

In Canadian waters, on the other hand, and even on the Grand Banks—and this should be kept in view when placing restrictions on trawling here. Owing to climatic conditions, there is an enforced close time of at least three months in each year, during which little or no fishing of any kind takes place, and during which even the operations of steam trawlers would be practically stopped.

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\* Since this report was written, the Bill referred to has become law.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Indeed the Gulf of St. Lawrence, that immense fish breeding area, is practically closed to fishing from December to May, so that the fishing grounds, even if excessively worked on during the open season, would, owing to the long rest, soon become replenished.

It is therefore inconceivable that trawling can develop to such a degree, on this side of the Atlantic, as to ever appreciably diminish the extraordinary abundance of certain classes of fish such as cod and haddock, in the waters of Canada, and I think we may rest assured that its fisheries will remain a splendid heritage for all time.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. COWIE.

OTTAWA, December, 1908.



## APPENDIX No. 21.

## NATURAL HISTORY REPORT.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my natural history report for the year 1908, which deals in particular with such observations of the lakes in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan as were examined in the summer and autumn of that year. A list of the specimens exhibited by the department under my supervision, at the New Westminster exhibition is also given; and reference is made in regard to the Canadian Fisheries Museum.

Obviously those lakes situated in the prairie portions of Alberta are very different in their general physical features from those situated in the Foot-Hills region, and for this reason the fishes either indigenous to, or which if introduced would be likely to thrive best in, that portion of the province covering the area from the district of Edmonton on the north to that of Red Deer on the south, differ considerably from those in the Foot-Hills portion, the lakes of which are more or less dependent upon streams whose sources are among the mountains. The character of the lakes north of the Edmonton district is not dealt with here, but from information gathered there can be no doubt that in that part of the province there exist great bodies of water which will eventually prove to be of much importance in the interests of the inland fisheries. At present, however, there are no transportation facilities to those northern places, and time was fully occupied in making observations, some of which as it was had to be curtailed, in the more accessible and settled places in Alberta.

This report embraces all the lakes of any consequence which were visited, or concerning which direct information was gathered. It should be pointed out however that, so great are the areas wherein those lakes are situated; so inaccessible owing to the present lack of railway facilities, so many are the misconceptions as to their true physical nature even among the very people who live in the vicinity; and so varied are they in their size and general character that I was unable in the course of one season to go as deeply into the minutiae of their natural features as I would have liked to have done. The information which this report embodies was gained, in some instances, under almost insuperable difficulties—roads through sloughs and mud-holes had to be traversed, and sometimes I had grave doubts of getting in due time out of the place. All this occupies time, and tended to limit my observations of other lakes in more accessible places. It was pioneering work, but in a year or two ready access will be had to the places as railways are rapidly being constructed.

*Beaver Hills Lake.*—This, if we except Wabamum lake which is of different shape and dimensions, is the largest lake in Alberta, in such parts as observations of the province were made, or to which there was anything like ready access. It is situated about 50 miles east of the city of Strathcona, and can be approached from Chipman, a station on the Canadian Northern Railway. It is about 25 miles long from north to south, oval shaped, and has a width, I would say, of about 10 miles. It is comparatively shallow and of a muddy nature and not well adapted for introducing either salmonoids or black bass; although I would not say that eventually it might not be turned to some practical account in the interests of the inland fisheries. It is connected with Hastings lake by Hastings creek which flows into it, and it has an outlet, Beaver Hills creek, which eventually discharges into the North Saskatchewan river. In a short time



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

the facilities for reaching this lake will be much greater than at present as a station of the Grand Trunk Pacific will nearly adjoin it at its southern end.

*Hastings Lake*.—This lake was viewed by me at its shores, and whilst driving along the road *en route* to Cooking lake. It is smaller than Cooking lake, and very much smaller than Beaver Hills lake. At the present time there is no way of easily reaching it, but very soon there will be a station on the Grand Trunk Pacific within a few miles of its northern side. I was impressed with certain bays or coves of Hastings lake, which perhaps might be turned to some practical account as retaining ponds.

*Cooking Lake* is a summer resort, and on that account can be reached by a very good road, distant from Edmonton, via Strathcona, some 25 miles. Next year there will be a railway station adjoining it, on the northern side, on the Grand Trunk Pacific. At present the most direct route to the lake is by the Canadian Northern Railway via Winnipeg to Edmonton, and thence from Strathcona by road. It connects by an outlet with Hastings lake, and as this latter (as already pointed out) connects by an outlet, Hastings creek with Beaver Hills lake, which in turn has an outlet known as Beaver Hills creek, the three lakes may be regarded as forming a chain which eventually empties into the North Saskatchewan river. Cooking lake is some 9 or 10 miles long by 3 or 4 broad, and has, in places at least, a good sandy beach, and seems to be better adapted for black bass than either Hastings or Beaver Hills lake—certainly better adapted than the latter.

All three lakes are frequented by pike and suckers (over which black bass would doubtless in the long run gain the supremacy) and all three have excellent fish-food conditions.

*Fulton Lake* is a little lakelet in close proximity of Cooking lake (but not connected with it) and is mentioned here because it might sometime help to serve as a kind of auxiliary or retaining pond in conjunction with the general distribution from Cooking lake, or perhaps as an experimental pond for certain of the less choice varieties of fish. For instance, cat-fish can be transported long distances without danger, and this lakelet I believe would suit them admirably.

*Ministic or Island Lake*.—Whilst driving through the country I learned about a lake bearing the above name (Ministic being the Cree for island), and from all accounts there must be something attractive about it. This lake is situated back in the interior, away beyond the line through which I was travelling, so that I was unable to go to see it without deviating from the direct path in which my observations were being made. It is said to be picturesquely studded with islands, and to be a regular natural haunt of innumerable kinds of birds, but whilst I anticipate that it is likely to prove to be rich in various kinds of fishes, and ought to be kept in mind, meanwhile it can be only incidentally mentioned.

*Wabamun or White Whale Lake* is distant some twenty-five miles by road (not by any means a good one) from Stoney Plains the terminal station of the Stoney Plains section on the Canadian Northern Railway—Stoney Plains being distant twenty-one miles, by rail, from the city of Edmonton. On approaching this lake I was impressed with its appearance, nor had I afterwards reason to regard it as inferior, although, when thoroughly examined, it turned out to be quite a different kind of lake from what I anticipated from first sight. In fact it is a peculiar lake and quite unlike anything I have ever seen before or since. Of great extent, and picturesque in itself, it is misleading to the casual observer. It is bordered all round with a dense growth of water weeds within which there is a second border of water weeds of another kind. It is a regular natural aquarium of molluscan life, untold thousands of which, with their egg masses, find here among the weeds a congenial haunt. It is frequented by whitefish, affording a good industry. The average catch indeed from Wabamun lake is to be placed at 2½ lbs., whilst the average taken from Shining Bank lake—west



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

of the Macleod river, but a long way off from here is placed at about 6 lbs. The fishermen at Wabamun lake appears to be alive to their own interests, for whilst they fish with gill-nets nearly the whole year round they will not use, nor allow others to use, a net less than 5½-inch mesh, although the legal standard is a 5-inch mesh. Wabamun lake has an outlet which connects it with the North Saskatchewan river. It may also be said that a portion of this lake, adjoining the post office of Wabamun, forms a bay, and that the Grand Trunk Pacific will intersect this bay from the lake proper, and when I visited the place the work of construction was proceeding.

*White Wood Lake.*—This is a small lake of little importance, situated about six miles from the Wabamun post office. From information which I gathered about it verbally, I judged that it was of no particular account, and therefore saw no object in using valuable time in going to inspect it.

*Pigeon Lake* is a natural haunt of the whitefish—some 59 of which I saw, and which would average, I would say, some 2¾ lbs. each. This lake is distant some thirty-three miles from the city of Wetaskiwin by anything but a good road. It is some twelve miles long by some seven miles wide—its deepest part some 45 feet (7½ fathoms). It is surrounded by poplar and spruce, is sparse in water plants, has a sandy and stony beach, and adjoins an Indian reserve. Its outlet is Pigeon creek, which discharges into the Battle river.

*Battle Lake* is some seven miles west of Pigeon lake. It is about six miles long by three-quarters of a mile at its widest place. It is surrounded with poplar, tamarack, and spruce, and in certain parts there are rushes. It has an outlet at its southern end discharging into the Battle river, and a creek enters it at the west side. It is one of those lakes one sometimes comes across which the people speak of as bottomless; and whilst it is said to have no whitefish in it, although the Battle river, I was informed, contains them. I take it that their absence from this lake is owing to its great depth, which virtually means that the fish have no bed of resort.

*Bear Lake.*—This is a rather inconsequential lake, distant some ten miles from Wetaskiwin which I saw from the road whilst driving to Pigeon lake. It would be entirely unsuitable for salmonoids or black-bass.

*Gull Lake* is situated some nine miles from Lacombe, and is accessible by one of the best kept roads in the province. It is a summer resort, and has the finest beach of any lake examined by me in Alberta. I was obliged to examine this lake when the weather was inclement, nevertheless I succeeded in finding four different kinds of fish, viz.: ling, suckers, pike, and stickleback, but there are no whitefish in it, and as it seems to be a lake well adapted for salmonoids I can only attribute their absence to the great numbers of ling, as the ling gorge themselves with the eggs of the whitefish. The introduction of black bass would be another matter, however, for since those fish protect their eggs and young, and the eggs are deposited in masses, they and young fry would be more secure from the ravages of the ling, and the tables would surely be turned against them. In my search for inlets and outlets I only succeeded in finding some partially dried up creeks, and I presume that this lake is largely supplied by underground springs. Possibly, however, as indicated in maps, it may connect by a short creek with Blindman river—a tributary of the Red Deer river.

*Lacombe or Jack-fish Lake* is situated within a mile of the Canadian Pacific railway track, and within three miles of the Lacombe railway station. It is about two miles long by one-half a mile broad, and is 15 to 20 feet deep or more. The east side is sandy, the west side stony, the north and south ends muddy. The shores contain poplar, spruce, and balm-willow; the lake itself yellow water lilies, arrow-heads, rushes, and water weeds. The water was discoloured when examined, a fact which I attri-



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

bute to the immense amount of vegetable matter which the lake contains, but Senator Talbot who accompanied me to this lake told me that the lake is sometimes quite clear.

*Talbot Lake* (so named by me after Senator Talbot) is a small triangular lake, about a quarter of a mile long with a breadth slightly less, and covering an area of about 35 acres, adjoining the property of Senator Talbot. It is 10 or 12 feet deep, has an underground spring at one point, an algous growth here and there at its borders, and a muddy bottom. It is mentioned here as being close to Lacombe lake.

*Buffalo Lake* is about seven or eight miles from Alix railway station on the Lacombe and Stettler branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is irregularly shaped, having a length of some twenty-six miles and a breadth of some twelve miles, and contains about twelve good-sized islands. Its greatest depth may be given at some 43 feet. Numerous kinds of fish such as pike, suckers, gold-eye, ling, minnows, and perch are in it; and it is reputed to contain maskinonge. It is rocky in parts, and has sand, gravel, rushes and weeds. If black bass were introduced into this lake they would likely gain the mastery over the indigenous fishes, and as a matter of fact a few black bass were introduced into this lake some years ago by Mr. Harrison Young, and Mr. Matthew Cook, one of our fishery guardians, informed me that two black-bass have since been caught. Spotted creek from Spotted lake is an inlet into Buffalo lake, and Tail creek is an outlet into the Red Deer river.

*Haunted Lake*.—In the proximity of the incorporated village of Alix there is a small lake bearing this name, but as it was only casually seen whilst driving to and from there during the visit to Buffalo lake, and as it is probably of little consequence, it meanwhile calls for nothing more than mention.

*Sylvan or Snake and Cygnet Lakes*.—Snake or Sylvan lake is distant from Red Deer railway station some fourteen miles by a good road. At the stopping place, which is kept by a French count, there is a fine sandy beach, and the bottom of the lake is sandy at this part as far as it can be seen. I explored the lake both by row-boat and sail-boat, and found it to contain in other places gravel, stones, mud, rushes, and water weeds. The food conditions for fish are excellent, and I believe that black bass might be placed in this lake, and would likely thrive. Adjoining Snake lake, and closer to Red Deer, is Cygnet lake—a much inferior lake, and which connects by a creek with the Red Deer river; but Snake lake appears to be independent of this, and is probably fed by springs.

*Ghost-pine Lake*.—Owing to the situation of this lake it appeared to me impracticable to spend time in visiting it to the detriment of more important work. It is a long narrow lake with Ghostpine creek for its outlet; and this creek, after flowing for a great distance, discharges into the Red Deer river.

*Clear Lake* is distant some thirteen and a half miles from the incorporated town of Claresholm by an excellent prairie road, and from there it was approached by me, but it is only nine miles distant from Stavely railway station. It is, I should say, some three miles long by three-quarters of a mile broad, and is reputed to be 20 feet deep. It contains sand, gravel, stones, and weeds; and manifested little evidence of containing living forms except amphipods. It is evidently alkaline, for the beach of a small island in the lake showed alkaline conditions. It has no outlet, and no inlet save a sluggish creek which is sometimes dry. Unless it were that it was discoloured by a vegetable matter when seen, and which may be a seasonal characteristic, I do not see what claim this lake has to bear the name of Clear lake. Various kinds of water birds were seen at or beside the lake, such as wild ducks, grebes, phalaropes, gulls, and shore birds; and Mr. Edgar W. Frost, who is interested in the lake, turns it to practical advantage by keeping a large number of domestic ducks and geese.



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

*Black Spring Lake* distant some fourteen miles from the town of Macleod, is roundish in shape, and covers an area of about 160 acres, and may be 18 or 20 feet deep towards its centre. Its position is, township 7, range 26 W., 4th initial meridian, section 19, some fifty miles east of the Rocky mountains, and some forty miles north of Montana. Its inlet is a small stream at the southwest end, but it has no outlet. Various living creatures were observed in the lake or frequenting its borders, and it harbours a dull coloured vegetable matter. This lake is alkaline.

There are legends among the Indians about certain lakes which have appeared in localities in the northwest where formerly they did not exist, and my investigations led me to think that such legends have a basis of fact. There was evidence to me indeed that Black Spring lake is of comparatively recent origin, and that it is gradually enlarging, and will in future in all likelihood encroach more and more upon the land.

*Lee Lake* distant some four miles by a mountain road from the village of Lundbrek, a station of the Lethbridge and Crowsnest section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a beautiful clear-water lake, picturesquely situated among the foot hills. A little clear-water creek flows out of it and empties into Little Fork river, a tributary of Old man's river. It is long and narrow and curved; its length a mile or more; its breadth variable. It has a beach of gravel and sand, picturesque islands; its waters are cool, and it contains water-weeds and rushes. Various living forms, such as amphipods, leeches, *Menobranhus*, water-snails, and water insects, were collected or observed, and I would have regarded it as admirably adapted for such salmonoids as frequent the streams or lakes of the foot hills, but unfortunately this lake has sulphuric conditions, and I was informed that bathers, immediately on leaving its waters are seized with nausea. As to the question as to how creatures of any kind can live in this lake, the answer is easy. Water-snails—mentioned above—respire atmospheric air, and therefore come to the surface to breath, and otherwise the food conditions of the lake will suit them; whilst some of the other creatures—mentioned above—may either thrive in or be indifferent to sulphuric conditions; but to highly organized creatures such as fishes, and especially the higher kinds, such conditions would surely prove disastrous. There are a few other small lakes in this locality which appear to have the same sulphuric character.

*Lac Lajoie* (so named by me after A. Lajoie, whose property adjoins this lake), distant some ten miles from the village of Pincher Creek, which is distant two and one-half miles from Pincher railway station on the Lethbridge and Crowsnest section of the Canadian Pacific railway, is, I should say, about three-quarters of a mile long by one-half a mile wide. It has clear water, and contains stone, sand, and water-weeds. Such living forms as amphipods, leeches, and mollusks, were observed. It has neither an inlet nor an outlet, and therefore must be fed by springs. There are no fish in this lake, but trout have been placed in it, apparently without success. I am, however, of the opinion that certain kinds of fish indigenous to the locality, might, if introduced, thrive in it.

So far the lakes described in this report are situated in the province of Alberta. Incidentally information concerning others was gathered, either through verbal accounts, or through observations made whilst travelling through the country, but exact knowledge of such is as yet a desideratum.

*Last Mountain or Long Lake*.—In so far as my knowledge as yet of the lakes of Saskatchewan goes, I would say that there is nothing to approach this excellent lake, taking into consideration its great size and general physical features in the entire province south of Prince Albert. It is exceedingly elongated, being fully sixty miles long, by four miles broad at its broadest. I regretted that I had not the opportunity of seeing this lake until my return from British Columbia, (where during the interval between my observations of lakes in Alberta, and of those in Saskatchewan,



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

I was engaged in other departmental work for the days were then short, and besides when I visited, a cold wintry wave swept over the whole locality, but I gained enough information about it to convince me that it was everything that could be desired. It was observed from the southern end where it averages over two miles wide, and is about one mile across near its southern terminus. It contains sand and boulders; and is certainly frequented by such fishes as whitefish, tullibee, pike, suckers, buffalo-fish, pike-perch, perch, and ling. Its greatest depth may be placed at about 80 feet. Around the lake there is poplar, and the ravines on the northwest side contain maple, elm, white ash, and prairie flowers. Innumerable water birds, either seen or learned about, embrace wild ducks, geese, swans, grebes, loons, pelicans, shore birds, cranes, herons, gulls, terns; whilst hawks and owls frequent its vicinity. It also contains crayfish, aquatic insects, water snails, and some clams, so that its food conditions for fish are the best. It is distant some ten miles from Lumsden, a station on the Canadian Northern railway, and a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway is in course of construction which will have stations adjoining the lake. A boat called the *Qu'Appelle*, owned by the Pearson Land Company, already plies on the lake. According to Mr. Silverthorn, fishery guardian, the fish in the lake instead of diminishing are steadily increasing, and he attributes this to the damming up of its waters at its southern end by the Dominion Public Works Department. The lake is alkaline at its upper end, and it has an inlet at the north through which during the spring the freshets formed of melted snow are said to convey deleterious matter into the lake; but owing to its great proportions I do not think that either of those substances are in quantity sufficient to seriously affect it. The lake has an outlet at the south called 'the outlet,' and a little springy creek also flows into its southern end.

*Qu'Appelle River System.*—During my observation of the previous year (1907) a systematic examination of the lakes of the valley of the Qu'Appelle was made whilst making a collection of the fishes which inhabit them, and during the year 1908 at the time when Last Mountain lake was visited, I made a cursory observation of the Qu'Appelle river in the vicinity of Lumsden and have but to say that the lakes themselves are just expansions of this river, whereas at the place where it was viewed in the year 1908 it pursues its course more properly as a river and continues as such until it enters the head of the chain of lakes at a considerable distance from, and to the east of, where it was seen near Lumsden.

*White Bear Lake.*—This is certainly a magnificent lake—distant some nine or ten miles from Carlyle, a thriving incorporated town on the Arcola and Moose Mountain section of the Canadian Pacific railway. Of its kind I saw nothing finer in the two provinces. Owing to its altitude it has no inlet, but an outlet called Swift creek discharges into Moose creek, Moose creek into Souris river, and Souris river into the Assiniboine. It is some four miles long by two miles at its widest part, and has been sounded to over 90 feet. It contains pike, pike-perch, and suckers; and has an ample supply of living organisms affording an abundance of fish food. Its beach is of sand and gravel. The lake has a good-sized island, and one or two smaller islands, and it is wooded all round, mostly by poplar and birch.

Situated within a mile of White Bear lake is another large lake called Fish lake, and the two are connected by a small water way which discharges into White Bear lake. This waterway dries up during the summer months. Each of those lakes has a small lake adjoining, which respectively, virtually form a part of each lake. At the time when White Bear lake was visited various ducks, including flocks of canvas-backs, were seen, either at the lake or among the sloughs mentioned below. The town of Carlyle holds a ninety-nine years' lease of about one mile of the beach, and 500 acres of land adjoining, with fishing and boating privileges from the Indian Department—the lake being between the Moose Mountain Indian reserve.

The character of the country lying between Carlyle and White Bear lake is richly studded with a cluster of sloughs, and those were at their lowest when seen, an indi-



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

cation that they never dry up. These sloughs are very superior to such bodies of water generally, and have something of the character of small permanent lakelets, and I consider that if they were stocked with fish indigenous to the vicinity they would be a boon to the people.

*White Lake.*—This lake is situated some three or four miles from Forget, a station on the Arcola branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from which it is accessible by a good prairie road. It stands right on the level prairie with a hilly region to the north of it. I drove round the entire lake which is of considerable size. It is bordered all round with sand, and at places there is gravel. There are no trees nor bushes around or adjoining this lake whatsoever, nor does it contain any fish. Its waters are so cold that a bather, it is said, was seized with cramps and was drowned. It is fed by springs, and has neither inlet or outlet. Its greatest depth is some 20 feet. Its dimensions are about half a mile by half a mile. It is on section 2, township 9, range 2, west of 2nd initial meridian.

*Rock Lake* is distant some four miles from the village of Heward on the Arcola branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is large but rather inferior, although outwardly somewhat of the character of White lake. It has an inlet at the northeast end. I walked upon its frozen borders and could see living forms swimming about under the ice. Wild ducks and geese were seen upon its surface.

*Deep Lake* is distant some nine or ten miles from Indian Head on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is three or four miles long by about half a mile broad. It is somewhat alkaline. It is stony at places, and at some parts becomes suddenly deep. It is reputed to contain small fishes, and contains certain living creatures. When seen it was frozen. A narrow stream connects it with Lake Margarite, which is about one mile distant to the southeast, and it has an outlet—a stream running into the Qu'Appelle system. Lake Margarite is boggy, and contains fresh-water snails. Stramerry lake, adjoining, is something of the same character, but smaller. The three lakes are probably fed by springs.

The practicability of turning certain sloughs and small lakes into ponds for catfish is a matter to which I desire to call attention. Catfish could be so easily transported long distances from the east, and there are numerous bodies of water in the Northwest into which they could be suitably introduced, and would form quite a valuable adjunct to the fishes which may already inhabit certain lakes of this sort in the west. In particular the sloughs in question near Carlyle might well be turned to good account by the introduction of this species, and I am not aware that they as yet contain any kind of fish. Again there is a species of grayling which I came across in the clear streams of the foot hills region, and since the settlers in that region clamour for trout, they might well experiment, on their own account, by stocking their lakes with this excellent and readily obtained salmonoid.

As to the establishment of subsidiary hatcheries there are numbers of suitable places in the Northwest where such could be constructed, but it seems premature just yet to even suggest any places as particularly suitable. Still Gull lake for Alberta, and White Bear lake for Saskatchewan might meanwhile be mentioned as very well adapted, and such places whilst not too far away themselves from railways, would serve admirably as centres for distributing the fry to lakes situated far back in the interior.

During the autumn of 1908, in the interval between my observations of the lakes in Alberta, and of those in Saskatchewan, I was entrusted with the setting up and supervision of a fishery exhibit at the New Westminster exhibition. The site for this purpose was a space at the north end of the industrial building, the dimensions of which were about 58 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 16 feet high. About one-half of this space was allotted to aquaria containing living fishes, and a model fish-hatchery with trays containing eggs, showing the process of hatching out the fish fry; and the



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

other half, and also the walls, were allotted to an exhibit of mounted fishes, aquatic birds, and various other natural history specimens. The general character of the display may be best judged of by the following list of exhibits.

*Fishery Hatchery:*

Eggs of the Spring Salmon and of the Sockeye Salmon in incubator trays.

Eggs of various Fraser River Salmonoids preserved in formalin.

## Aquaria containing living fishes, viz.:

Cohoe Salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*).

Sockeye Salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*).

Cut-throat Trout (*Salmo clarkii*).

Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*).

Speckled Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

White Sturgeon (*Acipenser atrasmontanus*).

## Mounted specimens from Canadian Fisheries Museum:

a. Common Pike (*Lucius lucius*).

b. Small-mouthed Black-bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*).

c. Cod-fish (*Gadus callarius*).

d. Pike-perch (*Stizostedion vitreum*).

e. Salmon trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*).

f. Striped Bass (*Roccus lineatus*).

g. Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*).

h. Gar-pike (*Lepidosteus osseus*).

i. Porpoise (*Phocaena communis*).

## Biological Station, British Columbia:

Numerous marine invertebrates in flat table-cases and ornamenting the walls.

Living Lampreys (*Lampetra cidaria*).

Loaned through the courtesy of Rev. Mr. Taylor.

Samples of Atlantic Coast Lobsters (*Homarus americanus*), transplanted to the Pacific coast of British Columbia, and various aquatic specimens.

Office of Inspector of Fisheries, New Westminster.

## Coelenterates, ear-bone teeth and skin of whales.

Office of Inspector of Fisheries, Nanaimo.

Wood-duck (*Aix sponsa*) and fossil shells.

Loaned by W. H. Keary, mayor of New Westminster.

## Carnegie Library, New Westminster:

Mounted Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*).

Wapiti antlers.

Mounted birds:—

1. Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*).
2. Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*).
3. Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*).
4. Pigeon Guillemot (*Cephus columba*).
5. Dark-bodied Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*).
6. Oyster-catcher (*Haematopus palliatus*).
7. Pigeon Guillemot (*Cephus columba*).
8. American Golden-eye (*Clangula clangula americana*).
9. American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*).
10. Barrow's Golden-eye (*Clangula islandica*).
11. Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*).



9-10 EDWARD VII., A. 1910

12. Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*). Female.
13. Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*). Male.
14. Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*).
15. Northern Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola*).
16. Brandt's Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*).
17. Buffle-head (*Charitonetta albeola*).
18. American Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*).
19. Western Grebe (*Echmophorus occidentalis*).
20. Holboell's Grebe (*Colymbus holboelli*). Male.
21. Holboell's Grebe (*Colymbus holboelli*). Female.
22. Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*).
23. Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*).
24. Lutescent Warbler (*Helminthophila celata lutescens*).
25. Pallid Horned Lark (*Octocaris alpestris leucolaemus*).
26. Western Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa olivaceus*).
27. Northwestern Red-wing (*Agelaius phoeniceus caurinus*).
28. Red-backed Rufous Humming-bird (*Selasphorus rufus*).
29. Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*).
30. Western Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus swainsonii*).
31. Pallid Horned Lark (*Octocaris alpestris leucolaemus*).
32. Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsonii*).
33. Gadwall (*Chaulelasmus strepera*).
34. Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*). Female.
35. Long-tailed Duck (*Harelda hyemalis*). Female.
36. Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*).
37. Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*).
38. Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*).
39. Northern Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*).
40. American Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula caproch*).
41. Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*).
42. Grey Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus umbelloides*).
43. Hermann's Gull (*Larus heermanni*).
44. Herrmann's Gull (*Larus heermanni*).
45. White-tailed Ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*).

Shell, Sea-urchins, etc., and Wapiti Head ornamenting the walls.

Loaned by Mr. J. W. Irwin.

Two mounted Cock Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*). An introduced species.

Loaned by Alderman Shiles.

Skin Canoe suspended from the roof.

During the fiscal year 1908-9 a number of various kinds of fishes and aquatic birds were procured and mounted and added to the collection of the Canadian Fisheries Museum at Ottawa and arrangements are under way whereby the collection will be enhanced with specimens from both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes as well as from the fresh water lakes and rivers. The number of visitors to the museum during the fiscal year approximated 20,000 persons.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW HALKETT,

Naturalist Department Marine and Fisheries.



